Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

P. Schüle
60.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

HERBERT A. GILES
H.B.M. Consul at Ningpo

Μεγάλων ἀπολισθαίνειν εὐγενὲς ἁμάρτημα

UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK BASEL

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH
15 Piccadilly
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, & SINGAPORE
KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED

1892

Katalog
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

TO

THE HONOURABLE

C. P. CHATER

MEMBER OF THE HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AND

DISTRICT GRAND MASTER

OF

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

Digitized by Google

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:—

Chinese without a Teacher.
Being a collection of Easy and Useful Sentences in the Mandarin Dialect, with a Vocabulary.
Third Edition. Demy 8vo. Revised and Enlarged. $1.00

Chinese Sketches.
Demy 8vo., pp. 204. $3.00

A Glossary of Reference on Subjects connected with the Far East.
Second Edition. Demy 8vo., enlarged to 283 pp. $3.00

Dictionary of Colloquial Idioms.
In the Mandarin Dialect. Demy 4to., ½-bound. $3.00

From Swatow to Canton Overland.
Demy 8vo., pp. 76. $1.00

Hand-Book of the Swatow Dialect.
With a Vocabulary. Demy 8vo. $1.00

Record of the Buddhistic Kingdoms.
Translated from the Chinese. Demy 8vo., pp. 130. $2.00

Synoptical Studies in Chinese Character.
Demy 8vo., pp. 118, ½-bound. $2.00

The San Tzŭ Ching, or Three-Character Classic, and the Ch'ien Tzŭ Wên or 1,000-*Character Essay.*
Metrically translated. 8vo. $1.00

Historic China, and other Sketches.
Crown 8vo., pp. 405. $3.50

Gems of Chinese Literature.
Crown 8vo., pp. 270. $2.50

Some Translations and Mistranslations in Williams' Dictionary. $0.50

Hung-Lou-Mêng ; or, The Dream of the Red Chamber. $0.25

Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio, being a translation of the Liao Chai.
2 vols. Crown 8vo., pp. 432 and 403. $5.00

The Remains of Lao Tzŭ.
Re-translated. Royal 8vo., pp. 52. $1.00

Short History of Koolangsu.
Demy 8vo. $1.00

Chuang Tzŭ,—Mystic, Moralist, and Social Reformer.
Translated from the Chinese. Royal 8vo., pp. i–xxviii and 1–467. $6.00

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

Number of Characters.—This Dictionary deals with 10,859 separate characters in the body of the work, besides a large collection of 減筆 abbreviated or short-hand characters and a few other uncommon characters occurring in the list of *The Family Surnames.* The famous lexicon which passes under the name of K'ANG HSI contains over 40,000 characters, but a Chinese newspaper can be published with a fount of about 6,000,—an ample stock-in-trade for any scholar.

The Characters.—It was originally intended to print every character with strict accuracy, the standard of such accuracy being of course K'ANG HSI. This design was very soon abandoned altogether as regards the small characters used for the entries, and slightly modified as regards the large or leading characters under which the entries are arranged.

For the small characters it was in fact imperative to use such a fount as was available; not to mention that no strictly accurate fount of Chinese type has as yet been cast. In the case of the large characters, I have followed K'ANG HSI, but only so far as is consistent with practical results. Contemporary usage is the first and principal object of a dictionary, and K'ANG HSI is already out of date. No one writes 舉 now-a-days; on the other hand, every one writes 教 and 殺 and 舌. Yet the first character is right acccording to K'ANG HSI, and the second and third and fourth are wrong,—much as this may surprise not merely the ordinary foreign student but even accomplished native scholars. K'ANG HSI is further very inconsistent in the matter of "phonetics." Sometimes in a long list of characters which have obviously the same phonetic, a few will be written with some slight change (*see* the groups under Nos. 7621–7625, 13,567–13,593, and many others). Sometimes the same phonetic will appear with a different number of strokes. *E.g.* 傜 is given under twelve strokes, while 榣 is supposed to have only eleven; 謠 has only twelve, while 愮 has fourteen. Again, under 椮, K'ANG HSI says "a wrong form of 椒"; but the latter character occurs only in the *Supplement* where it is said to be "a wrong form of 椮"! Similarly, the very common 册 does not occur at all as a substantive character in K'ANG HSI, though it is given in the entry under 冊. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. It will suffice to say that when I started on my journey into the realms of lexicography, I regarded K'ANG HSI as a Bucephalus on whose tail—蠅附驥尾—a foreign fly might safely get an advantageous lift. But I soon found myself unable to follow the manifold vagaries of my guide, and determined to treat the characters in general solely with a view to the practical utility of my book. In this sense, many little points have been ignored, in order not to waste over trifles the time of students about to grapple with a sufficiently arduous task. Allowing for ordinary shortcomings, the characters in this Dictionary will be found to be as commonly written at the present day.

Numbering.—Every character is numbered—from 1 to 13,848—for the purpose of easy reference by means of the *Radical Index;* and for cross-reference, in cases where repetition would otherwise have been unavoidable. Also, in order to give the student easy access to further examples bearing in the same line of research.

Digitized by Google

Duplicate Characters.—Many characters have two or more sounds. In such cases, the various sounds will be found given in their places, with a reference to that particular sound (and number) under which the character is treated. Thus, 覺 is pronounced *chiao*^{4}, *chio*^{2*}, and *chüeh*^{2*}. It is treated under *chio*, and is also entered under both *chiao* and *chüeh;* so that if any one sound of a character is known, its place in the Dictionary can be readily traced without a more prolonged search in the *Radical Index.*

Phonetic Arrangement.—The various sound-groups of characters are sub-arranged according to their phonetics. Thus under the sound *yü*, 于 is followed by 吁, 圩, 宇, 杅, etc., and 禺 by 寓, 嵎, 愚, etc.,—a plan which very much facilitates search when the sound of any character is known.

Orthography.—The term "orthography" is now generally used in reference to the transliteration or romanisation of Chinese characters. The groups of sounds in this Dictionary are arranged alphabetically according to the orthography adopted by Sir Thomas Wade for the Peking dialect in his elementary handbook known as the *Tzŭ Êrh Chi.* This orthography is anything but scientifically exact. In some respects it is cumbersome; in others, inconsistent. *E.g.* 廣 and 忙 are expressed by *kuang* and *mang*, 任 and 恩 by *jên* and *ên*, as if the vowel values were the same in each case. It was put together at a time when an orthography was wanted for the Peking dialect, and has at any rate the merit of being first in the field. I chose it for two important reasons. (1) This Dictionary is intended primarily for the use of members of the British Consular Service in China, who one and all begin their Chinese studies with the *Tzŭ Êrh Chi*, and will doubtless be glad to continue in a groove which, though imperfect, is familiar. (2) It would be admittedly an advantage to have one recognised system of orthography for "Mandarin" or the Court language, which is now represented by the dialect of Peking. There are several other orthographies more or less satisfactory in existence, about the merits of which no two persons are agreed; a new one would therefore only make confusion worse confounded. Exceptions have however been made in the case of names of provinces, well-known towns, etc., which are written according to common usage.

The Tones.—Each character is marked at its right-hand top corner with a number denoting its tone in Pekingese. When the character in question is in the 入 聲 entering tone, an asterisk is added. The first systematic attempt to deal with the Peking tones was embodied in the syllabary which formed part of the *Tzŭ Êrh Chi*, published in 1867. As might be expected, this performance was by no means faultless; unfortunately, its mistakes have been repeated, with less excuse, in the revised edition, published in 1886. A great deal of trouble has been taken to make the Peking tones in this Dictionary as accurate as possible. I shall be satisfied with moderate success. The fact is that there is no actual standard of Peking pronunciation,—a remark which applies as much to sound as to tone. One Peking man says 案 *an*^{4}; another, *nan*^{4}. The *kuei*'s and the *hui*'s are often confused. Take the character 胞 No. 8701. The Manchus in Peking say *p'ao*^{1}; the Chinese inside the city say *pao*^{1}; the Chinese outside the city say *p'ao*^{2}. The Manchus again call a 猫 cat *mao*^{1}; the Chinese call it *mao*^{2}. Perhaps the best example of the tone difficulties of a lexicographer is furnished by the character 拚 No. 8633:—

	K'ang Hsi	Wade	Parker	Goodrich
To brush away	*p'an*^{4}, *p'in*^{1}	*p'an*^{1} or *pang*^{4}	*pan*^{1}	*p'an*^{4}, *p'in*^{1}
„ sweep	*fên*$^{1.4}$			*pien*^{4}
„ fly	*fan*^{1}			*fan*^{1}
„ pat	*pien*^{4}			——

Digitized by Google

I have been obliged to add myself a fifth "tra cotanto senno," and to introduce the character in such a way as I believe it to be heard and understood at the present day. Generally speaking, my Peking tones have been gathered during past years from natives of Peking. In the final revision, notes furnished by Mr. HOPKINS and the handy little volume of the Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH have been used for purposes of verification, both authorities to be occasionally overruled by a Peking "teacher" who went carefully over every proof sheet. It is happily now unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of an accurate knowledge of the tones. All serious students of the new school regard a study of the tone-system of China as an integral part of the labour to be expended upon the acquisition of Chinese.

The Dialects.—Beneath the number attached to each character will be found its rhyme—(R.)—as given in the 佩文韻府 *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*. This is followed by the romanisation of the character, by Mr. PARKER, in the Cantonese, Hakka, Foochow, Wênchow, Ningpo, Peking, Mid-China, Yangchow and Ssŭch'uan dialects, as well as in Korean, Japanese, and Annamese, each being distinguished by its initial letter. These sounds are followed by the theoretical tone, which governs the entire list in practice, except in cases where necessary changes are noted by tone-marks (see below, *The Separate Dialects*, ad init.).

Personally, I am concerned only with the Peking dialect—(P.)—as exhibited by Mr. PARKER. I have left his results as he wrote them. Whenever these differed from mine, I referred to the work of Messrs. HOPKINS and GOODRICH, and to my Pekingese assistant, and decided according to the balance of evidence. I mention this point in deference to the admitted position of Mr. PARKER as the first living authority in this particular line, coupled with the fact that he had not the advantage of seeing his contributions through the press.

The Definitions.—To the right of each character, in large type, will be found its various meanings, or at any rate so many of them as may be considered to be of practical use. Through the medium of figures of speech, all kinds of fantastic meanings may first adhere to, and gradually become as it were incorporated with, a given Chinese character. Thus 淺 means originally nothing more than "shallow" or "wanting in depth." But it will be found used in the sense of "a tiger," in reference to the shortness of a tiger's hair! Many of these are of such a nature that they cannot be readily set down in words. It is nevertheless hoped that the definitions as given in the headings will be of general service in providing the clue required. Were execution in mortal affairs ever commensurate with design, this Dictionary would exhibit the meanings of each Chinese character arranged chronologically from the first rude script of primeval man down to the complex usage of to-day. All idea, however, of "evolution" was dismissed at an early stage. As a general rule, the meanings found in the Classics stand first, and more modern and colloquial meanings follow. But to this rule there are some striking exceptions, purposely introduced, so as not to impair any value this Dictionary may have as a practical book of reference.

The Entries.—An attempt has been made to arrange the entries according to the order of the definitions in the heading. The result has only been partially successful, though perhaps successful enough to justify the attempt. It was also desirable to bring together all sentences containing the same combinations of characters; and the latter end could often be attained only at the expense of the former. Names of animals, trees, plants, etc., taken mostly from the works of Dr. O. F. VON MOELLENDORFF, Dr. BRETSCHNEIDER, and Dr. AUGUSTINE HENRY, will generally be found at the end of the list. As they stand, the entries have been inserted with a view to illustrate as far as possible the various meanings and shades of meaning attached to each character. They have been for the most part laboriously collected from books read and conversations held during a long stretch of years. The best of the sentences quoted by K'ANG HSI have been incorporated, after having been searched out, in almost every case, in

Digitized by Google

the work of the author quoted. It was not feasible to name the particular book in each case; this would have increased too much the size of a sufficiently bulky volume. I may well take this opportunity to acknowledge my deep obligations to the imperishable achievements of Dr. LEGGE, Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford. Before his time, no one seemed to know what accurate translation from Chinese into English meant. Now, a faithful rendering—with ordinary reservations—of the whole body of the Confucian Canon is the property of the world at large. Exclusive of my own reading in Chinese literature, I have ransacked for the purposes of this Dictionary the writings of my contemporaries. I have adopted the recent revision of early chronology by M. EDOUARD CHAVANNES, and similar improvements by other explorers. Thus, under all the departments of investigation some new feature has been added, some new fact brought to light, some old fallacy exploded.

No division of phraseology into classical and colloquial has been made, for the simple reason that no real line of demarcation exists. Expressions are used in ordinary conversation which occur in the *Book of Odes*. The book-language fades imperceptibly into the colloquial.

Phrases have been sometimes repeated under different characters;—occasionally by accident, but as a rule with a view to save the student's time. The place of insertion is usually determined by the most important character in a phrase, or by the first character; but reference should be made to one and all of the characters before search is abandoned. The difficulty has never been what to put in, but what to leave out. No less than sixty different names for Peking have been given; yet the list is probably not exhausted.

Botanical names are sometimes written with the 140th radical and sometimes without; in searching, therefore, this radical may be added or subtracted as required. Some phrases are purposely given in wrongly written forms, because such forms happen to be in common use. A large number of entries have been introduced to illustrate the best and highest planes of Chinese thought. Others, as affording glimpses into political, commercial, and social life. Proverbs, household words, and even nursery rhymes, occur among the hundred thousand examples which go to make up this book. Even a general reader might find it not without interest to glance through the entries under the characters for *wine* (No. 2260), *doctor* (No. 5380), *crime or punishment* (No. 11,910), *drunk* (No. 11,913), *to gamble* (No. 12,049), and many others of the same class.

And as the main object of this Dictionary is to facilitate the study of Chinese by the presentment of a large number of idiomatic phrases covering as much ground as possible, it follows that the ultimate test of value will be accuracy of translation. If it can be shown—with due allowance for human fallibility—that the entries are wrongly rendered into English, then the toil of years will have been thrown away. At the same time, without wishing to escape in the smallest degree the consequences of the above challenge, I may be permitted to make two remarks.

In a compilation on the lines of the present work, time is an important factor. Between the first and last sentences formally inserted in this Dictionary, without counting earlier memoranda, no less than eighteen years elapsed. Interpretations of difficult phrases often take a different hue when seen by the light of maturer study; and although every effort has been made to check early work, some small fry always manage to slip through the closest meshes. Again, with regard to many classical phrases, proverbs, and even every-day expressions, the Chinese themselves are not always agreed as to the interpretation (*see* p. 1164, col. 3, 17th entry, and No. 12,808, 7th entry). This feature is of course not wanting to western languages; yet it is partly in consequence of this that early explorers jumped to the fatal and foolish conclusion that Chinese was an ambiguous language,—an error which unfortunately persists with the less well-informed down to the present day. To begin with, there is an obvious confusion in terms: ambiguity is confounded with obscurity, which is of course quite another matter. It is also forgotten that other languages present equal difficulties in point of obscurity to students who are but tyros. Five schoolboys will readily turn out

Digitized by Google

five widely different versions of a passage from an ordinary Latin author. Yet we do not call Latin an ambiguous language, but rather seek the flaw in the wit of the translator who fails to unravel the true sense. That the book-language of China is often *obscure* to the last degree may be readily admitted; but it is not to any appreciable extent more *ambiguous* than that of any other language. Indeed were it so, it is impossible to conceive how the official correspondence of this huge empire, conducted as it is with the most precise formalism, or the vast commercial correspondence of some three hundred millions, could have been successfully carried on for so many centuries past.

It may be added that the majority of the entries taken down from books have been translated with reference to their original position in the text; in such cases, other *persons*, *numbers*, *genders*, etc., would often be equally applicable. Sometimes, where guidance seems necessary, the sentences are translated literally or word for word, and the sense is made clear by a gloss. Sometimes, in view of simplicity or because a similar combination has been dealt with above, the English analogue is given without further remark.

Etymology.—With etymology, in the sense in which it has been applied to Chinese characters, this Dictionary has no concern. It can profit a student little to be told that 江 "is etymologically explained by 共 and 貢, a river being the place where *all* waters flow and on which *revenue* goes." Much of the etymology in the 說文 *Shuo-wên* is childish in the extreme. No sane man can believe that the character 半 "half" was deliberately made up by putting together 八 "to divide" and 牛 "an ox = 物 a thing," the result being a big thing which can be halved, *sc.* "half." No one knows how 半 came to mean "half." Nor does any one know how 物 came to mean "thing," on which the author of the 說文 *Shuo-wên* says "牛 an ox is a big thing, and the arts of the universe began with leading oxen (*sc.* agriculture): 勿 gives the sound,"—the last four words containing the only principle in connection with the formation of Chinese characters about which we can pretend to know anything at all.

It seems probable that in prehistoric ages, the Chinese, like other peoples, began to make rude pictures of the sun, moon, and stars, of man himself, of trees, of fire, of rain, etc., etc. They seem to have followed these up by ideograms of various kinds, such as 上 above, 下 below, 一 one, 二 two, 三 three, etc. How far they went in this direction we can only surmise from the very scanty number of pictorial characters and ideograms now in existence. It would appear that at a comparatively early date, subsequent to the legendary period of "knotted cords" and "notches," when the picture-symbols were still few, some master-mind jumped at a bound to the phonetic principle, from which point the rapid development of a written language such as we now find would be an easy matter. For instance, having 木 (of course in its old form) as the symbol of tree, pronounced *mu*, another word *mu* "to bathe" would be similarly written down but with the addition of the already-existing symbol for water, thus 沐. One half gives the sound and the other indicates the direction in which the sense is to be sought,—the "phonetic" and "radical" of the present day. So, having reached some such simple symbol as 王 *wang* "a prince," it became an easy matter to express another word, *wang* "shining" by the addition of the symbol for sun, thus 旺; and *wang* "expanse of water" by the addition of the symbol for water, thus 汪. Sometimes we are confronted by similar combinations arranged differently. Thus 忘 means "to forget" while 忙 means "distracted," the latter being a more modern character, subsequent to the date of the *Shuo-wên*. Still, we cannot see why, when it was necessary to express the word "thing" (pronounced *wu*), the Chinese should have added 牛 the symbol for "ox" to 勿 an already existing combination of strokes which gives the required sound. It is here that etymology breaks down; and no wonder, since it must be remembered that the very earliest records of the Chinese written character,—say the inscriptions on the Stone Drums at Peking, referred to the 12th century before Christ,—exhibit the language already in full possession of the phonetic principle. There does not remain to us one single genuine specimen of an inscription of a pictorial or ideographic nature, and it seems very improbable that such has ever existed.

Digitized by Google

Grammar.—To dispose of Chinese grammar by saying that "there is none," is to be only rhetorically exact. In such a sense, this epigram has been used by several writers, who have been assailed by others ignorant of the distinction to be drawn between logical and rhetorical utterances. When the Rev. ARTHUR SMITH said that "there is no pluperfect tense in Chinese, or tense of any description," and that "Chinese nouns are quite free from gender and case, Chinese adjectives have no degrees of comparison, and Chinese verbs are not hampered by any *voice*, *mood*, *tense*, *number*, or *person*," he knew well enough what he was talking about and must not be hastily written down an ass. He did not say that no pluperfect *sense* could be brought out in the written and spoken languages of China, or that tense-values, case-values, etc., could not be adequately expressed. He obviously meant the reader to understand that with regard to the Chinese language there is no science of speaking or writing correctly, no art which teaches the relations of words to each other. Such an art is called *Grammar*. The Chinese themselves, during their twenty to thirty centuries of literary activity, have never produced a grammar of their own language. They have never attempted to teach their schoolboys composition by the foolish and unscientific method of synthesis. Their scholars commit whole volumes to memory, and read widely. Success in composition, proportionate to the talents of each student, follows as a matter of course.

The Chinese have not even an equivalent term for "grammar," so that when foreigners undertook to supply a want that nobody had ever felt, the first thing to do was to coin a phrase. Thus, we have had 文法 (GONÇALVES), 讀書作文法 (MEDHURST), 言法 (MARSHMAN), 文學 (CRAWFORD), 言語例畧 (WADE), and many others. JULIEN contented himself by calling his *Syntaxe Nouvelle* a 指南 "compass" or guide to the study of Chinese; in which he showed his customary sound sense. Altogether, it seems impracticable to deduce any set of rules which will guide the foreign student satisfactorily either in composition or in the translation of an ordinary Chinese author, through which rules the traditional coach and horses cannot be rapidly and ruthlessly driven. The dictum of MARSHMAN, author of the *Clavis Sinica*, that "the whole of Chinese grammar depends upon position" has been regarded for many years as a golden key to the written language of China. But he who learns any number of rules of position and then attempts to apply them synthetically, will have more disappointments in store than another student who has spent the same time in reading extensively and absorbing into his system as much as possible of that elusive mysterious quiddity which we call the genius of the language. Dr. HIRTH, in his *Notes on the Chinese Documentary Style* (p. 48), is at great pains to show (quoting SCHOTT) that when two nouns are placed one before the other, their mutual relationship may fall under one or other of no less than six heads. He adds, "To distinguish whether in any particular case anteposition "denotes the genitive or any of the other (five) possibilities, common sense on the one hand, and the fixed "usage of the language on the other, are the only guides." Again, Dr. HIRTH (*op. cit.* p. 138) says "明日不來 grammatically, may mean *ming-jih* the following day, the morrow (subject) *pu lai* does "not come, has not come; but common sense will force us in this case (as the general context in others) "to look at *ming-jih* as an adverbial expression meaning 'to-morrow.'" Thus does the grammarian completely knock the bottom out of his own tub!

The grammarians do not even agree among themselves. In the *Notes on Chinese Grammar* by PHILO-SINENSIS, we read (p. 55) that "there are only two relative pronouns in Chinese, *viz.* 所 and 者"; while Dr. HIRTH (*op. cit.* p. 86) tells us that though 之, 所, and 者, are all used in the construction of relative sentences, "there is only one word which may be called a relative pronoun, namely 攸 *yu*." Sir THOMAS WADE however ignores all the above, contenting himself (*op. cit.*, 2nd edit., pp. 331, 499) with such illustrations of the relative pronoun as 他如今教的是誰 Whom (*sic*) is he teaching at present?

It may indeed be said that no Chinese character can be definitely regarded as being any particular part of speech or possessing any particular function, absolutely, apart from the general tenor of its

Digitized by Google

context. It may have the force of a verb, a preposition, or anything else; but rather from the subtle influence of its surroundings than from any inherent power of its own. Voice, mood, tense, person, case, number, etc., must be determined, not by any rules which can be written down beforehand and applied as occasion requires, but by the context, by usage, by probability, by inference, and by the general drift of the subject. There is no noun-substantive in the Chinese language which might not, at the fiat of a master, be flung from his pen as a verb. Position, the value of which should be learnt analytically from authors and not synthetically from grammars, is cast in poetry to the four winds of heaven, though a given line will have but one signification to the practised reader. This Dictionary will supply sentences without number to which grammarians will have some trouble in making their rules apply; and it is in this sense that Chinese is essentially *supra grammaticam*. The character 入 means "to go into;" but 入木 means "to put into a coffin." So 傷 means "to wound," and 風 means "the wind;" but 傷風 (? an ellipsis for 受傷於風) means "to catch cold;" and 傷弓之鳥驚曲木 means "a bird that has been wounded by a bow is afraid of a crooked stick." The character 櫛 "a comb" would be called by grammarians a noun-substantive; but 櫛風沐雨 means "combed by the wind and washed by the rain," though of course it might be rendered "the wind for a comb, the rain for a bath." It is perhaps a good instance how the genius of the Chinese language supplies the fundamental and leaves accessories to the reader.

The combination 化作 means "caused to appear" or "changed himself into," according to the requirements of the text; while 警寇 which is apparently "to warn rebels" really means "to warn (the populace of the approach of) rebels." The character 剖 means "to cut open;" yet 比干剖 does not mean "Pi-kan cuts open" but that Pi-kan himself was disembowelled. There is a passage from the *Odes* in every-day use which says of a nation's troubles 不可救藥, with the obvious but scarcely grammatical or positional meaning "they are beyond the reach of medicine." It is easy to point to such phraseology as 欲逮人 "to wish to catch up others" and 恐逮於人 "to be afraid of being caught up by others" as illustrating how the passive voice is formed by auxiliary particles; but when we come to another such phrase as 不求於人 "not to seek from others," we feel that the grammatical ground is giving way beneath our feet and leaving us—where we ought to have begun—in the domain of common sense and the fixed usage of the language. Without this "usage,"—fixed only as regards each individual example,—grammar would batter in vain even against such an elementary combination as 不見. We find 一日不見 "not to see a person for a day"; 有東西不見 "there are things missing"; 二人忽然不見 "the two men suddenly vanished"; 不見佳 "it is not very good"; and 不見疼 "it is not painful."

The phrase 耶俗邪字 can only mean "耶 is a vulgar form of 邪." We know this from the influence of the 字, without which it might mean exactly the reverse. So 死罪 means "the penalty of death;" but 活罪 does not mean "the penalty of life"—which would be nonsense. The usage of the language makes it mean some "penalty which can be exacted from the living." Li T'ai-po's famous line 雲想衣服花想容, written in praise of the dress and beauty of Yang Kuei-fei, would yield little sense to the grammarian who could not promptly change the status of 想 from that of a neuter to that of a causative verb, though the Chinese recognise no written rule by which such a transition may be made. One final example from Dr. Hirth's *Text-book of Documentary Chinese* (vol. 1, p. 272): 玆准覆稱本標師船皆分派各處巡防, on which we have as a note "分派 to detail." But the 分派 in the text can only have a passive signification. This would be plain to the most ordinary interpreter; yet it is difficult to see how it can be shown to be grammatically so, either by auxiliary particles, or by position, or by any other means.

Professor von der Gabelentz divides his 漢文經緯 *Chinesische Grammatik* into three parts, of which the second contains an analytical system the main object of which, as he himself has told us, is to teach how Chinese texts are to be understood. The third book contains the synthetical system, to aid the student in the composition of Chinese. Both these aims are visionary. The classical language, with

Digitized by Google

which only Professor VON DER GABELENTZ deals, is often unintelligible to the best native scholars, unaided by a commentary; and even if Professor VON DER GABELENTZ did ever succeed by his system in teaching a student to compose Chinese, it would apparently be only in the classical style, which has long since fallen into desuetude and is therefore of no practical value at the present day.

I do not seek to lay down the law for others in what is after all but a cursory note upon a great subject. I merely record my opinion that by pursuing a judicious course of reading the student will qualify himself more rapidly and more certainly than by dallying with the adversaria of those who would force into western moulds the eccentricities of the Chinese tongue. No Latin grammar has yet seen the light which can teach the *nuances* of the subjunctive mood; no English grammar has yet cheered the gloom to the French or German student lost in the anomalies of *shall* and *will*.

Difficulty of Chinese.—A close observer has not hesitated to declare that "the Chinese language requires the age of Methusaleh to overtake it." Yet an ordinary Chinaman practically manages to overtake it in less than an ordinary life-time. The foreigner is of course at a disadvantage. He generally begins late in life. And it is only of recent years that his early stages have been smoothed by such books as are ready to the learner's hand in almost all other important languages. When I came to China, more than twenty-five years ago, I was turned into a room with an abridged edition of MORRISON's Dictionary and a teacher who did not know a single word of English. Such were the facilities early in 1867. But from that date onwards a change came over the scene, and now the would-be student of Chinese has only to pick and choose. And as he passes out of the elementary stage, he finds in every direction some translation or vocabulary or other work of research to carry him rapidly on to points which had previously been attained only by infinite toil and perseverance. The coming generation of sinologues, once through the years of initial drudgery, will be able almost to begin where their predecessors left off. We may therefore look forward with confidence to a more brilliant epoch of Anglo-Chinese scholarship than circumstances have hitherto been able to produce. The acquisition of Chinese need no longer be regarded as a hopeless task. Good speakers of all the dialects are now found in every part of China; many indeed speak so well as not to be distinguishable from natives. The book-language naturally presents far more serious difficulties; but the number of promising students to the front at the present day is greater than it has ever been, while their equipment is that of scientific ordnance compared with the battering-rams and ballistæ of the ancients.

Personal.—In the conviction that *il n'y a point de livres qui rendent de plus grands services ni plus promptement ni à plus de gens que les dictionnaires*, this work was projected, as far back as the close of 1874. It was carried on with intervals until April 1889, when from the bulk of material already collected I began to realise the inexhaustibility of the mine, and to fear lest ultimate execution should be altogether sacrificed to the desire to be comprehensive. I therefore set to work to arrange my collection such as it was, and to transcribe the whole for the press,—of itself no easy task. Later on, I communicated my design to Mr. L. C. HOPKINS of H.B.M. Consular Service, who, with rare disinterestedness, at once placed unreservedly at my disposal the whole of his own collection of phraseology, representing more than ten years of careful research. I was thus enabled not only to add many new illustrations of the meanings and uses of the characters, but also to verify, and often improve, my own previous renderings of obscure and difficult phrases. Subsequently, Mr. E. H. PARKER, H.B.M. Consul at Hoihow, undertook to assist by romanising the whole of the characters on a uniform system in no less than nine dialects and three distinct languages as enumerated above, besides contributing an essay on the language in general, which will be found at the end of this Preface. About the same time, Mr. G. M. H. PLAYFAIR, H.B.M. Vice Consul at Shanghai, agreed to compile a new set of *Tables*

Digitized by Google

specially for this Dictionary; and to give an idea of the labour involved, I need only mention that for the *Surnames* alone it was necessary to make a separate examination of every character in K'ANG HSI. These three gentlemen may be fairly taken as the flower of Anglo-Chinese scholarship in H.B.M. Consular Service. With their assistance, I began to be sanguine of success; and in May 1891, when the transcription was rather more than half finished, I placed the manuscript in the hands of the printer.

Infinite pains have been bestowed upon the tedious business of proof-reading, which has extended over a year and a half. I was assisted in this throughout by Mr. PLAYFAIR; by Mr. HOPKINS, until invalided home, when Mr. E. H. FRASER took his place; and on his transfer to a distance, by Mr. P. F. HAUSSER. Both the last-mentioned gentlemen are Service colleagues and sound scholars; and to both I am indebted for valuable critical and other emendations. Two Chinese writers 程曉山 and 金茗生, employed in the Ningpo and Shanghai Consulates, devoted themselves more exclusively to the Chinese text, in which typographical errors are so likely to occur. But not one of us compassed the devotion and fidelity of another proof-reader—my wife—whose unerring revision swept from the pages many a blunder which had escaped every other eye and would otherwise have remained to blot the approximate accuracy of the whole. In this connection I may also mention that under the skilful management of Mr. JOHN MORRIS, foreman printer to Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, all proofs were turned out from the press in such style as to reduce our labour to a minimum.

For some years past the cry on all sides has been for a new Dictionary. Whether this one will fill the void or not, or if so for how long, are questions upon which it would be impertinent for me to speculate. It is the best thing I could do with the forces at my control. It is a votive offering, however humble, for the honour and advancement of the British Consular Service.

HERBERT A. GILES.

H.B.M. CONSULATE, NINGPO,
8th November 1892.

Digitized by Google

PHILOLOGICAL ESSAY.

Chinese Dialects.

IN treating of the various Chinese idioms, and of the effect of borrowed Chinese words upon neighbouring languages, it is not easy, within a reasonable space, to make at once interesting, lucid, and convincing, what there is to say upon so very dry and obscure a subject. It is desirable, however, to begin as nearly as possible at the beginning of genuine history, and then gradually to thresh out the matter in hand until we are brought face to face with what we see at the present day.

Take the following charming composition, the date of which is about B.C. 100 :—

吾家嫁我兮
天一方
遠托異國兮
烏孫王
穹廬爲室兮
旃爲牆
以肉爲食兮
以酪爲漿
居常土思兮
心內傷
願爲黃鵠兮
歸故鄉

The author was a woman; the subject appeals to human nature; the circumstances were such as to evoke the most powerful expression of feeling; and the historical facts are recorded with a precision and vividness which make it certain that fable had no part whatever to play in the business.

A Chinese princess had been given in marriage, from motives of state policy, to a nomadic king, who ruled over a population, probably Kirghiz, of 690,000 souls, somewhere in the region of modern Cobdo. The king was a toothless old man, and being unable to please the princess himself, wished to cheer her up by re-marrying her during his own lifetime to his heir-apparent and grandson. It was a custom with all the Scythian tribes for sons to marry their fathers' and elder brothers' widows,—not being their own mothers; but the princess in this case sent word to the Emperor before consenting to any such (to her) novel change as that suggested.

Every one with even an elementary knowledge of written Chinese will find this little poem perfectly easy to understand. A few words may have to be looked out in the dictionary; but there is nothing in the composition, as such, to create the smallest grammatical difficulty. It is proposed to take this story in forty-eight words as a nucleus, and beat out its characteristics in illustration of the different phases of the subject in hand.

Let us first get at the meaning of the words as they appear in English prose:—

Alas! my people have married me out
In a remote corner of the world!
Committed far away to a strange state,
To the king of the *Wusun!*
Alas! a tent is my house,
And felt serves for walls!
I makĕ flesh my food,
With mares' milk to drink with it!
Alas! I am homesick all the while I live here,
And my soul is sorrowful within me!
I wish I were a yellow stork
To hie me back to my old home!

There are about eighty whole words in the plain English rendering of forty-eight Chinese monosyllables; or some ninety separate word-ideas, if we consider each syllable to have once represented a separate idea.

Now the remarkable feature in all Chinese idioms always has been, and still is, that every single word is at once a monosyllable and an original root. No matter what its function in a phrase, it retains its separate vitality unimpaired. The fact that in modern dialects this or that word, possessing a definite or indefinite force, either as a particle, an adverb, or some other part of speech, has departed from its original signification, or cannot be traced back to it, in no way affects the general principle here laid down.

In the only two agglutinative languages which use the Chinese written character, Korean and Japanese, the separate and subordinate particles attached to a root, which go to modify or qualify that root, occupy a medium position between the unchangeable bases of Chinese and the terminations of the inflected tongues of Europe: they are still independent roots, and can very often be traced as such; but they have in many cases lost their separate vitality. Though the position is a medium one in one sense, it by no means necessarily follows that the position is medium in point of antiquity; nor is there anything to shew that one system is intrinsically superior to the other. What each nation's genius creates is, *ipso facto*, the best for that nation until that nation creates differently.

In the inflected languages, a proportion of our speech,—in English perhaps one-third,—consists of arbitrary and conventional signs which often have no separate or definable meaning at all. It is not difficult to trace the adverbial particle *ly* back, side by side, with the German *lich* and the Dutch *lijk*, to the same root as our word *like*; but who can explain the origin and trace the vitality of Latin, Slavonic, and Teutonic particles which modify roots into persons, tenses, cases, and so on? In many instances, no one can even approximately conjecture their original meanings.

I believe philologists disagree as to whether or no agglutination comes in point of antiquity before inflection. But it is very certain, and more to our immediate purpose to say, that the oldest languages in form must be those which, like the Chinese, have neither agglutination nor inflection.

In all Chinese spoken idioms, the particles and subsidiary roots, which go to make clearer the main proposition, are quite as numerous as the agglutinative particles and inflective changes which modify the main propositions in other languages. But in regard to the written language, there are two reasons to give why the Chinese genius should have especially tended to excessive condensation. First, before the prevalence of the curtailed or rapid form of writing, and the invention of paper, both of which events took place in the 2nd century of our era, writing, whether upon bamboo tablets or silk, was a comparatively laborious and expensive occupation; and it cannot be denied that it is harder both to learn off and to write

Digitized by Google

even the abbreviated modern Chinese characters than it is to spell out and to write European words. Second, the Chinese reader, once knowing the meaning of a character, is assisted by its direct appeal to the eye, as a concrete image of thought, and is not thrown entirely upon its indirect appeal to the ear as a phonetic string of letters.

Rhetoric is not mentioned in Chinese history as having ever been an art, and has never been cultivated as such in China. But the art of written composition has always lain in the exclusion of vulgar redundancy, and in the collocation of words so that prominence, not to say utterance, is given only to the main elements of a proposition. Most of the essential words in all modern Chinese idioms are, and undoubtedly always were, the same in each idiom. It is only the accidental or subsidiary roots which differ.

Chinese written composition, as distinct from Chinese speech, rejects all adventitious aids whatever, and leaves the subsidiary or casual parts of the proposition, so far as possible, entirely to the imagination. Thus, it is not an uncommon thing to hear a Chinese read off a piece of literary composition, and actually supply, while doing so, the subsidiary words colloquially used in his own local brogue. The condensation is for the eye; it is simply, so to speak, a decency, which is required in the picture or in the stage effect, according to Chinese canons of taste. That, however, is all unimportant as affecting the purpose of illustration. The point is that the soul of Chinese thought is to lay stress on and depict the essential roots only, and to leave vulgar fancy free to fill in the detail. Just as the Latin races may say *lac*, *leche*, or *lait*, according to their local genius, so may the Chinese peoples modify initials, vowels, or finals according to the run of the province, district, or village. If, again, the Latin races feel inclined to inflect, add on cases, numbers, persons, etc., that does not affect the main idea in the root, any more than the innumerable local particles, diminutives, expletives, etc., affect the main idea in the Chinese root.

Though our western spelling may be an advantage to us in recording the changes made from age to age, it is a corresponding disadvantage, in that it constantly leads us afield from the archaic root; whereas the Chinese character is unchangeable, appeals to the eye, and has no absolute sound at all: it only contains the potentialities of a sound, good for all dialects. It has an algebraical rather than an arithmetical value: it revolves, subject to attractive and repellent forces, in a system of which no fixed centre can be predicated.

Having, it is hoped, made this first point clear, let us see if we can in any way make a shift to define this sound potentiality. Having the various living skeletons before us in the shape of modern dialects, let us see if they do not point to a community of origin. The examination will shew that we might as well hope to draw successfully the picture of an extinct animal, male and female, and prove that mammals, birds, and fishes all started fair from that one pair of animals, as hope to re-construct a firmly-set extinct Chinese language, and prove that all dialects started from it. The utmost we can even hope to do, after examining the material before us, and making use of any fossils we may find in the way of recorded foreign or comparative sounds, is to lay down the general lines of change which the language has followed within historical times. We can no more go back to the processes of speech in primitive man than we can go back to the processes by which he has lost or developed this or that physical organ.

The following renders approximately the probable sounds intended by the young lady who wrote the poem:—

Ngu kjå kjåå ngo, hei!
Tjenn it φång;
Wenn tok ei kwek, hei!
Usên wång;
Gjung lü wi shït, hei!
Chaen wi dzjång;
I ngük wi shïk, hei!
Lok wi tsjång;
Kju shång tou sï hei!
Sim nwi sång;
Ngwenn wi hwång kuk hei!
Kwi ku hjång.

Now, although the genius of the Chinese leads them to expunge all "empty words" or inflexional terminations from elegant composition, the terminations are none the less there in effect, or in spirit.

It does not follow, because the Chinese do not employ our terminology in order to specify their forms of speech, that they cannot make their ideas clear. Every word in Chinese is capable of being almost any part of speech, and the only "grammar" the Chinese consider it necessary to know is whether the use of a word is "empty" or "fruitful;" and, if the latter, whether "active" or "dead." Thus the character 一 is a fruitful-dead or adjectival-substantive word meaning "a" or "one;" but, in the phrase 以一之, "in order to unify or unite them," it becomes fruitful-living, *i.e.* "active" or "a verb." For literary purposes, the Chinese have made a clear sweep of everything but the essential roots, leaving the unessential harness to the imagination. In short, they have reached the perfection of simplicity with the maximum of clearness. It is impossible to deny that this little poem, read in character, leaves a perfectly clear image in the mind. It is equally impossible to confine that image within definite spoken terms. The art of writing good Chinese consists in knowing how to create these images tastefully, and it can no more be taught by rule of thumb than can the art of writing such poetry as that of Burns.

The spelling in the above ancient Chinese version, adopted for special reasons, is not necessarily consistent with the spelling-tables which are to follow. The *j* is, in this one instance, intended to represent the Norwegian and Swedish *j*, which, as in the Scandinavian syllable *kjöp*, may be pronounced so as to make either *kyöp* or *chöp*: it stands for something shorter and thicker than *y* or *i*,—something akin to that faint *i* which, as the dictionaries inform us, it was once fashionable in England (and still in Ireland) to insert after *g*, as for example, in *gyarden* for *garden*;—what the French call *lettres mouillées*. The Greek letter φ stands for *f*, *p'*, *ph*, or *p*, or something partaking of all four. The *å* is the Swedish *å*, or the Norwegian *aa*, something like the English *a* in *water*. It is here necessary to distinguish this presumably ancient vowel from another *a* which rhymes differently in Chinese. The double *å* or *åå* simply means that it is very long.

Now, why is it supposed that the young woman intended to emit these particular sounds? For the present leave pure Chinese dialects out of the question, and take exactly the same words as they are now pronounced in Korea and in Annam. As will be shewn in due time, China's first real acquaintance with these two States began exactly at the time when the princess wrote the poem. The same Chinese, being soldiers from modern Shensi and Honan, Shansi and Shantung, or prisoners exiled from the same limited area, carried Chinese civilisation and arms simultaneously into Turkestan, Korea, and the Yüeh States, or what is now China south of the river Yangtsze. As to Korea and Annam, each one possessed a separate idiom of its own, the former an agglutinative toneless one, the latter a monosyllabic tonal one like the Chinese. Each borrowed the Chinese writing *en bloc*, and each grafted the Chinese spoken language in part upon its own, the unappropriated part remaining ready for drafts as required, and being always freshly adopted according to the system to which the already appropriated words were the key.

Now let us see what the modern Korean sounds are:—

O ka kaa a, hye!
Ch'ŏn il pang;
Wŏn t'ak i kuk, hye!
O-son wang;
Kung (r)yŏ wi sil, hye!
Chŏn wi chang;

Digitized by Google

I yuk wi sik, hye !
Nak wi chang ;
Kö (or kê) sang t'o să, hye !
Sim nae sang ;
Wön wi hwang kok, hye !
Kwi koo hiang.

It will be noticed that, after 2,000 years of political separation, with only a few fitful centuries of direct Chinese dominion interposed at intervals, the Korean-Chinese, as spoken with Korean at this day, only differs from the Chinese which is *supposed* to have been spoken by the princess about as much as Spanish differs from Italian. It will suffice for the present to note that the Koreans have here dropped initial nasals (if ever they found them to exist); and have either rejected or assimilated the short *i* or *j*, except in the words *hiang* and *hye*. It may be added that the spelling here adopted is purely phonetic, and that, in the Koreans' own alphabet, *ye*, the vowel of which is almost identical with the vowel of *nae*, is spelt *yei*, and that our *nae* is spelt by them *năi* and *nai*. The chief feature is the substitution of final *l* for final *t*. The use of *aa* and *oo* simply means that *a* and *o* are very long; and the bracketed *r* means that the *r* is silent as an initial, but would revive as a medial if preceded by a vowel. The *kê*, alternative of *kö*, will be explained further on. The spelling here, again, is specially modified, and does not necessarily accord with the tables to follow.

The Annamese sounds are as follows :—

Ngou gia gia nga, he !
T'ien nyït föng ;
Vien t'ak ji kwêk (or kwouk), he !
Outoun wöng ;
K'ung lï vi t'êt, he !
Chien vi töng ;
Ji nyuk vi t'ïk, he !
Lak vi töng ;
Kï t'öng t'ou tī, he !
T'êm noui t'öng.
Ngüen vi hwang houk, he !
Kwi kou höng.

For present purposes it is sufficient to remark that the *j* stands for a very mysterious letter which the Portuguese-French missionaries call "unbarred *d*," and which partakes of *z*, *j*, *r*, and ordinary English *d* (which they write đ) all combined. The *ö* stands for the *éu* of WILLIAMS' Cantonese, and the missionaries in Annam write it with two unshapely letters called "bearded *u* and *o*." The bearded *u* is, in fact, the sound which I write *ï*.

Reduced to a system of spelling to all intents common with that provided for the Chinese dialects, it will be seen that Annamese-Chinese as now spoken, after the lapse of 2,000 years, differs not only but little from our imaginary parent Chinese, as spoken by the princess, but very little even from Korean-Chinese as now spoken. The only remarkable feature is the substitution of *t* and *t'* for the sibilants *s* and *sh*.

The identical admiral, who proceeded from modern Ningpo to modern Foochow and Ts'üan-chou, by sea, in order to effect the first subjugation of the native kings of eastern Yüeh; and who took part in the first conquest of southern Yüeh, and the investment of modern Canton, also crossed the sea with a fleet from modern Chefoo, and assisted in the investment of the Kau Keuli capital city P'ing-jang in northern Korea. Both Korea and southern Yüeh had been, during one century at least, under the rule of independent Chinese adventurers, and the greater part of the Yüeh population was of the native Yüeh race, which has since been entirely driven away or absorbed. Foochow remained under native rulers some time longer; but northern Korea and part of southern Yüeh were now formed into imperial prefectures under direct Chinese rule. Part of southern Yüeh was the modern Tonquin, and to this part those of the aboriginal race who preferred aboriginal rule seem to have gradually retired.

Having now shewn how closely the adopted Chinese pronunciation of two non-Chinese States, conquered at the same time by the same man, and never at any subsequent time long under direct Chinese rule, actually resembles the imaginary pronunciation of our princess, let us see what the modern Cantonese pronunciation is like. For the present, it may suffice to predicate of Cantonese two things. It is the one of all Chinese dialects which best accommodates itself, word for word, etymologically, to the spelling system of K'ANG HSI. Its home was the one of all Chinese regions most free from great wars during the earlier Tartar dominations of the 3rd to 6th centuries, and again of the 9th to 13th centuries, when the pure Chinese were gradually driven across the Yangtsze and southwards.

Ng ka ka ngo, hai !
T'yn yêt fong ;
Yün t'ok i kwok, hai !
Usün wong ;
K'ung löü wai shêt, hai !
Chyn wai ts'öng ;
I yuk wai shik, hai !
Lok wai tsöng ;
Köü shöng t'ou sz, hai !
Sêm noi shöng ;
Yün wai wong kuk, hai !
Kwai ku höng.

It is noticeable here that, whereas Korea and Annam adhere throughout to the one rhyme, the native Cantonese has split up that one rhyme into two. The theoretical rhyme of all the rhyming lines is 陽, which is *yöng* in Cantonese; whereas *fong* and *wong* actually rhyme in Cantonese with the rhyming standard 江, which is pronounced *kong* in Cantonese.

The Hakka dialect comes next in point of adherence to theoretical standards. The Hakkas are known with certainty,—so far as anything of them at all is known with certainty,—to have gradually moved south-westwards from Kiangnan and west Fuhkien : they have further traditions that they fled from the northern provinces across the Yangtsze, in various hordes, on various occasions.

Ng ka ka ngo, hi !
T'en yit fong ;
Yen t'ok i kwet (or kok), hi !
Usun wong ;
Kiung lu wei shit, hi !
Chen wei siong ;
I ngiuk wei shit, hi !
Lok wei tsiong ;
Ki shong t'u sz, hi !
Sim lui shong ;
Ngien wei wong kuk, hi !
Kwei ku hiong.

It is doubtful yet whether, both being divested of their popular vulgarisms, the Hakka or the Cantonese dialect is the purer mirror of the past; but the Hakkas have never had an equal chance, not having ever had a polite literature, or having possessed political power. Here however we find that the Hakka *kwet*, (which is in modern use as well as *kok*), is supported by the Annamese *kuêk*, which is in use as well as *kwouk*; that all the rhymes are regular; but that, as often happens in Hakka, one, apparently ancient, final *t* occurs where Annamese has final *k*.

I know nothing personally of the Swatow-Amoy class of dialects; but I may be permitted, in order to complete this survey of the southern group, to construct, from a memorandum kindly furnished to me by Dr. JOHN MACGOWAN, a well-known proficient in the Amoy dialect, the Amoy sounds such as I suppose them to be, according to the spelling-system of the present scheme. It is important to have at least one specimen of these maritime dialects included, for they differ totally from those of both Canton and Foochow, and possess several distinctive features of their own. During the period A.D. 1 to A.D. 1000, this region figures little in Imperial history, and seems to have quietly developed undisturbed the speciality of a commercial intercourse with the nations of the Indian and Southern Oceans.

Standard.	*Vulgar.*
Ngoa ka ka ngoa, he !	Ngoa ke ke goua, he !
T'ian it hong ;	T'iñ chit hng ;
Wan t'ok i kok, he !	Hng t ok i kok, he !
Oa-sun ong ;	Oa-sun ong ;
K'iong-lu ui syêk, he !	K'iong-lu ui syêk, he !
Chian ui ch'iong ;	Chiñ ui ch'iöng ;
I jiok ui sit, he !	Eing bah ui chiah, he !
Lok ui chiong ;	Lok ui chiong ;
Ku siong t'oa su, he !	Ku siong t'oa su, he !
Sim lwe siong ;	Sim lai siong ;
Gwan ui hong gok, he !	Gwan ui ng gok, he !
Kui koa hiong.	Kui koa hiöng.

Digitized by Google

It is interesting to see that the vulgar *chit* for *it*, "one," corresponds with the Foochow vulgar *sioh* for *eik*, "one." The vulgar *bah* for *jiok*, "flesh," has probably no etymological significance.

We next come to the Foochow dialect:—

Ngu ka ka ngo, ye!
T'ieng eik (vulgar *sioh*) hwong;
Wong (vulgar *hwong*) t'auk ei kwok, ye!
U-soung wong;
K'üng-lu ui seik, ye!
Chieng ui ch'iong;
I ngük ui sik, ye!
Louk ui chiong;
Kü siong t'u sü, ye!
Sing noui siong;
Ngwong ui wong kouk, ye!
Kwi kou hiong.

The Foochow dialect possesses some very remarkable features, which, strange to say, throw light upon modern Chinese-Korean, and, with such Korean, go to prove in a measure what the original significance of tones actually was in the Chinese mind. At present it will suffice to take note that all the Foochow rhymes are here regular, and that all final consonants become *k*.

The Wênchow dialect, like the Foochow dialect, is totally incomprehensible to most other Chinese. It is not that the individual words, viewed from our standpoint, are so very different. It is in each case the body of tones, or the pitch of the voice which confuses the listener,—what the Chinese call the 腔 *ch'iang* or "local intonation."

Ng ko ko ng, yi!
T'ie yai foa;
Yüe t'o i kwai, yi!
U-sö yüoa;
Djung lü yü sai, yi!
Tsie yü ziae;
I ju (or ngiu) yü zi, yi!
Lo yü tsiae;
Cü ziae t'ü sz, yi!
Sang nai siae;
Ngüe yü oa vu, yi!
Kwai ku hsiae.

Here we find that Cantonese is not alone in subdividing the two rhymes. The chief feature in the Wênchow dialect is the omission of all consonant finals, nasal or otherwise, except in a minority of cases. The *wu* or *vu* is the lower series representative of *huh*, the alternative potential form of *kuh* 鵠, as in the Annamese *houk*. It will have already been noticed that the Chinese themselves have in some cases departed much farther from the presumed ancient standard than have the Koreans and Annamese.

The Ningpo dialect is in some respects more degenerate even than that of Wênchow:—

Ngu ko (or cüo) ko ngo, yi!
T'ieñ yih foñg;
Yüeñ t'oh yi koh, yi!
U-sêng woñg;
C'üung lu (or li) wei sih, yi!
Tsieñ wei ziañg;
I ngüoh wei zih, yi!
Loh wei tsiañg;
Cü djoñg t'u sz, yi!
Sing nei (or neiñ) soñg;
Ngüeñ wei woñg koh, yi!
Kwei (or cü) ku hiañg.

It is evident that the Ningpo cast of speech is midway between our imaginary standard and the idiom of Wênchow. It is to be noticed that the word *soñg* (as also the word *djoñg* in the previous line) does not rhyme with all the four preceding rhymes, but only with the two first couplets. These two dialects (those of Wênchow and Ningpo) represent what is called the 吳音 *go-on* or the southern form of Chinese adopted into Japan direct, as distinct from the 漢音 *kan-on* or the northern form adopted through Korea. The Cantonese and Hakkas being emigrants from the north, brought with them the *kan-on* to the south of the Meiling range, just as Wu San-kuei and the Manchus imported Pekingese into Yünnan at the accession of the present dynasty. There is here nothing to shew that ancient Chinese had a system of sonants, surds, tones, medials, and aspirates different from what they have now, and the Japanese *go-on* suggests that, from the earliest times, Wênchow and Ningpo were alone in the possession of medials, as they are now,—alone so far as the dialects here treated are concerned.

Now, before examining the various northern or so-called "mandarin" dialects, let us look at Japanese-Chinese,—the *kan-on*—and see how it compares with our standard, and with the two groups already discussed, which groups may be roughly divided into (1) the dialects with complete, and (2) those with incomplete terminations:—

Go ka ka ga, kei!
Ten itsz hō;
En taku i koku, kei!
O-son wō;
Kiū rio i shitsz, kei!
Sen i shō;
I djiku i shoku, kei!
Raku i shō;
Kio shō to shi, kei!
Shin tai shō;
Gen i kwō koku, kei!
Ki ko kiō.

The whole harmony is lost in modern Japanese, owing to all finals in *k* and *t* having to make double syllables. The following is the *go-on* pronunciation, as given by a Japanese work called the 山東玉篇:—

Go ke ke ga, gei!
Ten ichi hō;
On taku i koku, gei!
U-son ō;
Ku ro i shichi, gei!
Sen i djō;
I niku i djiki, gei!
Raku i sō;
Ko djō tsz shi, gei!
Shin ne shō;
Gwan i wō goku, gei!
Ki ku kō.

The chief features to be noted, in both *on*, or idioms, are the invariable substitution of *k* for *h*; a disappearance of nasals more complete even than in Wênchow; and the adding of the semi-silent *u* to surd finals. The Dutch used to write *kokf* for *koku*, just as we have written *itsz* for *itsu*, *itf*, or *its*. It will be interesting to compare the differences between the *kan-on* and *go-on* with the differences between Canton-Hakka and Foochow-Wênchow-Ningpo. It is plain that the quality of the differences 1,000 years ago was just what it is now. Of course the true rhythm of the composition is utterly destroyed by the addition of extra syllables; but, just as the Romance peoples omit vowels and nasals in scanning their poetry, so do the Japanese turn the corrupted final and initial of the ancient Chinese sounds into one double letter, which is usually the real ancient Chinese initial, or something very like it. Thus *Ten ip-pō*, *En tak i kok-kei*, *kiū-ro i shik-kei*, *I shik i shok-kei*, etc. Whether the Japanese *savants* actually always do this in reading Chinese poetry or not, I cannot say; but they do it in combining pairs of Chinese words in ordinary speech, and it can be done for them in Chinese poetry, whether they do it themselves or not. The *Shên Pao* of the 7th July, 1890, contains a leading article upon the incapacity of the Japanese to understand Chinese poetical rules.

Notwithstanding all vicissitudes, and despite the competition of the *go-on* and the *kan-on* in Japan, it will be plain to every reader that, apart from the *ch'iang*, or musical accentuation, of which, as a living factor, the modern Japanese understand absolutely nothing, the Japanese sounds are at least quite as close as are those of Wênchow to the original Chinese standard.

Now let us test Pekingese:—

Wu chia chia wo, hsi!
T'ien yi fang;
Yüan t'o i kwo, hsi!
Wu-sun wang;
Ch'iung lu (or lü) wei shï, hsi!
Chan wei ch'iang;
I ju (or jou) wei shï, hsi!
Lau (or lo) wei chiang;
Chü ch'ang t'u sz, hsi!
Hsin nei shang;
Yüan wei hwang ku, hsi!
Kwei ku hsiang.

Digitized by Google

The chief feature to notice here is the softening away of the harsh sibilants *s* and *ts* into *hs* and *ch*. The hard *k* in *kü* which, as we have seen in the case of Wênchow and Ningpo, becomes *cü* (like the Italian *c*) in Peking, approaches there so closely to the English *ch* initial as to be practically the same. *Fang* and *wang* are not pronounced *fong* and *wong*, as in Canton; but they are very near it, and have not quite the same sound as have the other four nasal rhyming finals in modern Pekingese speech.

The Middle dialect, as spoken at Hankow, and, with local variations, generally over the valley of the Yangtsze, from Kiukiang to Ssŭch'uan, differs but slightly from the Pekingese, except in tone; a difference, however, which suffices to make the idiom difficult to understand for those who hear it for the first time:—

Wu chia chia wo (or ngo), hsi!
T'ien yi fang;
Yüan t'o i kwê (or kwe), hsi!
Wu-sên wang;
Ch'iung (or ch'ün) lü (lü or li) wei sz (or shï), hsi!
Tsan (or chan) wei ch'iang;
I jou (or ju) wei sz (or shï), hsi!
Lio (or lo) wei chiang;
Chü ts'ang (or ch'ang) t'u (or t'ou) sz, hsi!
Hsin lei (or nui) sang (or shang);
Yüan wei hwang ku, hsi!
Kwei ku hsiang.

The Ssŭch'uan variety is included in the above, and differences are marked wherever there is a difference to shew. In this particular piece of composition, however, it chances that neither of the two central dialects differs much from the Pekingese, notwithstanding that in a general sense they are both widely distinguished from the latter, and have each striking marks peculiar to each one's own sub-variety. The chief feature noticeable here is the alternative pronunciation of the word 國, which shews a still latent sympathy with the Annamese and Hakka forms.

The Yangchow version is:—

Wu chia chia won, hsi!
T'ici yik fang;
Yüei t'ak i kuk, hsi!
U-sêng wang;
Ch'iung lü (or lu) wei shêk, hsi!
Chiei wei ch'iang;
I juk (jouk or jou) wei shêk, hsi!
Lak wei chiang;
Chü ts'ang t'u sz, hsi!
Hsing nui sang;
Yüei wei hwang kuk, hsi!
Kwei ku hsiang.

It may here be observed that, in this dialect, the final *k* in words containing the vowels *i* and *ê* is almost silent, often quite so.

Before going farther into the minutiæ of idioms, it will be well to recapitulate, and to state the object of the foregoing exposition. It is to show, first of all, that the essential principle, inherent in all Chinese dialects, and in all languages which use Chinese character in order to write imported Chinese words, is that each Chinese word is a single independent unchangeable root, having a power *x*, or a shifting potentiality which cannot be ultimately expressed in letters. Though this power varies, relatively, according to the genius of each region, province, district, or village, it remains constant as an abstraction, from which each variant may draw inspiration. Like the planets, all Chinese words have a fixed relation, but none have a fixed spot. The only way to arrive at an approximate ultimate standard, in alphabetical letters, is to take the average of the existing variants. The result is a non-existing or dead dialect, such as, in the poem quoted, we have presumed the princess spoke. Prof. VON DER GABELENTZ seems to have worked out for himself an imaginary standard dialect on this principle, and it appears to me to be as near the truth as we can ever get. The Chinese themselves fix the power of any given word by saying that its initial is the initial of a second word, and its final the final of a third word. It will not do to take supposed foreign sounds, stated to represent Chinese sounds, and attempt thereby to erect a standard, for we can never be certain what those foreign sounds were 2,000 years ago, Nor can we be sure whether the sound thus recorded was recorded in standard or local Chinese. Nor, again, can it be for an instant supposed that perfectly accurate recording was either possible or even aimed at in ages when the simplest elements of comparative philology did not exist. The Chinese must have always done what we see them doing now. They applied the first suggestive character which came to their mind, and the man who so applied it quite as often applied his own local speech as the official speech of the capital. Moreover, he applied it to a sound which, as often as not, he could not articulate correctly, for the simple reason that it did not exist in Chinese. We cannot be even approximately sure how the ancient Greeks and Romans pronounced their languages; how much less, then, the Chinese? We cannot go back beyond, say, B.C. 100 at all, and we cannot predicate much even of that date. To speculate what the "ancient sounds" were at any remote date, and what were ancient man's primitive utterances centuries or millenniums before that time may be a fascinating diversion, but it cannot be of more importance to practical philology than to speculate what those sounds will be 2,000 years hence. The Chinese method of preserving the etymology of words is really in some respects superior to our own; for, though it is never absolutely exact, it is always relatively right. Like the position of a heavenly body in space, the sound of a character cannot be absolutely defined; but it can be heard, as the former is seen, and its position in the system can be relatively fixed with absolute certainty so far back as the period when the first observations were taken, that is, when the first attempts were made to group words under the initial and final system, and to define their relation to each other.

Now, each of the dialects discussed would in vulgar speech cause to cluster round the words of our poem,—*i.e.* round the essential or root words, such as it is the general genius of the Chinese exclusively to commit to writing,—such subsidiary or non-essential vulgar words as its local special genius would suggest. Thus the Pekingese might say:—

唉咿嗌們一族裡的人把我嫁到天下頂遠的地方兒了啊

That is:—"Ah-ya! My family has married me out into a remote corner of the world." Here we have a local dual form of "we," meaning "I and you," or "I and they;" an adjectival or possessive particle totally unknown to the language of composition, and to many other dialects; a diminutive peculiar to the north; and a general cast of sentence totally different in detail from that of any southern dialect. The Cantonese might say:—

噠我屋起揸我嚟嫁到天咁遠唔知乜野地方去咯嗰

Here we have an opening interjection which is possibly a corruption of the ancient original; a double word for "my people at home" quite special and local; and a whole string of particles, adjuncts, expletives, etc., which will be quite understood by any speaker of Cantonese.

A Foochow man might say:—

嗐奴其厝叻揸奴嫁乞盡遠其位處

Here we have a new local word for "I," a new local word for "house," with a local word for "in it" (making together the idea home), corresponding to the Cantonese 屋起. Also a local word corresponding to the Pekingese 把 and the Cantonese 揸; and, in short, a number of other local words, particles, and expressions.

The Hakka word for "home," again, is 屋嗲: the Wênchow word is 屋底; the second of the last two sounds in reality being in all probability the same word as the Foochow 叻 *'tie*. The

Digitized by Google

Foochow word 撘 *t'ae* may also be read *k'ae*, and is probably the same as the Canton word *k'ái*, which may be used instead of 揩. The Wênchow people use a local word *'hsie* (which appears to be 險) in the sense of "very" or "rather;" thus the popular *'ching hwong*¹ (or more regular *cheing*¹ *'wong*) of Foochow would be *'yüe 'hsie* in Wênchow. The Hakkas have local words *ngai* and *ngia* for "I," and these are as likely as not the same in origin as the local Foochow *ngwai*, which may be used alternatively with *nu*.

The different Mandarin dialects also have their own local expressions, though this one sentence may not furnish many striking instances of such. Take the word 屋, for example: in the north 房 means a "house," and 屋 a "room," whereas in the south 屋 is a "house," and 房 a "room."

These samples will suffice. All Chinese dialects are in the same predicament: it is only a question of degree; and the local subsidiary words, ignored in literature, are simply, so to speak, in counterpart, the local case, tense, and other terminations which each local dialect or language in Europe uses.

Non-Chinese Languages.

The Hsiung-nu, or Turko-Altaïc races of the desert, had the earliest diplomatic relations with the Chinese. So far as I can see, there is no evidence to shew that the Chinese script was invented or developed otherwise than from within, just as much so as the Egyptian script; and nothing worthy of serious consideration has been adduced to connect it with Egyptian, Accadian, or any other early forms of writing. Nor does it seem unreasonable that two separate and independent systems should arise from the same obviously simple beginnings of pictures or hieroglyphs. The Aztec characters seem to have been a third independent example.

There was extensive correspondence with the Hsiung-nu during the 2nd century before Christ, and there seems no reason to doubt that this correspondence was conducted in Chinese character.

There are indications that those desert tribes had some kind of memorandum marks, and possibly even signet tokens or signs of their own; but we are distinctly told in Chinese history that they had no written character. In the 2nd century A.D., after parts of Korea, Canton, Fuhkien, and Yünnan had been added to the empire, we find songs, Siamese or Burmese, put to Chinese music, and Chinese characters used to imitate the sounds of native words; but there is not a tittle of evidence to shew that the Koreans, Tartars, Tibetans, Annamese, or Japanese had any writing of their own. It is almost certain that the arrival of the first Buddhist books in Sanskrit was the earliest occasion on which the Chinese mind conceived the possibility of there being any connected writing other than Chinese. The After Han History distinctly says that neither the Former Han nor the After Han 方志 Annals make any mention whatever of Buddhism as a religion. Chang K'ien, the first Chinese to visit Turkestan, in the 2nd century B.C., says nothing of Shên-tuh or India, whence Buddhism came, except that it was hot, and that elephants were used in battle, etc.; and though Pan-Yung, (nephew of the historian of the Former Han), in the 2nd century A.D., says that the people of Shên-tuh 奉浮圖 worshipped Buddha, and objected to take animal life, yet he said nothing whatever of Buddhistic dogmas as a religion. All this we are told by Chinese historical critics.

In the correspondence with the Hsiung-nu the Chinese seem to have selected a number of words for phonetic use in recording the foreign words, but it never seems to have occurred to them that such words should be selected on account of their brevity.

During the next five centuries, after the Indian and Turkestan bonzes had been engaged in translating books, and after the Chinese had gained from them the distinct notion of phonetic syllables, it seems to have been the practice to employ very rare characters, each with very few strokes, for the transliteration of Tartar names, the object evidently being to avoid the confusion of proper names with the ordinary text, and to save time.

In the 7th century the Chinese had their first relations with the rising civilisation of T'ufan or T'upoh, *i.e.* Tübot or Tibet, and the original treaties made with the Tibetans are still in existence. Facsimiles have been published by Dr. Bushell of Peking, and it is plain that the Tibetan alphabet of that period was but a slightly altered form of Sanskrit.

The Siamese, Burmese, and early Cambodgians all fell under the Hindoo influence, and all have in use alphabets derived from the Sanskrit or Pali. The genius of the Hindoo languages has somewhat affected theirs, the genius of which, at base, is monosyllabic and tonal. The question of Indo-Chinese tones has been discussed in Part I, volume XVII, of the *Journal of the Japan Asiatic Society* and may therefore be dismissed here. The only peoples who have fallen under the Chinese literary influence so far as we know for certain, are the Koreans, the Japanese, the Annamese, and the Loochooans; and each of these in turn has felt the necessity of eking out by local methods the terseness of Chinese literary style so as to render the Chinese character intelligible when read aloud in their own tongue. This eking out is nothing more than the eking out of his dialect by each local Chinese, by the means of supplementary vulgar particles; and of course the Chinese use characters for this purpose, which characters are of course inadequate for the use of those peoples whose particles take a different or non-Chinese form and therefore require a different script.

In point of antiquity, the Korean alphabet probably ranks as the earliest attempt to form a syllabary, on Sanskrit principles, with the Chinese material at hand. According to the French missionaries, this alphabet was fashioned by a bonze named Söl Chong or Sieh Tsung "somewhere about the 8th or 9th century, when the capital was at Sung-tu;" but this seems to be a self-contradictory statement, for the new kingdom of Kauli (founded upon the ruins of Kau-keu-li, Sinlo, and Peh-tsi), with its capital at Sung-tu, did not begin its existence until the 10th century. It is quite possible, however, that the 8th century was really the one, and that the bonze was either a Hindoo or a Chinese-Korean who had a knowledge of Sanskrit. It seems quite certain that the Korean letters are Sanskrit letters modified in form so as to suit the Chinese writing brush, and so as to utilise the Chinese strokes. In discussing Korean questions, it must be distinctly understood that there are three stages. "Korea" was incorrectly used by the Chinese for "Kau Korea," one of the divisions of old Chosen. Then the state of Korea was founded on the ruins of the same divisions of old Chosen, including "Kau Korea." Lastly, the modern Chosen was founded on the ruins of Korea. Hence the indiscriminate use of the two terms Chosen and Korea.

Any one who has watched the Hindoos writing Sanskrit, Guzerati, or any of the kindred languages, will have observed that they first write the essential portion, and then the top line common to all or nearly all the letters. Thus, with the letters *m*, *p*, *k*, म, प, क, the Hindoos first write ㇿ, ㇾ, ㇺ, and then the perpendicular which, in each case, makes up the essential parts ㄐ, ㄩ, क. Every Sanskrit letter has inherent in it the short *ă*, which requires no sign to record its existence, and thus the three letters with one common connecting line drawn over them would make मपक, or *mapaka*. If one of the *ă* is to be lengthened into long *â*, then a stroke | is inserted, thus मापक *mâpa*. The other vowels *i*, *î*; *u*, *û*; *e*, *ai*, etc., are all one or more small curves above or below the consonants, or

Digitized by Google

are such curves combined with the mark ㅣ between the consonants. Thus 미피 *mipî*, (now usually written 미피 in order to avoid confusion between the long and short *i*); 무푸 *mupû*; 메파이 *mepai*, etc.

Now, the Koreans have not, except in a few cases, the same vowels as the Hindoos, but the vowels which they have are differentiated in almost exactly the same way. Thus ㅏ is *a*, and ㅑ is *ya*; ㅓ is *ê* or *ŏ*, and ㅕ is *yê* or *yŏ*; ㅗ is *o*, and ㅛ is *yo*; ㅜ is *u*, and ㅠ is *yu*; ㆍ is *ă* short, and ㅡ is *ĭ*; ㅣ is *i*, and ㅢ is *ĕi* or *ŏi*, also pronounced *e*. Thus, instead of laying stress upon the distinction of short and long vowels, the Koreans lay stress upon the distinction of clear and *mouillé* vowels, and use much the same methods as the Hindoos used in order to mark these distinctions.

The squarish Korean letters ㅁ, ㅂ, and ㄱ, are evidently 卍, 卄, and 𠀉 modified to suit the Chinese brush, and simplified. An inspection of the other Sanskrit and Korean consonants will shew that no great effort is required to derive each Korean from its corresponding Sanskrit letter. When a vowel is not preceded by a consonant, the Koreans write a circle before it, thus 어, 아, 으, 우, etc.; the idea evidently being to shew that a stress, or a faint *ng* precedes all initial vowels, for the same sign is used as a final to express the nasal sound *ng*, thus 엉 *ing*, 앙 *mang*. This inherence of a nasal in all initials is still the case in many parts of China, where *a*, *nga*, *ên*, *ngên*, *o*, *ngo*, etc., are much interchanged. In Korean it has disappeared in spoken practice.

The following is a list of the Korean letters in the stiff printed style.

아 or ㅏ	= a	Sanskrit vowels differently arranged but similarly differentiated.	
야 or ㅑ	= ya		
으 or ㆍ	= ă		
어 or ㅓ	= ê		
여 or ㅕ	= yê		
이 or ㅣ	= i		
으 or ㅡ	= ĭ		
오 or ㅗ	= o		
요 or ㅛ	= yo		
우 or ㅜ	= u		
유 or ㅠ	= yu		
브	= p	Sanskrit	प
프	= p‘	,,	फ
그	= k	,,	क
크	= k‘	,,	ख
트	= t	,,	त
드 or 뜨	= t‘	,,	थ
츠	= ch	,,	च
츠	= ch‘	,,	छ
르	= l (or *r*)	,,	ल (or ळ)
므	= m	,,	म
느	= n	,,	न
스	= s (or final *t*)	,,	श (or त)

The Koreans use the above alphabet in several ways. First, they use it, just as we use ours, to write the whole of their language phonetically, including that portion derived from the Chinese. Second, they use it, combined with Chinese characters, as do the Japanese, to eke out Korean tense marks, and other particles, for which Chinese characters are not available. Thus 宗宗 어을 would be the active-nominative case form *i* and the objective case form *il* of the Chinese-derived word *chong*, in the combination 太宗 *t‘echongi* or *t‘echongil*. Sometimes the Korean particles are written in the Chinese phonetics instead of Korean; thus 宗伊 and 宗乙, the Chinese characters 伊 and 乙 being pronounced *i* and *il* in Korean. The educated Koreans seem ashamed to confess any knowledge of their own written character, which they call 諺文 *ŏn-mun* or "vulgar script"; but, as the most ignorant of both sexes can read it, there can be little doubt that the most highly educated can do so too, especially seeing that any European can learn to read it in an hour. Yet there are some very good works, including histories, in native Korean, and it is too early to speak positively upon the literary posibilities of the vulgar character. Its great defect is that it is usually written in detached monosyllables, without anything to shew where each word begins and ends; with an entire absence of punctuation, capital letters, hyphens, inverted commas, or any other facilitating marks whatever.

The Japanese seem to have first used entire Chinese characters to express the mere sounds of Japanese words; this Mr. Aston in his Japanese Grammar calls *kun no kana*, the literal translation of which, in Chinese, is 訓之假名 or "borrowed characters used explanatorily." At the same time, they evidently used to read out in their own language, as best they could, Chinese composition, and, *vice versâ*, put their own language into Chinese composition. This Mr. Aston calls *kun* or *yomi*, the literal translation of which in Chinese is 訓 or 讀, though 念 which has in north China the meaning of 讀 is perhaps a preferable character. This means the "explanation" or "reading out" of the character. But the Japanese, lacking many abstract ideas, were often unable to say in Japanese what a Chinese character's *kun*, or Japanese equivalent, was; and therefore they had also to use that Chinese character's sound. This Mr. Aston calls *on*, or *koye*, the literal translation of which in Chinese is 音 or 聲, though 響 *hiang* or *ko*, which has the same meaning as 聲 is perhaps a preferable character. In other words, the Japanese adopted the Chinese sounds together with the Chinese meanings into Japanese. Finally, they used Chinese characters to give the actual sounds of Chinese sounds for which they did not know the proper Chinese character, or of Chinese difficult characters the sounds of which they wished to express in easier characters. This Mr. Aston calls *dji-on-no-kana*, the literal translation of which in Chinese is 字音之假名, or "borrowed characters used to express the sounds of (other) characters." It may here be mentioned incidentally that 名 was the ancient Chinese name for "a written character" before the more modern word 字 came into use, both words meaning "name" and both words even to this day still meaning "name" in the sense of the "names of men."

Thus a page of Chinese characters, in early Japanese times, would be, as read out, a jumble of Chinese and Japanese sounds, and at that date (anywhere between A.D. 300 and A.D. 600), it was the fashion in China to use contracted or running characters based in principle upon the old 篆字; so, when the Japanese used *ka-na*, or "characters used phonetically," and wrote them in the popular or short form, they called them *hira-kana* or *hiragana*, the Chinese translation, word for word, being 平段名. In Foochow, and probably in other parts of China, the "popular" brogue is still called 平話 *pang-wa*, and the vulgar characters 平字 *pang-chei*. But the Chinese found that the contracted character with its many fanciful forms was unsuited for permanent records, and so its use was forbidden in official documents except under strict limitations, and in its place the square form of character, or 楷書 *k‘ai-shu* was evolved, being based upon the rejected popular, rough, or "grass" hand, yet written uniformly and having also each stroke more distinctly written. It was evidently from the strokes of this last mentioned square or "plain-contracted" hand that the strokes making up the Korean letters were taken in the seventh or eighth century; and from this Korean model, taken as an idea, the priests probably invented for the Japanese a new square form of syllabary to take the place of the fanciful but popular *hiragana*. Hitherto the word *kana* alone had been used to signify all kinds of phonetics, but now the plain square *kana* syllables were called *kata-kana* or "part-(character) phonetics," in contradistinction to the *hiragana* or "popular (complete) phonetics." The etymology of the word *kata* is doubtful, but the meaning is equivalent to that of the Chinese 片, or "fragment," and the idea is that mutilated fragments of Chinese characters were used as phonetics, instead of the whole characters the sounds of which they represented. Thus, instead

Digitized by Google

of 伊呂八二保, *irohaniho*, or *i-lū-pah-ngrh-pau*, they wrote イロハニホ, and so on with the rest of the syllables existing in their language.

These plain phonetics from the beginning have been used chiefly for purposes of annotation; and, (probably partly because the *hiragana* had got the start, partly because it was the more elegant and artistic, and at the same time combined within itself *kun-no-kana*, *yomi*, and *koye* possibilities or powers), the *hiragana* has always been popular, while the *katakana*, consisting of purely phonetic symbols, has never come into popular use at all. It is no wild theory to suppose that the idea of the *katakana* followed immediately upon the idea of the Korean alphabet, for the Japanese syllables トロヲナスヲ are all exactly the same in form as Korean syllables. The sounds of these syllables in Japanese are *to*, *ro*, *ma*, *yi*, *sz*, *yu*, and in Korean, *a*, *m*, *kă*, *o*, *ch*, *kĭ*. True, the sounds are all different, but the idea is the same, just as the letters *c*, *o*, *m*, *u*, *p*, *y*, *g*, spell *komupig* in written English and *satirud* in written Russian. Another reason for supposing that the *katakana*, as an idea, is derived from the Korean alphabet, is that the alphabet or syllabary called 神代字 *shindai-dji*, which some Japanese have endeavoured to persuade the world they used in prehistoric times, and which is occasionally found on ancient scrolls in Japanese temples, is for the most part identical with the modern Korean syllabic alphabet. Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain's theory is that the Japanese brought a confused notion of the Korean alphabet from Korea in the 16th century, and that they then conceived the notion of claiming it as their own. Just so; and why? Because it was so like their own in theory; and because this similarity suggested to them (what was a fact) a community of origin, which suggestion they twisted round and allowed to enter their minds in a form agreeable to their national vanity.

Like the Japanese, the Annamese claim to have had a phonetic system of their own previous to the introduction of Chinese civilisation, and state that it was abolished by 仕王 Si Vu'o'ng in favour of Chinese,—just as the Mikado Kimmei is related to have abolished the national Japanese system of writing in favour of Chinese in A.D. 576. The Si Vu'o'ng in question appears to have been a proconsul or governor of Tonquin, sent by the Chinese State of Wu or South China, which, under the Japanese name of *Go*, had relations at that time also with Japan. When in Tonquin and Cochin-China in 1888, I made careful enquiry into this matter, and consulted the two learned native scholars Tru'o'ng Vinh-ki and Hoang Tinh, neither of whom was able to point to any evidence, beyond the popular "*on dit*," that such an alphabet had ever existed. Most probably the Annamese tradition is as destitute of foundation as the Japanese; but possibly it may have arisen from the fact that Cambodgia and other parts of Cochin-China fell under Hindoo influence in the early centuries of our era, and that the Annamese, through Ciampa, with which State they had close relations, heard of the Indian alphabets; and after the Annamese conquest of Ciampa during the 9th or 10th centuries, claimed Ciampa's history, all appurtenances included, as their own. As the Japanese have from the beginning been steady imitators of every foreign nation with whom they have been brought into contact, it is not improbable that they borrowed from the Tonquinese the idea of claiming an antique syllabary of their own.

Dismissing then, as the creation of a patriotic vanity, all consideration of the alleged pre-historic phonetic letters of Annam, we turn to the methods which they have adopted for eking out the written expression of their language where Chinese character falls short. They make use of bastard Chinese characters called *cĭ-nom* or *chĭ-nom*, the nature of which is well illustrated by the two *chĭ-nom* which they use for the native words 𠊛 *chĭ* and 喃 *nom*. In Annamese the adjective follows the noun, and in Chinese the meaning would be 南字, or, as pronounced in Annamese, *nam-tĭ*, "the characters of south land." As in Japanese, so in Annamese, there are Chinese words, carrying regular sounds, introduced within historical times; pre-historic words, belonging (I presume) to the same stock as pre-historic Chinese; and doubtful words, like *chĭ-nom*, evidently introduced and "Annamised" before proper acquaintance with Chinese literature made it possible to record native words according to any fixed system.

The idea of the *chĭ nom* or "southern characters" is simplicity itself. For instance, the Annamese word for "heaven" is *dia*, and must be distinguished from the adopted Chinese word 天 *t'ien*. Put the character 天 above the character 上 "above," and you have 𡗶 or *dia*, the "sky above." So with *ba*, "three," take the Chinese phonetic 巴 *ba*, and the Chinese character 三, and you get 𠀧. Apparently every native word, or every Chinese word which is on doubtful ground, has its *chĭ nom*, or bastard character, sometimes formed ideographically, sometimes phonetically, sometimes by adding or taking one or more strokes from the Chinese character having the same meaning, and sometimes arbitrarily. As in the case of Korean and Japanese, the labour of learning to read and write is doubled, for two scripts have to be learned; but as Annamese is monosyllabic and tonal, the needs are different from the needs of Korean and Japanese. Whole characters are required; not mere phonetics or inflectional particles. The Koreans and Japanese have never felt the need of inventing characters for their own words; the Chinese characters suffice, and all they require is syllables for their inflections and agglutinations. Annamese consisting, like Chinese, of unchangeable roots, it is evident that the same Chinese character could not stand for both Annamese and Chinese sounds (as it could, adorned with and distinguished by inflectional syllables, in Korea and Japan); so it was necessary to invent a new system of whole root characters. The Annamese can write sufficiently well in pure Chinese prose; but like the Koreans and Japanese, usually with a certain foreign flavour or stiffness about it. Unlike the Koreans and Japanese, they can not only compose, but realise pure Chinese poetry, because they have tones, and their tones are like the Chinese tones. How it comes about that the eight Annamo-Chinese tones (distributed, almost as in Canton, over six cadences) correspond with the eight native Annamese tones is a difficult problem to resolve. If the two nations are from the same ancient stock, there is no reason to wonder that the tones have remained very much the same. If the two tonic systems were not originally the same, it is not to be wondered at that the one has been forced to adapt itself to the other, or that both have been compelled to meet half way.

The populations of Tonquin and Annam are now pretty well indoctrinated with 國語 *kwok ngĭ*, a romanised system introduced by the Portuguese missionaries, and used ever since, over a period of 200 years. The main difficulty with the *kwok ngĭ* is the number of Chinese words having exactly the same sound, not to mention Annamese words also having those sounds.

The cities of Turkestan were centres of religious zeal from the time of the very earliest historical Chinese acquaintanceship with them; and, though the After Han Emperor, Ming Ti, may have been the first to send for Buddhist books, no Chinese translations whatever seem to have been attempted by Chinese before the 2nd or 3rd centuries. The first monarchs to patronise Buddhism seem to have been those of the dynasties of 趙 Chao and 秦 Ch'in ruling north China imperially during the 4th century. Buddhôchinga was at the court of the former, and the latter had direct relations with the renowned Buddhists of either Cashmir or Swat. It is at this time that we find the old Scytho-Turkish kingly

Digitized by Google

title of 單于 *shan yü*, meaning "expansive and great," to have been changed for the modern style of Khakhan or Khan, and the first to employ it were the 索頭 *So-t'ou*, or "pig-tailed" tribe of Sien-pi, whose family name was T'uhfah or Toba. The Mujung family of Sien-pi ruling in north-east China, subdued Kau-keu-li about now, and made a vassal of the king; and it was a few years after this that Buddhism was introduced into that State, which, it must be remembered, then occupied very little of the modern Korean peninsula, and consisted chiefly of Liao Tung. Chinese seems to have held its own against western literature, at least everywhere to the eastwards of Hami, which, up to KUBLAI's time, continued to be a mixed literary centre, where Buddhists, Nestorians and Confucianists all found a fair reception. There are distinct assertions in Chinese history that the *T'ukuhun* and Turkish rulers had an acquaintance with Chinese literature as early as the 5th and 6th centuries. The Tibetans had a well-organised capacity for literature in the 6th or 7th centuries at the latest, if not much earlier; for in the next century we find their language sufficiently advanced to be carved on stone side by side with Chinese. Everything west of the Meikong seems to have fallen under Hindoo-Tibetan influence, and everything east of the Meikong and Yellow Rivers, which start from nearly the same spot, to have fallen under Chinese influence. The Nan-chau, or Laos of Nan-chang (Zimmé), were under both Tibetan and Chinese influence during the 8th and 9th centuries; but they seem to have abandoned Chinese in favour of the Burmo-Tibetan written character.

The first Tartar race to invent a modified form of Chinese character for the needs of their own language were the *K'itans*, a Tungusic family, (allied to the modern Manchus, and probably also to the Sien-pi), who ruled in north-east China as early as A.D. 907. Specimens of this writing are given in Colonel YULE's *Marco Polo*, and the originals are still to be seen in the Nan-k'ou Pass near Peking. The principle seems to have been to divide the radical part from the phonetic part of Chinese characters and to combine one of each, or two radicals, or two phonetics, in a new or unnatural way. Thus, 語 and 龍 would make three or four new characters, such as 語, 語, 語, 語, etc., and these could be made available either as phonetics or otherwise. Not long after this, the *Nuchêns* or *Djordji*, also a tribe allied, and still more closely, to the now ruling Manchus, invented simpler alphabets or syllabaries composed of mutilated Chinese characters, and very like those of Annam. M. DEVÉRIA has given facsimiles of these in the *Revue de l'Orient*, and Dr. HIRTH early in 1888 discovered a Chinese work in which the whole system is explained. Some characters are used to represent monosyllables, some dissyllables. As is well known, the Tibetan bonze, PASPA, invented a modified form of the Tibetan alphabet for KUBLAI Khan, and this seems to be the first instance (unless Korean be considered an exception) of a foreign syllabary being allowed to intrude upon Chinese ground. The K'itan and Nuchên alphabets never seem to have taken popular root, and were abandoned by the early founders of the present Manchu power in favour of a modified form of the Mongol writing. Both the Mongol and the Manchu forms of writing are now firmly established, but the former literature consists chiefly of Tibetan transcripts or translations, and the latter of Chinese translations. The leading principle of Sanskrit, under which the letters group themselves above and below a horizontal line, is present in Manchu, except that the line is perpendicular, so as to suit the Chinese fashion of writing from the right downwards. In the cursive form of Korean, a tendency to the same grouping on both sides of a perpendicular line may be observed; but the Korean syllabary far excels the Mongol and Manchu in simplicity, and indeed is the simplest syllabary the world can shew.

There now remains but one more known form of writing based upon Chinese strokes, and that is Lolo. Specimens of this writing are given in the late Mr. BABER's Journeys of Exploration, (Royal Geographical Society) and copies of Lolo manuscripts have since been sent home. Absolutely nothing worthy of serious consideration has yet been done to explain the principles of this writing, though M. DE LACOUPERIE has unhesitatingly suggested relationship with Accadian, or some such western script. Few of the Lolo characters have more than five or six strokes; most have only three or four, and many only two. A large number of characters are purely Chinese, such as 九少弋𠂉, but written in an old-fashioned way, which fact seems to shew that they were invented at least 2,000 years ago, before grass-hand and square-hand forms came into use. There can be little doubt, from the frequent recurrence of many characters in one column, that the writing is syllabic, and that the syllables, some at least, are not whole words, but phonetic parts of words. With what nation of ancient Chinese history the Lolos correspond, it is difficult to hazard even a guess. The State of Nan-chau was very powerful during the T'ang dynasty, but this confederacy was undoubtedly of Shan, Siamese, or Laos stock. The Lolos are still powerful enough to maintain their absolute independence in the very heart of the Chinese provinces of Ssŭch'uan and Yünnan, and it will be very interesting to learn, as time goes on, something more of their history. Probably they are the 白蠻 "White Savages" who formed part of the Nan-chau empire, the Nan-chau having themselves been dubbed "Black Savages."

Thus much having been said of foreign writing and literature affected by Chinese, it may be added that many of the Chinese provinces possess a popular literature, consisting of romances, songs, etc., composed in the vulgar dialect. None but common characters are used, as a rule, in these, and where unusual characters or words are required, common characters having the same sounds are utilised instead. For local characterless sounds, the nearest sound, or the nearest idea, is supplied in the shape of some easy character. I can only speak with certainty of the local literature of Foochow and Canton, but I apprehend that most large centres produce and supply the same sort of thing to meet a popular demand. The Ningpo and Wênchow local annals both contain chapters on local words and vulgar characters.

The Japanese have a certain number of bastard Chinese characters, but not very many, which they use for place and family names, and for the names of plants, fishes, animals, etc., unknown to China. The Koreans do not seem to have degraded the Chinese character by mutilating or adding to it in any way. When they use the Chinese character phonetically, they use the whole of it. Their own syllabary stands quite apart from the Chinese character, and they are half ashamed of its possession. From the Chinese point of view the Koreans, therefore, still are, what the inhabitants of Shinra (South Korea) were stated by a Chinese Emperor to have been a thousand years ago, a "nation of gentlemen," wearing "hats and girdles," and "versed in polite literature."

THE SEPARATE DIALECTS.

The Cantonese dialect will be found described in detail upon pp. 363–382 of the 8th volume of the *China Review*. Subsequent volumes of the same periodical give lists of colloquial words which have not been published in the foreign-made dictionaries. There are about 800 distinct syllables in this dialect, of which only 700 are given in WILLIAMS' *Tonic Dictionary*, a work, however, of surprising accuracy so far as it goes. Dr. EITEL's improved edition contains 730 syllables. There are nine distinct tones in Cantonese, and

Digitized by Google

perhaps an average of a third part of these tones is applied to each separate syllable; —that is, each syllable averages three tones, so that the Cantonese are provided with 2,400 separate monosyllabic words wherewith to conduct the business of life, and to supply sounds for, say 10,000 characters in general use. It is difficult to estimate how many of these 2,400 separate words are common, *mutatis mutandis*, to other dialects; perhaps 1,800 of the 2,400 are standard Chinese words, and 600 have a meaning more or less local, or unclassical. Dr. EITEL seems to infer that tones were invented in order to fit each written character with a separate sound. But this theory cannot be supported, for some tone-using peoples have no written character at all; and previous to the invention of paper and printing, the majority of the Chinese themselves must have been ignorant of letters.

Two tables are given in the body of this article, one shewing the value of the vowels used in transliterating the sounds of all the dialects here treated, and the other shewing the condition of the tones in each dialect. Each important or representative word in this Dictionary, accordingly, has the Cantonese sound given immediately after the rhyming character of the word according to the rhymes of the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*. The spelling varies in some instances from that of Dr. WILLIAMS, the object being to present, for purposes of comparative philology, the sound of each character according to one uniform system, which system (so far as is possible without inconsistency) is the system of Sir THOMAS WADE. The table of vocables will shew where it has been found desirable to modify the system of each successive lexicographer.

The first point to notice is that Cantonese possesses all the eight tones recognised by K'ANG HSI, that is, the even, rising, sinking, and entering tones, in both the upper and lower series. The tone and the series of each character is here stated in each case below the aggregate of the various sounds given to that character in each dialect, so that, unless the Cantonese sound be irregular in rhyme or series, there is no occasion to mark the special Cantonese tone. But as there are two subdivisions of the upper entering tone in Cantonese, the middle and the upper, the middle tone is *always* specially marked, in order to make it conform with EITEL's improved edition of WILLIAMS' *Tonic Dictionary*. Thus, ˌ口 ˌ口 being the marks for the even tones of 丁 and 亭, ˈ口 ˈ口 being the marks for the rising tones of 頂 and 挺, 口ˋ 口² being the marks for the sinking tones of 鬧 and 豆, and 口, 口, being the marks for the entering tones of 益 and 譯, none of these need be specified, because the Cantonese pronunciations of the characters are in accordance with standard. But 客 *hak*, is marked with its middle entering tone because it is a sub-division of the upper entering tone not recognised by the Chinese lexicographers; and 坐 *'ts'o* is marked with its rising tone, as a preferential tone of its two tones, because the word in some dialects properly belongs in general parlance to the sinking tone. It must be remembered, however, that the rhyming character only gives the rhyme, that is, the tone of the standard rhyming word. The series must be gathered from the average of the living facts before the eye. As a rule, the tones will be found to accord with the tone of the ancient rhyming word, notwithstanding a lapse of thousands of years, and the discrepancies will usually be found to lie in the rising and sinking tones, which must have been developed in comparatively modern times. Lexicographers could only have given their original decisions from contemplating the average of living forms. As we give living forms for the whole area of China in addition to theoretical forms, our facts must of course have weight with the student in his attempt to decide for himself what the potentiality of each character is, and how far native lexicographers are right.

In places where it is necessary to distinguish between the long and the short *a*, as for instance in 貴 *kwai* and 怪 *kwái*, 吼 *hau* and 孝 *háu*, the long vowel *á* is specially marked long. On the whole, I think this better than writing *kwaai*, *haau*, because the form *aa* is required to express a totally different vowel sound used in other dialects. All Cantonese *i* followed by a *k* are short; with this exception they are long. But it is necessary to use *y* in such words as *chym*, *chyp*, *tsyt*, in order to distinguish those sounds from the shorter Hakka *chim*, *chip*, *tsit*. The double use of *i* for the long vowel in *shi* and the short vowel in *chik* is not more inconvenient than its use by Sir THOMAS WADE to represent the long vowel in *li* and the short vowel in *ping*; in fact *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u* are in Cantonese all somewhat longer when alone than when followed by a nasal or surd.

The other leading characteristic of the Cantonese dialect is the preservation of nearly all the ancient finals. Annamese, Korean, and Japanese imported Chinese words, however far removed in actual sound from the corresponding Cantonese words, almost invariably agree with them in theory; that is, knowing the Cantonese sound, one can nearly always calculate with certainty what the other three are; and this calculation can not be made with equal accuracy if any other Chinese dialect be taken as a base. For instance, the Peking, Foochow, Yangchow, and Ningpo *'pi*, *peik*,, *pik*,, *pih*, tell us nothing by which we can gauge the ancient sound of 筆; whereas the Cantonese *pêt*,, rhyming with 質, enables us to figure out at once that the Annamese should be either *bêt* or *têt*, the Korean either *pil* or *p'il*, and the Japanese either *hitsz* or *hichi*.

It has often been supposed that the Hakka dialect is not purely Chinese, the reason apparently being that the locally pronounced word Hakka 家客 "strangers," or "immigrants" has been mistaken for a tribal name. This is no place for the discussion of Hakka history: but it has been clearly shewn by Dr. EITEL in the first volume of *Notes and Queries*, and by himself and M. CHARLES PITON [*China Review*, volume II], that all Hakka traditions point to periodical immigrations from the north-east. The Hakka idiom in no way belies this hypothesis; and the only external marks which distinguish the Hakkas from most other Chinese are the daily evening ablutions of both sexes, and the non-binding of the women's feet. This latter peculiarity is also to be found in one or more districts of the 潮州 Ch'ao-chou prefecture of Kuangtung. The chief feature of the dialect is the conservation, in entering tone words, of the finals *p*, *t*, and *k*, as in Cantonese, Korean, and Annamese, and of the nasal *m*. Dr. EITEL'S statement that the final *k*, *t*, and *p*, are half swallowed and but faintly audible, is very singular, for my experience is that all such finals are quite audible and clear. In some cases, as for instance in the words 譯, 只, 得, 墨, and 黑, a final *t* seems to have been introduced irregularly, for the analogy of neither Annamese in the south nor Korean in the north justifies the assumption that Hakka alone has preserved an ancient final; and the same thing with regard to the occasional final *m*, as for instance in the word 繭 *kam*. Hakka is peculiarly rich in onomatopoetic couplets, (like the English *bow-wow*), many of which have no written character, but all these couplets are of general Chinese genius, and in no way point to any foreign influence. Mr. DON has given a long list of similar couplets in the *Sin-ning* (*Llin-nen*) dialect.

So far as I am aware, there is no published dictionary of the Hakka idiom, but the Basel Mission possesses a number of Hakka-German manuscript copies, of one of which I had the use when studying the dialect in 1879-1880. It may be regarded as an axiom that those dialects most resemble each other which have been spoken by people historically connected through close neighbourhood, and that when mutually remote dialects resemble each other, it must be because emigrations

Digitized by Google

have taken place. Conversely, when emigrations take place, it is evident that dialects will follow the emigrations. Accordingly, we find that the Hakka tones fundamentally resemble those of the Yangtsze valley on the one hand, and those of Ningpo—anciently also in the Yangtsze valley—on the other; retaining finals, at the same time, that are characteristic of the old dialect which they and the Cantonese alike carried with them at different epochs to the south. It is not correct to say, as Dr. EITEL says, that the Canton upper rising tone becomes the lower in Hakka, and *vice versâ*; but it is a fact that the actual cadences of these tones in Hakka are to the ear exactly the contrary, respectively, of what they are in Canton. Dr. EITEL makes the same mistake about the even and sinking tones of the upper series. The fact of a cadence being to the ear alike or different has nothing whatever to do with the theoretical tone being alike or different. The Hakka vowels differ from the vowels of Korea, Canton, and Annam, into all three of which areas the old Chinese was, as we have said, introduced at one and the same period, that is, during the period B.C. 150–50; and, accordingly, we may assume that the general line of emigration has been from the Hwai valley along the mountains of Chehkiang and Fuhkien.

A complete Hakka syllabary is published in volume VIII of the *China Review*, and reasons are there given in detail for each form of spelling adopted. Mr. CHARLES PITON in the same volume has also given his views upon the subject. The chief feature of his contention is the use of *ngi* instead of *ny* as an initial in such words as *nyam*, *ngien*, or *ngiam*, *nyen*. The Ningpo, Wênchow and perhaps occasionally the Foochow, Yangchow, and even other dialects present the same difficulty. Suffice it to say here, I have come to the conclusion that *ngi* is better than *ny*, and more in accordance with the real sounds. The one objection to *ngi* is that, where the final is *in*, it is impossible to double the *i*. Thus, *nyin* or *ngiin* would be confused with *ngün*, and must therefore be written *ngyin* or *nyin*; as *ngin*, which is a hard guttural sound, would be incorrect. In the present scheme I have, as a rule, written each word as it actually sounded to me, sometimes using one and sometimes the other. The real fact is that the Hakkas, or at least some of them, have no hard dental *n*. Before *a*, *o*, *e*, and *u*, it becomes *l*; thus, *lam*, *lon*, *lem*, *lung*; and before other vowels it becomes *ñ* or the French *gne* in the word *Boulogne*; thus, *ngiung*, *ñung*, or *ñiung*; *ngien*, *ñen*, or *ñien*, etc., the vowels *u* and *e* being *mouillés*, or "mixed up" with an *i*. Mr. PITON'S next objection is to the grouping together of such words as 曾 *ts'en* and 錢 *ts'ièn*, on the ground that, where he lives, the Hakkas clearly distinguish the two sounds. I can only deal with the dialects which came within reach of my own ear, and I found that the finals *en* and *ien* were hopelessly confused. This fact, too, is inseparably connected with the first point; for, *e* being *mouillé* in *ts'en* or *ts'ien*, it follows, in such words as *ñen*, that the same tendency to *mouiller* must produce *ngien*. It will be observed, also, that the Hakka *ken*, *hen*, etc., as I write them, are important links between the Annamese *hien* and the Japanese *ken*. Finally, Mr. PITON pleads for *v* in preference to *w* as an initial. Ka-ying Chou may be the chief Hakka centre, and *v* may be the initial there; but, unfortunately, I was not there to find it out, and I cannot corroborate the statement. It remains for students, therefore, to come to the best resolution they can, with the sounds before them in each case as they are believed by me to be. If a Chinese sound is pure English *w* or pure English *v*, then these two initials are perfect means of representing that sound; but if that sound is vague, like the German *w*, (which is a mixture of English *v* and *w*), it is evident that either *v* or *w* will suffice to represent it.

It will be noticed that whereas in Foochow all *f* become *hw*, in Hakka all *hw* become *f*. In Korean *hw* remains *hw*, but *f* becomes *p*. In Japanese *f* remains *f*, but *p* becomes *h*, and *h* becomes *k*. In Annamese *p* and *p'* become either *b*, *t*, or *f* (a sort of strong *wh*, or *pwh*, or *pf*). Out of this chaos it would indeed be a daring thing to assert what these initials all were 2,000 years ago.

For a long time I have hesitated whether to give Hakka or Cantonese the preference as the true representative of the will-o'-the-wisp-like ancient idiom. This was because in some cases, as for instance in the cases of 法 and 泛, the surviving Hakka *p* or *m* was supported by the Japanese *pop*, *hof*, or *hō*, or by the Korean *pŏp*, *pŏm*, though lost to Cantonese. But I find that, though the Hakka dialect may preserve some ancient finals apparently lost to Cantonese, it possesses a number of quasi-ancient finals which have not the support of any other idiom. Thus, 患 *fam* 賊 *ts'et* and all the 睪 *yit* class point to irregularity rather than survival. In fact, the final *it* seems to be nearly always preferred to *ik*, and must in many cases be irregular. Moreover, many Hakka words have two finals, and when this is the case, it is difficult to claim either as the representative sound. True, Cantonese, Annamese, and Korean, are all occasionally given to the same inconsistency; but on the whole, taking each idiom as a check upon the other three, I think that Cantonese and Korean must be given the first standard place, and that Hakka and Annamese must be subordinated to them. Japanese comes occasionally to the rescue in order to fix a doubtful final; but as that idiom is miserably weak in initials, and takes no cognizance whatever of aspirates, tones, or weak and strong Chinese vowels, it must be relegated to a fifth place. In some cases, as, for instance, under the character 逼, all three finals *k*, *t*, and *p*, are found. Under these circumstances it is only possible to strike an average, or to go by the majority.

The Foochow dialect, a full account of which appears in vol. IX of the *China Review*, possesses a feature which is entirely unique. Nearly every word or syllable, whether classical or popular, has two forms, according to whether it carries a strong or a weak tone; and of those vowels which thus possess strong or weak forms, none can occur apart from the strong and weak tones. The vowels and diphthongs which never change quality are *a*, (*ang*, *ya* included); *ie* (*yeng* included); *io*; *yeu*; and *oa*. These can, unchanged, take both strong and weak tones, thus we have 巴, 安, 車, 些, 天, 陽, 桃 in the even tones, and 覇, 按, 蔗, 勢, 要, 樣, 到 in the sinking tones, the syllables being *pa*, *ang*, *ch'ia* or *chia*, *sie*, *yeu*, *yong*, and *t'oa* or *toa*. But the even and rising tones, each of which is pronounced on one musical note, together with the lower entering tone, which is of the same quality but not the same quantity as the upper even, are weak tones; whilst the two sinking and the upper entering tones, each of which is pronounced on two or three musical notes, are strong tones. That is, the words carrying strong tones are pronounced with more stress than the words carrying weak tones; and, in all cases, excepting those above enumerated, modify their vowels. Thus *ai*, (when followed by a nasal or consonant) *aö*, *au*, (*aing*, *aui*, *aöng*, *aung*, *aiu* included); *ei*, *eu* (*eing* is, but *yeu* is *not* included); *ou*, *oui*, *woui*, (*oung* included); *öü* (*öüng* included);—these are the strong forms of *ei*, *ö*, *ou*, *i*, *iu*, *u*, *ui*, *wui*, and *ü*. That is, no word in a strong tone can carry any of the weak vowels, and no word in a weak tone can carry any of the strong vowels. Thus we get 百 *paik*, and 白 *peik*,; 洞 *taöng*² and 筒 ˌ*töng*; 博 *pauk*, and 薄 *pouk*,; 擂 *laui*² and 雷 ˌ*loui*; 鄧 *taing*² and 登 ˌ*teing*; 鑪 *laö*' and 驢 ˌ*lö*; 浪 *laung*² and 耶 ˌ*loung*; 候 *haiu*² and 侯 ˌ*heu*; 意 *ei*' and 噫 ˌ*i*; 柚 *eu*² and 由 ˌ*iu*; 任 *eing*² and 壬 ˌ*ing*; 塢 *ou*' and 烏 ˌ*u*; 爲² *oui* and ˌ爲 *ui*; 穢' *woui*, and 威 ˌ*wui*; 運 *oung*² and 煇 '*ung*; 据 *köü*' and 居 ˌ*kü*; 近 *köüng*² and 斤 ˌ*küng*.

It will be noticed that *ei* is the weak form of *ai* and the strong form of *i*; *ou*

Digitized by Google

the strong form of *u* and the weak form of *au*; and thus we find *ei*, *eing*, *eik*, *ou*, *oung*, *ouk*, in both strong and weak tones, having a double relation, but always holding fast to rule as touching each class of words. In the *lui*, *loui*, and *laui* classes there is some confusion, and the *ing* or *eing* 嬰 class is a little irregular; but it will be noticed that the irregularities are general, and not peculiar to Foochow.

With regard to the *oui*, *aui*; *oui*, *ui*; *ui*, *wi*; *woui*, *wui* classes: there is considerable confusion, but that confusion is also inherent in the Chinese language, and extends to other dialects. In many cases it is optional whether at Foochow you say *wi* or *ui*; and that being so, it becomes also optional whether you strengthen into *wui* or *woui*. The syllable *yeu*, again, is interchangeable with *eu*, and *iu* with *yiu*; so, from one point of view, the unchanging 謠鷂 *yeu* in both weak and strong tones, and the changing *iu* and *eu* (or *yiu* and *yeu*) coalesce, and seem to cause confusion. The vulgar pronunciation of 豆 *taiu* is *tau*, and that of 投 *teu* is also *tau*, and thus *tau*, which is a vulgar syllable with no status of its own, stands for both the weak and strong forms of the syllable having (according to tone) *aiu* and *eu* potentiality. The final *wo*, as in 科 課, does not change; and there are various odd sounds, such as 靴 *k'wo*, 恩 *oung*, etc., which cannot be classed; but still the general rule is as above stated, and the exceptions, of which there are many others, do not seriously affect that main rule.

In addition to the fact that strong vowels and strong tones belong specially to certain words, there is the fact that strong tones and vowels may become transitorily weak in reduplication or apposition. Thus, 慢慢 *maing² maing²* is pronounced *ˌmeing maing²*, and the first syllable thus acquires a new status of its own. Having acquired a new status in combination, a word again weakens in further combination. Thus, in the phrase 第一愛食乾飯 *tae² eik˧ aui' siah˧ ˌkang pwong²*, (which is in itself the vulgar form of *tae² eik˧ ai' sik˧ ˌkang hwang'*), the two first words contract into the single syllable *taik˩*, and *taik˧ aui'* alone would change to *teih˧* or *ˌtei oui˧*, the tone of *oui* depending upon what should come next. The whole would be *'tei ˌoui siah˧ ˌkang pwong²*. In addition to this, the Foochow people have a way in popular speech of leaving out initials and finals, especially *k*; thus, 保甲 *poa ak* for *poa kak*; 客人 *ˌkou nöng* for *kauk˧ ing*: sometimes both initials and finals are left out: thus, 人各 *nöng a˧* for *nöng˩ k'ah˩*, the vulgar form of *ing k'aik˧*.

So then, in pairs of words, the first word of a pair often changes radically, both in vowel-sound and tone. The changes in consonants, and the euphonious changes of tone and sound which are superadded upon the above-described radical changes are within the scope of a detailed and practical study of the dialect, and need not be discussed here.

The rules of tonal change in pairs of characters are very simple, and only two in number.

I. The first of two tones always becomes or remains an even tone,—with the exception given below.

II. If the second tone is even, or (what is the same thing as upper even in cadence) lower entering, then the first tone becomes or remains upper even; in all other cases lower even, unless it is itself originally lower even, when it becomes rising before all but the upper even cadences, (*i.e.* including lower entering), when it becomes upper even.

The exception is that the rising tone and upper entering tone in *k* do not change before weak tones, but become upper even before strong tones.

The above very singular peculiarities in the Foochow dialect throw considerable light upon the ancient genius of the Chinese language; for it appears that, in modern Korea—where all traces of tone distinctions have long since disappeared from (if they ever existed in) adopted Chinese words, and where the natives distinguish in no way between long and short vowels, though they possess both—the following rule may be extracted from the language:—

All Chinese words in the Foochow strong tones have in Korea a long vowel, and all words in the weak tones a short vowel.

In the present rudimentary stage of philological knowledge as affecting the Korean language, it is impossible to be certain how many are the exceptions, and whether this rule extends to the entering tone words. That such a rule exists is, however, certain, so far as the sinking tones and even tones are concerned; and the fact that the rising tone is doubtful simply points to a time when the rising and sinking tones were one and the same, as they still to some extent are, both in theoretical lexicography and in practical modern dialects. Thus in Korean we have 安 *an* and 案 *án*; 哀 *ai* and 愛 *ái*; 言 *ön* and 諺 *ön*; 斤 *kïn* and 近 *kïn*; and so on, all through the language, the vowel lengthening in what are the strongest tones of Foochow and shortening in the even tones.

There are about 800 different sounds in the Foochow dialect. Maclean and Baldwin's Dictionary gives 928, but this is owing to their having considered as separate syllables those entering tones which end in *h*. Such words are perhaps a trifle shorter, when they occur alone, than the same syllables in non-entering tones; but in combination they are not. Though the disappearance of any distinction between the vowel sounds of *ma* and *mah*, *pi* and *pih*, is not so absolute as in Hankow and Wênchow, and therefore admits of the retention of final *h*, yet the shortening effect of this *h* does not approach the jerkiness so characteristic of Ningpo. It might be a question, seeing that nearly all Foochow words have strong and weak forms, whether the number of sounds should not be still further reduced. The principle, however, upon which all dialects are treated here is to give the sounds as they actually are to the European ear, regardless of all theories; and on this basis we make the number 800.

As in Wênchow, the only Foochow nasal is *ng*, but it is very much more common in Foochow than in Wênchow, where most nasals are dropped altogether, or merged into vowels. The only entering tone final, except the usually irregular final in *h*, is *k*, and all entering tone words end either in *k*, or in a modified form of *k*, viz. in *h*, (thus, *paik*, *pah*); or in an independent form in *h*, thus *ngiah*, the last and independent *h* being rare. Occasionally a final *t* seems to survive; for instance, *ngwot˧* for *ngwok* 月, but this ghost of a *t* is at best half illusory.

The majority of the characterless words given by Maclean and Baldwin can either be fitted with character, the sounds being mere popular corruption, or can be paired off with similar characterless words in other dialects: there is nothing foreign in the genius of the Foochow language. The presence of characterless words is not so much that "modern Chinese thought is outgrowing stereotyped forms," as suggested by Baldwin; it is with the Foochow dialect as with all other idioms, English included, that a number of popular words in daily use are tacitly tabooed, some from polite speech, others from decent speech, others again only from print and manuscript.

Maclean and Baldwin's Dictionary, which is in one sense a mere copy of Williams' *Tonic Dictionary*, is based, as regards the local sounds, upon the local 八音 *Paik Ing*, which bears the same relation to the Foochow dialect that the 分韻 *Fên Wên* does to that of Canton.

A general account of the Wênchow dialect, with tables and syllabary, will be found in the 12th volume of the *China Review*. Like the dialect of Ningpo, it possesses every initial letter except *r* known to the common European alphabets. It has also a peculiarity of its own; to wit, the division of the French sound *eux* into

Digitized by Google

two shades, the distinction between which is very much (but not quite) the distinction between the English *burr* and *bear*. As it does not matter in any other dialect which of these two sounds is used, the form *öe* is only used, under this scheme, for Wênchow words. As a matter of fact, the Foochow *ö* (BALDWIN-MACLEAN'S *ê*) is the same as Wênchow *öe*; and the Cantonese and Annamese *ö* (WILLIAMS' *éu*, PHAN'S *u'o'*) is so very pronounced in the other direction—that of burr—as to be often disintegrated into two parts, like the French *le heur*. This *ö*, when used instead of *ê* under this scheme to represent those Korean *e* which are followed by a nasal or consonant (e.g. *piök söng*), is more like the *u* of the English word *bud* very much prolonged than like the *ea* of *bear*. The Ningpo *öñ* is precisely the French *un* (i.e. *eux* + *n*, the "anusvâra" of *t*); the Ningpo missionaries inconsistently write this sound under some initials *ön*, and under others *ün*, which latter sound under a different group of initials is our *üeñ*. In Wênchow there is a tendency of the *üe* to become *ö*, and *vice versâ*. Under this scheme *ö* is used for all vowel sounds ranging between those in the English *hurt*, *her*, *hair*, and the French *eux* and German *ö* or *oe*; but a single exception is made in the case of Wênchow, when *ö* (or *oe* as the Germans often write it) must be distinguished from *öe* as above described.

Another peculiarity of the Wênchow dialect, which it shares with that of Ningpo, is the possession of two *k* sounds, i.e. *k* ordinary, and *k mouillé*. This latter sound I write *c* in common with the Chehkiang missionaries, and it sounds like a very faint *ky* or *tj*, softer even than the Italian *ci* as in *ciù*, thus ranging between English *ch* and *k*, but never quite touching either. Both the Ningpo and the Wênchow people turn all *ch* which do not become *ts* into this initial, and thus it comes that theoretical *chi* and theoretical *ki* are both often practically pronounced *ci*. The Annamese *ch* is in the same predicament, and sounded to me like *tj*. Some Europeans in Annam pronounce the words *chu' nom* (*chĭ nom*) as though written *kyĭ* or *kyö nom*: it would be more consistent if, under this scheme, we wrote *cĭi nom*; but, as the principle of it is to reduce all spelling systems to that of Sir THOMAS WADE, without unnecessarily tampering with any one system, so as to leave students under each system as little befogged as possible, no change is made in the long sanctioned Annamese *ch*. The Wênchow *c* can only be used before *i* and *ü*; it, and its lower form *dj*, are, in some words, confused with *k* and *g* before *ü*. Again, the lower forms of *ci*, *cü* and *ki*, *kü* are both of them *dj*, as the form *g* has become almost obsolete before *i* and *ü*. In the same way, the initial *hs* occupies a position between *s* and *h*, just as *c* occupies a position between *ch* and *k*, and there is the same class of confusion. For a precise understanding of this complicated subject, I must refer students to the papers cited; it is sufficient here merely to allude shortly to three points, in order to explain away what may appear to be inconsistencies.

Another peculiarity of the Wênchow dialect is the faint aspirate which stands midway between no aspirate at all and the English *h*. The lower series forms of all tenues and aspirates unite in this one faint aspirate; thus, *a*, *ha* both become *a* (with a stress upon it,—not quite an aspirate); and *pa*, *p'a* both become *bha* or *ba*. The same with all sonants, such as *gha*, *dha*, etc. But this very faint stress is not of sufficient consequence to warrant the wholesale introduction of *h* or *'*: it is of no consequence whatever whether the stress in question be entirely omitted or not; hence it is entirely unnoticed under this scheme. There is an inconvenience, however; for extramural Wênchow people pronounce some of their tenues, such as *t*, *p*, (but not *k*), as though a clear *d*, *b*, (but not *g*), without any suspicion of a stress or aspirate. Thus, the initials *d*, *b*, under this scheme, have to do double Wênchow duty: first, as alternative unaspirated forms of the tenues *t*, *p*; and secondly, as lower series faintly aspirated forms of *t*, *t'* and *p*, *p'*. But there need be no confusion; for the statement made at the foot of each list of sounds always shews what the tone and series theoretically is in the primary or common meaning of each word, and the *d* and *b* are always marked (thus, ‹*da* or *ba*›) when it is possible to be in doubt as to the function of the initial in question.

Of all the dialects examined and recorded here, that of Wênchow is absolutely the only one which has all its eight tones, and no more than eight; and it is also the only one in which each tone has a separate cadence unlike the cadence of any other of its own tones. Every generic or specific irregularity observable in this dialect is therefore of high rank in importance and interest; and, moreover, the whole run of the dialect is entitled to great weight as a cross or midway step between modern Japanese and ancient Chinese, for the nasals have disappeared from the Wênchow almost as completely as from the Japanese forms.

The Ningpo dialect is discussed in detail in volume VIII of the *China Review*. Almost alone of Chinese dialects, it has been romanised by the missionaries with fair measure of success. It lends itself the more easily to this process in that no lower series word can begin with the same initial as an upper series word. Thus, the initials *b*, *d*, *dj*, *dz*, *g*, *j*, *v*, *z*, impart by their mere presence the information that they are not, like *p*, *p'*, *t*, *t'*, *c*, *ch*, *ts*, *sh*, *f*, and *s*, in the upper series. Strictly speaking, few if any words in *m*, *l*, or *n* can be in the upper series in any dialect; but there are colloquial exceptions in Ningpo as elsewhere, and these the Ningpo missionaries mark *m̆*, *l̆*, *n̆*. Words beginning with pure vowels, or with *h*, must, under their system, all be in the upper series, and the faint stress or aspirate (which, as above explained, in Ningpo represents the lower series of non-aspirates and aspirates alike), is marked by the missionaries with an inverted comma,—thus *'a*. *W* serves the same purpose as the lower form of *hw*, and is slightly "stressed" or aspirated; the other *w*, marked *w̆*, is a thin unstressed *w*. The faint difference between the English words *weather* and *whether*, or between *which* and *witch*, as pronounced by some speakers, represents the stress in question. It would have been more consistent if MORRISON had used *u* instead of *w̆*. As, under the present scheme, the tones aud series are given at the foot of each character, the distinctions mentioned are ignored as quite unnecessary. The same thing may be said of the missionaries' *y*, which is the lower series form of *hi* and *i* alike.

Again, all entering tone words are jerky and short in Ningpo, and are written, both by the missionaries and under this scheme, with *h*; thus, the words *pah*, *cih*, *coh*, *feh*, *kyüih* (our *pah*, *chéh*, *choh*, *fah*, *cüeh*) say for themselves that they are in the entering tone. The distinction between rising and sinking is in process of growth or decay at Ningpo, and consequently it can never be safely predicated whether a word is in the one or in the other. It is only in the rare cases of such couplets as 買賣 "*me-me*" that any effort is made to clearly distinguish the rising from the sinking tone. Absolutely the only tone-mark required, therefore, for Ningpo is one to shew whether a word is even or oblique. Even this distinction, though undoubted, is not perfectly clear in the popular Ningpo speech, and it has probably been for this reason that absolutely no tones whatever have been marked by the successive generations of missionaries. Like the mute French consonants, the tones are there in spirit, and are often brought out in connection with other words; but the way to speak the individual Ningpo words correctly defies analysis, notwithstanding that the rhythm or *ch'iang* of sentences is definite as a whole. Just as Cantonese stands at one extreme, where every tone is clearly enunciated and changes under no circumstances of rhythm whatever, so Ningpo stands at the other extreme, when no tone is clearly enunciated at all, and each one is apt to change under all circumstances of rhythm. Midway between these two

Digitized by Google

extremes come the other Chinese dialects, each of which again has its own shades of difference, and its own idiosyncrasies.

Another peculiarity of the Ningpo dialect is that most words have two forms, the standard and the vulgar. This is evidently the result of trying to conform to some Court standard, and was probably introduced during the Sung dynasty, a thousand years ago, when the centre of political and literary gravity was transferred from ultra-Yangtsze to cis-Yangtsze China, with centre chiefly at Hangchow. These vulgar forms run in well-defined classes, and are very different from the individual vulgar characterless words of Canton and Foochow. Thus, nearly all *kiai* class (*chie* at Peking and *kâi* at Canton) are at Ningpo properly *cie*, and actually *ka*. So, many *hiau* (*hsioau* at Peking and *háu* at Canton) are at Ningpo properly *hsiao* and actually *hoa*. So again with *kiau* (*cioa* and *koa*); *kia*, (*cão* and *ko*) etc., etc. Many common words in *êng* are vulgarly pronounced *añg*; others in *eiñ* are vulgarly pronounced *aañ*, and *vice versâ*; and so on with other groups. To a certain extent the same thing holds good in Foochow, but with the addition there of many irregular variations and characterless forms. Strange to say, the Wênchow dialect, lying between the two, is almost destitute of double forms, and has a very small stock of vulgar sounds and vulgar characters.

The next peculiarity of the Ningpo dialect is that the entering tones as a rule fail to correspond with their analogous non-entering forms; that is, there is no sympathy between *m*, *n*, *ng*, and the vowels which precede them, and *p*, *t*, *k*, and the vowels which precede them, as theoretical finals. It is thus hopeless to try and arrange a general spelling system, as Dr. CHALMERS has done for Cantonese and Pekingese, which would include the Ningpo sounds, and furnish a key to their pronunciation.

Taken all in all, therefore, the Ningpo dialect, as here exhibited, takes very low rank indeed, lower even than that of Peking, as a test dialect for tones. Its initials are just as vague as its tones; thus, *chau* is indistinguishable from *tsiau*; *ciung* often used with *tsung*; *hs* often confused with *s*, *h*, and *sh*; *z* confused with *j* and *dz*; *ki*, *kü* with *ci*, *cü*; etc. etc; consequently, its rank is equally low as a criterion for initials. Its system of double finals and double initials however, as distinct from confused finals and confused initials, gives it an importance as a connecting link or two such links to illustrate the wide differences between other groups. The duplicate forms have about the same intrinsic philological significance as the Scotch and Irish popular forms of English; thus *say*, *tay*, for *sea tea*; *Edinbry* for *Edinbro'*; *güd* for *gud* (*good*) etc. etc.

A syllabary of the Ningpo dialect will be found in volume XIII of the *China Review*; and in the accounts of the Wênchow and Ningpo dialects there cited will be found explained most of the important results which have been gathered from a comparison of dialects.

The four idioms of Peking, Middle China (Hankow), Yangchow, and Ssŭch'uan, cover much the same ground as the three principal *kuan hua* systems mentioned by Sir THOMAS WADE in the preface to the *Colloquial Series*. Since the T'aip'ing rebellion, Nanking has lost much of its pretension to give a standard pronunciation, for the simple reason that its enormous population almost ceased to exist; and the moderate number of thousands who now occupy a tithe of the city area are many of them unlettered immigrants from other provinces or districts. At first sight, persons conversant with one only of these four idioms will think from an inspection of the sounds of the characters in each dialect that the difference is very slight. It is chiefly the tones, however, that make a percentage of one dialect unintelligible to unpractised speakers of another, and this percentage of course varies according to the natural aptitude of a speaker for grasping the principles under which words differ. On the other hand, such a wide difference in sound as that between *kou* and *kwan* [官] strikes the European eye as being much more important than it really is. The difference between the English word *fine* (*fain*) and the French word *fin* (*faañ*) is almost precisely that between the Foochow word *paing* and the Yangchow word *paa* [辦]; and the difference between *kou* and *kwan* strikes the Chinese ear, instinctively acquainted with the final and initial etymological values or potentialities of each word, as no more extraordinary than the difference between the French nasal *cañg* or *coñg* and the clear English *kwan* or *kwon* in the words *quantité* and *quantity*.

On the whole, Sir THOMAS WADE'S system has been pretty closely adhered to throughout this scheme, and the Mandarin dialects have been made to conform to it so far as possible. But there are certain points in Sir THOMAS WADE'S system which must be altered, in order to secure fair consistency. The short sound *shih* (as in the English *ship*) of Ningpo, and the long sound *shī* of Ningpo both coalesce in Peking into one sound *shī*, which is different from both the Ningpo sounds, and contains the same vowel as *sz* or *sï*. It is neither long nor short; or rather, it is both, and may be either long or short. The forms *shih* and *chih* are required, under this scheme, for the very different sounds found in the English *shi*(*p*), *chi*(*p*), and therefore *shï*, *chï*, and *jï* are substituted for Sir THOMAS WADE'S *shih*, *chih*, and *jih*. It would be more consistent to write *rï*, *tsï*, *sï*, as Dr. EDKINS does, instead of *êrh*, *tsz*, *sz*; but the letter *ï* is apt to be misprinted, and mistaken for *i*, and *ü*, and therefore Sir THOMAS WADE'S distinctions are maintained, the forms *tsz*, *sz* being substituted for the somewhat ungainly and misleading *tzŭ* and *ssŭ*. Sir THOMAS WADE was in doubt whether to employ *wei* or *ui*, *iu* or *ieu*, as in some tones the accent is on *u* more than on *i*. The effect of the Peking tones on the vowels is explained in principle under the head of the Foochow dialect, where the tones exercise a clearly defined and thoroughly developed influence of the same kind, and the difficulty found by Sir THOMAS WADE is to a certain extent solved by our writing *wei*, *twei*, etc., or *ui*, *tui*, etc., accordingly as in each dialect the word in question actually does sound like the English *way* or as in the English *too a*(*ncient*) or *too e*(*maciated*). The Peking *j* is maintained throughout. As Sir THOMAS WADE points out, it is often difficult to distinguish this Peking sound from English *r*, and the same remark holds good for the other "Mandarin" idioms. In Wênchow it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the same *j* from *z* and *y*; in Ningpo from *z*; in Annam from *gi*, *r*, *z*, and even *l* or *d*. In all cases, however, a soft French *j* will sufficiently serve the practical purpose of the student.

Sir THOMAS WADE has a lengthy note upon the subject of the initial *hs*, into which, as he points out, all *hi*, *si*, *hü*, and *sü* have become fused in Pekingese. As he explains, the aspirate in these words is before the sibilant. It will be noticed that in Ningpo and Wênchow, as well as in all the four "Mandarin" dialects, this fusion is still going on, and is in various stages. In Wênchow the *hi* and *hü* may be, or are, always *hsi* and *hsü*; but the *si* and *sü* are still clearly distinguished from the latter. In Hankow, Yangchow, and along the Yangtsze valley generally, the impure initial *hs* is before certain vowels the only sibilant they have: this is, in fact, the Sanskrit *ś* or *ṣ*, midway between English *s* and *sh*. In consequence of this, all such words as *sang*, *ts'ang*, *ts'u*, *su*, etc., sound as though they were pronounced *shang*, *ch'ang*, *ch'u*, and *shu*; whilst such words as *shang*, *ch'ang*, *ch'u*, *shu*, conversely, sound as though they were pronounced *sang*, *ts'ang*, *ts'u*, and *su*. This is the main difficulty to be encountered in reducing all idioms to one common basis; for, whilst *ti* may be confused with *ch* in one dialect, *ki* may be in another; and any two alternatives acceptable to one

Digitized by Google

dialect may be repugnant to the genius of another, alike with regard to vowels and consonants, initials and finals. Though I give the actual pronunciations of all four Mandarin dialects as nearly as possible, I must add that the shibboleth distinctions are often not essential; and where it is convenient to bracket all four Mandarin sounds into one, I do not hesitate to do so, in order to save printing, leaving it to the student to ascertain by a general comparison of sounds what the distinctions of importance really are. With regard to this mysterious sibilant *hs*, I may mention that the Korean *s* is often aspirated not *before*, but *after* the sibilant. Thus, 城 *sŏng* or *syŏng*, or, as it strictly should be, *sêng* or *syêng*, is pronounced like the *ss Hung* in *Miss Hungerton*. This aspirate has no Korean name, and is not known by the Koreans themselves to exist; yet it appears to stand etymologically for the faint aspirate of lower series Chinese words, such as is described under the head of the Wênchow dialect.

The *h* of Peking, Sir Thomas Wade's *'h*, is more strongly aspirated at Peking than elsewhere, and there is reason to believe that it is a lineal descendant of *kh*, that is the Russian *X*, German *ch*, or Dutch *g*. It is of no importance, however, so long as it *is* aspirated, whether it be strongly aspirated or not, and the trouble of writing the extra mark is quite unnecessary when once this explanation has been given. The final *h* used by Sir Thomas Wade in such words as *chieh*, *yeh*, *chüeh*, *lieh* is also unnecessary, and even objectionable, for it tends to the idea that the vowel is pronounced short, whereas the coalescence in Peking of the entering tone and non-entering tone words under one vowel, positively establishes a directly opposite conclusion. Final *h* is used in the present system for absolutely one purpose only, namely, to shorten the vowels. Thus *ah*, *eh*, *êh*, *ih*, *oh*, *uh*, are approximately the vowels found in the English words *pat*, *pet*, *puck*, *pit*, *pot*, *put*.

There are no other changes from Sir Thomas Wade's system. It is regrettable that the vowel *ê* should have been used by him for two very different sounds or at all events for sounds of very different length. The *ê*'s of 德 *tê*, 車 *ch'ê*, and 色 *sê*, are as long as any single vowel can be, and resemble the vowel sounds in the English *taw*(*dry*), *chaw*, *saw*. The *ê*'s of *wên*, *mên* are exactly the vowels in *One Mon*(*day*). Now, the Korean *e* is exactly the first, and the Koreans do *not* shorten it appreciably when it precedes a consonant or vowel; on the contrary, they even lengthen it in words which are in the strong tones at Foochow. Thus, their *Se-ul* is exactly the *Sê-u*(*l*) or the *Sê+wu+l* of Sir Thomas Wade; but the Korean words *seng*, *sek* are *not* pronounced as the English *sung* and *suck*, but like the *se*, *sê* or *sö* in *seul*, that is, between the English *sir+ng* and *saw+ng*; *sirk* and *sawk* are longer and shorter according to the Foochow Chinese tone. It has therefore become necessary to write all Korean *e* followed by a nasal or consonant as *ö*, thus:—*söng*, *sök*,—in order not to confuse these sounds in the student's mind with the Pekingese *sêng* (English *sung*) and the Cantonese *sêk* (English *suck*); so that, in order to leave Sir Thomas Wade's system untouched so far as possible, we have been obliged to introduce an irregularity into our own, and to insist upon reiterated explanation.

The Hankow dialect is treated of in volume III of the *China Review*; but as that account is full of misprints, the Syllabary must be accepted with caution. The Eastern Ssŭch'uan dialect, which includes a large area in other adjacent provinces, is treated of in volume XI of the same periodical; the Yangchow dialect in volume XII. The Pekingese and Hankow dialects are discussed comparatively in the *Asiatic Society's Journal* for 1878 (North China Branch). All these four "Mandarin" dialects take high rank so far as tones, initials, aspirates, and finals are concerned, but they are all totally destitute of upper and lower series distinctions, except in the even tones. It is to be noticed that the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*, which groups its upper and lower even tones in a totally erroneous way, and one which is quite ignored under this scheme, also makes no such distinctions (erroneous though they be) for the other three tones. The rhyming word given by me is therefore invariably the theoretical rhyming word of the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*, but the series is my own, and is gathered from what the average of dialects make it out to be, and from K'ang Hsi's spelling for the usual sense in which the word is used. When the tone of any dialect does not agree with the theoretical rhyme, I always mark it.

The Koreans have an alphabet of their own; the date of its introduction is uncertain, but it is manifestly inspired by Sanskrit principles. The Chinese vocables must all conform to or fall within the limited scope of these letters, which, apart from the vowels, are *h*, *k*, *k'*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *p'*, *s*, *t*, *t'*, *ch*, *ch'*, and a letter which is variously pronounced *l*, *y*, *r*, *n*, and *ñ* according to its position as final, medial or initial, and according to the vowel it precedes. Lastly, there is the final *ng*. There are no sonants *b*, *g*, *z*, *d*, or *dj*, from which it is fair to assume that the northern dialect or *kan-on* (the only one the Koreans ever knew) has never had any such sonants within historical times. There is no *f*, from which (as the Annamese *f* is like an impure *p'* or *wh*, and the Japanese *f* is the same) we may also reasonably assume that *f* pure is a comparatively modern refinement in China. There are no such soft sibilants as *sh*, or *j*; *s* and *y* taking their place; and there is no *ts*. The effect of *y* is obtained by adding an extra stroke to each of the native letters *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; and the effect of *w* is obtained by the use of *o*.

The learned Koreans continue to write the Chinese sounds according to a fixed system, which shews to some extent what they thought the sounds originally were. For instance, there is now no practical difference between *s* + *a*, *e*, *o*, *u* and *s* + *ya*, *ye*, *yo*, *yu*; no difference at all is recognised in speech by the natives, but it is usually possible to discern an aspirate in the latter group, in such words for instance as *s'ang*, *s'ŏng*, *s'ong*, *s'ung*, written by them *siang*, *siŏng*, *siong*, *siung*, which aspirate is probably the remains of an impure *h*, that is, the aspirated *s* is really *s* + *h* or *sh*, for which the Koreans originally wrote *sy*, just as the Dutch write *sj*, as in the word *sjaal*, "shawl." In the same way the Koreans keep up in writing the distinction between *t'*, *t* + *ye*, *yo*, *yu* and *ch'*, *ch* + *e*, *o*, *u*, but there is absolutely no difference in spoken practice between the two. For the purposes of this paper and this Dictionary, it is unnecessary to mark the Korean theoretical distinctions, though in some cases it is interesting to know that they use *ty* for *ch*, as in 周 *tyu*. The Chinese dialects usually supply all the etymological theory we require, and it is more important for us to know how the Koreans, Annamese, and Japanese actually pronounce their words now than to know in each case (what we may well take for granted) that the present form is often a corruption of a form which was originally more in conformity with Chinese theoretical lexicography. The Japanese and Koreans alike both spell their Chinese words according to a theoretical system which, though relatively systematic, does not correspond actually with modern speech; but as at best their attempt at theoretical spelling was but a lame imitation of the Chinese 反切 system, it must always be subordinate to the Chinese original in value.

The Korean vowels are firstly, *a* and *ă*,—now practically the same. There can be no doubt that, originally, the former was the long *â*, and the latter the short *ă* of *Punjaub* or *Pănjâb*;—in other words the vowels in English *father* and *pun* or *fun*, which latter Williams, W. T. Morrison, Wade, and others write *fan*, *fen*, *fên*, etc. But the Koreans, although now pronouncing *ă* like *a*, use it quite regularly for the vowels in such Chinese words as *sz*, *shī*, and occasionally for the

Digitized by Google

vowels in such words as 箴, so that it is important to preserve a record of the distinction, as the Annamese also keep up a remarkable distinction between *â* (our *ê*) and *ă*, that is, between the two sounds or two aspects of one sound *fên*, each aspect tending almost inappreciably towards English *fun* and English *fan* respectively. Moreover, both Koreans and Annamese have the vowel which we write *ĭ*, and in both cases it is apparently sometimes confused with *ă*, so that in these two cases, and for these two idioms only, Korean and Annamese, the *ă* are carefully preserved, *ă* never figuring, under our scheme, in any other idiom whatever. In the case of Korean, *ă* has much the same value as ordinary *a*, and, in the case of Annamese, *ă* is much the same as *â* (our *ê*), but in each case, the letter *ă* is used by us to keep up the record of a theoretical distinction of purely philological significance. Where *ă* joined to *i* forms in Korean the simple vowel sound *e*, the apparent diphthong is here written *e*, and not *ăi*. The Korean apparent diphthong *ai* is here written *ae*.

The Korean *e* is exactly the long *ê* of Pekingese, as in 車, and, like *ê*, has a tendency to run into *ō* and *o*, respectively, according to its length. Thus, the Pekingese 百姓 *pê-sing* sounds like *po-sing*, and the Pekingese 色 *sê* sounds something like *sō*, or still more like the English *saw*. So, the short Korean 凡 *pem* sounds rather like *pom*, whilst 犯 *pem* (in one of the strong tones at Foochow) and the native word *pem*, "a tiger," sound rather like *pŏm*, or *Perm* (English). The Korean letter *e* when written at all, is always pronounced by them in the same way, except that, as above described, its shortness or length (according to Foochow tones) seems to give it two values. Thus *pen*, *yeng*, are pronounced, not like Sir Thomas Wade's *pên* and like the English *young*, but like Sir Thomas Wade's long *pê* followed by *n*, and like the Cantonese long *yŏng* or *yéung*. Hence, to avoid confusion, we are obliged to write *ŏ* for all Korean *e* which are followed by a consonant or nasal, in order that the sound may not be confused with the second and short sound which Sir Thomas Wade gives to the one letter *é*, and which is exactly the short English *u*. Thus Sir Thomas Wade's *pén*, *pék*, spell the English *pun* and *puck*; and the Korean *pen*, and *pek*, which logically should be here written *pên*, *pèk*, are perforce written *pŏn*, *pŏk*, (something like the English *spurn* and *perky*)—the nearest symbolical sounds to those desired. There can never arise any confusion, for the real sound *ō* does not exist in Korean, but it is so near that of the Korean *e*,—Wade's long *é*,—that the one may be safely used for the other.

Though the Korean *e*, when written at all, is always pronounced long *ê*, yet many words may be written with either *e* or *ĭ*, and the pronunciation varies according to which letter is used, just as we say in English *farther* or *further* according to whether *a* or *u* is used. The last vowel, *ĭ*, is to all practical intents identical with the Annamese bearded *u* or ɯ̆, the Russian Ы, and the average value given in various Chinese idioms to the vowels in such words as *sz*, *tsz*. The French missionaries use as a makeshift *eu* to express the Korean vowel in question.

The Portuguese-French missionaries in Annam consider bearded *u* or ɯ̆ to be the close, and bearded *o* or ơ to be the open form of one and the same native French vowel *eu*,—not as heard alone as in *j'ai eu*, but as heard in *peu*, *eux*, etc. Practically speaking, the ɯ̆ and ơ of Annam are the *eu* and *e* (our *ĭ*, and *ō* or *ê*) of Korea; and *ĭ* and *ŏ* are consistently used by us for both idioms, with the above-described qualification, namely, that *ê* is used for the Korean *e* when it stands alone, partly because it *is* Pekingese *ê* in fact, and partly because the leading principle in this scheme of transliteration is to adhere to Sir Thomas Wade's system, so far as is practicable, for the convenience of students, most of whom have been trained under that system. As has been shewn, the Korean *ă* plainly was at one time a vowel like the short Pekingese *ê*, that is, like the short Sanskrit *a* as in *pătn* or *pun(jăb)*. Accordingly, we find that the Korean *ă* as well as the Korean *e* is alternatively used with the Korean *ĭ*. The French dictionary of Korean, though an excellent work, is not very scientific from a Chinese point of view, and therefore I take the Korean-Chinese dictionary known as the 全韻玉篇 as my basis, and in no case do I depart from the uses of *e*, *eu*, *ă*, *a* (*i.e.* the *ê*, *ĭ*, *ă*, *a* of this scheme,) as there given when these vowels are used alone, and not as diphthongs with other vowels, except, as above described, that on indispensable grounds I write *e* as *ŏ* when it is followed by a nasal or a consonant.

The Korean diphthongs are only so in form, and not so in reality. Thus *ai*, *ăi*, *ei*, are all pronounced like the *a* in *hare*, or like the *e* in *send* pronounced very long. Practically, all these sounds are the same, but the first somewhat savours of the *ai* in the German *kaiser*, and the last of the *ay* in the English *say*. As I have carefully distinguished Korean *a* from *ă* when employed alone, I continue to do so here, and write *ai* as *ae*, and both *ăi* and *ei* as *e*. The effect of these changes is that the Korean 大, *tai*, 對, *tăi*, and 帝, *tyei*, are here written *tae*, *te*, and *che*, and followed by the sound 國 *kuk*, all three sound very much as the English *deck-ook*, *check-ook*; or as *tare-cook*, *chair-cook* minus the *r*.

A does not combine with *e*, *o*, *ĭ*, or *u* as second vowels, and there are no such diphthongal sounds in Korean as *hao*, or *hau*, or *haŏ*, or the sound which we write *hoa*. Nor does either *e* or *ei* combine with *a*, *o*, *ĭ*, or *u* to form such diphthongal sounds as *eu*, *êu*, *éo*, *éi*, etc. Neither *i* or *ĭ* combines to form an initial with any other or third letter: the latter always occurs alone, or followed by *i*, and the former either alone or as the final part of an apparent diphthong. When the diphthongs *ya*, *ye*, *yo*, *yu* or *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu* are formed, they are not formed with the Korean letter *i*, but, as described, by adding an extra stroke to *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*.

The combinations of *o* are irregular. Its effect before *a* and *i* is that of *w*. Thus *oa* and *oi* produce the sounds *wa* and *we*; not, as would naturally be supposed, *wi*, (the English *we*), or even the English *way*, but the English *wea* in *weather*. *U* before *e* has also the effect of *w*: thus, *uen* spells the sound *wŏn*, or the Pekingese *wên* prolonged; and *ui*, *uei* spell *wi* and *we*, the latter with a slight tendency to *wei* (English *way*). The difference between *oai* (our *wae*) and *oi* (our *we*) is precisely that above described between *tai* (*tae*) and *tei* (*te*).

All possible Korean vowels, simple or diphthongal, therefore, reduced to our system, are *a*, *ya*, *ă*, *e*, *ê* (long), *ye*, *yê* (long), *i*, *ĭ*, *ĭi*, *o*, *u*, *yo*, *yu*, *wa*, *we*, *wê* or *wŏ(n)*, *wi*, and perhaps *wei*. Except in this last rare and doubtful combination, which the Koreans write *uei*, the common English sound *a* as in *make*, *pay*, does not exist at all, nor does the sound *ai*, either as in *fight* or as in *kaiser*; nor the sound *ou*, as in the English *so*, *poach*; nor the sound *ü* as in *j'ai eu*; nor the sound *ö* as in *peu*, *eux*, except in so far that *ê* prolonged sounds like *ö*. The vowel sounds of Korea, in short, with the exception of the strange *e* (our *ê* and *ŏ*) and *eu* (as the French write it; our *ĭ*), are almost as simple as those of the Japanese.

Some words which are quite common in China appear to be unknown in Korean, Japanese, and Annamese, from which we may conclude that they are modern. Thus, 找, in its popular sound and sense of *'chau*, "to make good," and 叫 *kiau*, "to call," do not appear in the Korean dictionaries. The first character appears in Japanese as *ka*, *ge*, and in Annamese as *hwa*, both of which represent the sound 划, for which character, according to the *Tsih Yün* (which only dates from about A.D. 1000) 找 was sometimes used. The character 拋 *p'au*, which is so commonly used in China, does not appear in either the Japanese or the Korean dictionaries, and I suspect that M. Phan, who gives the Annamese sounds of every character

Digitized by Google

in WILLIAMS' *Syllabic Dictionary*, simply gives them as they ought by the rule to be, independently of all considerations of actual Annamese usage. The character 嶮 is essential in all modern female epistolary correspondence, and yet it appears neither in the *P'ei-wén-yün-fu*, nor in Korean, nor Japanese. A considerable number of very well known Chinese words, such as 靛, 聰, 痞, 筷, 礦, 錨, do not appear in the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu* rhymes at all. It is evident that in most cases these and similar missing characters are modern inventions or popular forms. In the oldest books, such as the *Han Shu*, we find 風 doing duty for 諷; 辟 doing duty for 僻, 癖, 避, etc. There would appear to be no reason why the manufacture of characters should have ever stopped; but it seems to have been decided centuries ago that the further manufacture of characters must stop, and thus it is that occasional modern characters like those given are not found in the Japanese, Korean, or Annamese languages. This question will be touched upon again under another head.

The relation of the Korean language to those of China and Japan is discussed in vol. XIV of the *China Review*; also in the *Chinese Recorder* for 1886, and in the Japan Asiatic Society's Journal for 1887.

Of Japanese-Chinese words it is hardly necessary to say that the versions given are the regular versions of purely Chinese words, any of which may be adopted into the Japanese language. Of course but a small proportion of these words are found in colloquial speech, and perhaps not more than half—that is half of the characters in this Dictionary—are used in the modern literary mixed style. Of those words which are so used, whether in the mixed literary style or in speech, most seem to follow the 漢音 *kan-on* or northern pronunciation, corresponding to modern Cantonese, Korean, and Annamese. The 吳音 *go-on* corresponding with the pronunciation of Chehkiang, seems to have first found its way into Japan (if indeed the Japanese ruling caste were not themselves immigrants from Go, Ngu, or Wu), through the medium of the sea traders who had passed between 會稽 Ningpo and the various eastern islands from the remotest times. It was only during the Former Han dynasty that the Chinese central power became possessed of any authentic knowledge of Korea, and through Korea of Japan; and only during the After Han dynasty that the Japanese chiefs found their way to China. Previous to that the little known northern state of *Yen* had a monopoly of Tungusic concerns or relations. It seems to have been thought preferable, after the Japanese had found out where *the* Emperor lived, to introduce the official or northern pronunciation of Chinese into Japan in preference to the southern or local. The whole Japanese language only contains 50 sounds, namely, the simple vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, preceded by *k* (including *g*), *s, ts*, (including *z* and *dz*), *t* (including *d*), *h* (including *f, p, b*), *m, n, r*, and *y*. With this slender stock have they, and (the *nigori* or "thickening" of surds into sonants being a later discovery) with a much less distinctive stock probably had they, to make all Chinese and other foreign words fit in, whether *kan-on* or *go-on*. Consequently the Chinese nasals and final consonants figure in such forms as *ka+u* for *ka+m* or *ka+ng*; *kiku* for *kik*; *shiti* for *ts'it*; *yepu* for *yep*, *ka+n* for *kan*. Through centuries of phonetic corruption and decay, these finals have become in many cases almost unrecognisable: many words ending in *n* and *k*, again, such as *kan* and *kiku* or *kikf*, remain, after a lapse of 2,000 years, almost unchanged. Words ending in a nasal have changed the nasal into *u*, and absorbed the *u* into the main vowel; thus *ka+u* becomes *kō*, for *kang* or *kiang*; *ki+ya+u* becomes *kiō*, for *king* or *kiang*; *ye+u* becomes *yō*, *yi+u* becomes *yū*, etc. In short, nearly every Chinese guttural nasal, whether *ang, eng, ing, ong*, or *ung*; or any modification thereof, such as *ōng, ūng, aōng*, etc. ends with *ō* or *ū*. The same thing has taken place, and almost to the same extent, at Wênchow, where such nasals as *ang* and *ung, an*, etc. have become *ae, ō, a*, and *ōe*. The nasal *ing*, however, in Japan always has in theory two forms, *ei* and *yō*, according to whether the *kan* or the *go* form is used. It is to be assumed that *ei* is a corruption of *ing* or *eing*, and *yō* of *iang*; thus, 京 might conceivably drift from northern *ching, cing*, or *king* into *kei*, and the same southern word *ciang* or *kiya+u* might drift into *kyō*. A few words like 瓶 *bin* are probably accounted for by the fact that the Chinese themselves often say *pin* for *ping*, and that nearly all the Chinese *m* and *n* finals are unchanged in Japanese, and correspond exactly with this or that Chinese dialect. Or occasionally it may happen that a 唐音 *tō in* or modern Chinese form, is found along with the ancient *kan-on* and *go-on*. (See the character 明 and note the forms *in* and *on* of 音.) The final *p* has first become *f*, and then, like the vague final aspirate in *kokf*, changed into *u*; thus we get *kapu, kapf, kaf, kawh, ka+u*, and *kō*. All Chinese final *p*, accordingly, in Japanese end in *ō* and *ū*. The final Chinese *t* has similarly become *ti* or *ts*, like the Russian soft finals, all of which carry a slight sibilant; thus we get *piti, pitz*, or *pich* for *pit*. Students will find it interesting to compare Japanese with Korean, Annamese, and the various Chinese idioms. Whereas *f* and *p'* both become *f* in Annam, *f* becomes *hw* in Foochow, and *p* in Korea, whilst *p* becomes *h* in Japan, and *f* either remains *f* or becomes *h* too. This *h* was probably once *hw*. Two thousand years ago this group of initials was probably as uncertain in potentiality as it is now. The remarkable fact that *m* and *h* are often confused in Japan (apparently only in dictionary theory however, not in practice) is accounted for by the fact that *m* and *b* are often one and the same, both in Japan and China, whilst *b* again, the *nigori* of *h*, is, from another point of view, the same as *p'*. The character 靡, Foochow *'p'i*, but usually pronounced *mi* elsewhere, is an instance of how, even in China, this confusion may take place, whilst the Foochow 襷 *hwang* a "throat-lash," for *p'wang*, illustrates the passage from *p* to *f* and *hw*, both of which exist simultaneously in such Foochow words as 腹 *houk, pouk*; 分 *hung, pwong*.

It will be noticed that the Chinese *k, k'*, and strong *h* or *kh* all become simple *k* in Japanese; *ch, ch', s, sh, ts, ts'* remain or become *ch, s, sh*, and *ts*, without the aspirate. *T* and *d* remain unchanged; *m* and *n* are sometimes unchanged, and sometimes turned into *b* and *t*. This change of nasal *n* into surd form *t* is peculiar and not easily explained; still, even in China it occasionally occurs. Thus 鳥 is *tiau* and *niau* in Hakka, *tioa* and *nioa* in Ningpo, and *t+sheu* (i.e. *cheu*) and *neu* in Foochow; 鼠 is *t'i* in Wênchow, and 鼬 is irregular everywhere. Possibly the *t* runs into *n* through *dj*, for the 人仁尼 class of words take either *n* or *dj* in Japanese.

The Japanese *savants* have of course a regular way of applying their syllabary to the spelling of Chinese words according to Chinese principles, though the majority of the people are, as may be supposed, quite ignorant of etymological values. Thus, the sound *iō* may represent *iup, iap, ep, iang, iung*, etc. accordingly as it is written *iufu, iafu, efu, iau, iuu*, etc. But the vulgar know of no such distinctions.

As the scientific Japanese spelling system is based upon the Chinese initial-finals, of course it can never indicate better than the Chinese can indicate what the ancient Chinese sound really was; as it is, with its radical imperfections, itself taken on Chinese authority. The utmost it can do, when the Chinese sounds have become more than ordinarily corrupt in China, or were originally doubtful or duplicate, is to indicate which of two doubtful or duplicate sounds the Japanese originally intended to take; or, in the case of characterless words, shew what vulgar Chinese sounds were probably originally introduced into Japanese speech.

Both the *kan-on* and the *go-on* are usually given under this scheme, for all characters, when there really are two

Digitized by Google

forms; usually the *kan-on* is printed first, but I am sorry to say that I did not set out by adhering to this arrangement: students must guess for themselves which is which. This is partly because I do not always know which is which myself, and partly because the Japanese dictionaries are not always consistent. It does not follow that both forms are actually used in Japan; the information given is purely theoretical. Both forms are in the large majority of cases taken from a Japanese work called the 山東玉編, but occasionally also from HEPBURN or from memory.

The Koreans, like the Japanese, possessed a polysyllabic language of their own, when they first came into historical contact with China. There are in both idioms indications, in some words at least, of derivation from the same stock as the Chinese, but at a period long anterior to this historical contact, and so remote that, during the interval, Korean and Japanese have followed the agglutinative lines of Turko-Tungusic genius, whilst the Chinese have maintained the tonal type, common to Annamese and the various Burmo-Tibeto-Shan races. Whether or no this view be correct, it is certain that, besides the regularly adopted historical Chinese words, there are, in Korean and Japanese alike, a number of irregular words which if not originally and indigenously Chinese in stock, must at least have been infiltrated during that doubtful period anterior to B.C. 200, when unrecorded popular intercourse of some sort took place between the Chinese races and the races of Tungusia, Korea, and Japan. Whilst there is absolutely no trace of tones in Japanese-Chinese, in Korean-Chinese there is this much trace left, that the vowels of adopted Chinese words become long or short according as they are found in Foochow to be in the strong (uneven) or weak (even) tones. The fact that the rising tone words are usually long-vowelled in Korean, whilst not so in Foochow, points to the probability that the rising and sinking tones were not clearly separated (if separated at all) in the early centuries of our era. The fact that rising tone words are, however, not always long, as are the sinking tone words, points also to a doubtful status, and to a gradual growth of the rising tones in China itself, as an off-shoot from the older single group of sinking or uneven 仄 tones. The genius of Korean and Japanese speech is to rely upon the grouping together of individual syllables for all such distinctions as are apart from constructive or syntactic distinctions. The genius of Chinese speech is to rely upon the musical pitch of individual syllables for similar distinctions. Thus the sesquipedalian words of Japan and Korea need no tones, and the monosyllabic words of China and Annam *must* have tones, in order to provide adequate means for verbal intercourse. In Burma and Siam we find the original tone distinctions losing force in the ratio of the effect upon the respective languages of the polysyllabic Hindoo tongues; and if the ruling caste in Japan were originally of Chinese stock, as there is some slight reason to believe they were, owing to the large number of archaic Chinese root-words found in their tongue as compared with the Korean, then the explanation of their merging as a separate race, together with their language, into the common vortex of 蝦夷 *Ainos* and indigenous 倭 *Wo* or archaic Japanese is explained on the same ground that the Siamese, and still more the Burmese, languages and people now savour of the Indian rather than of the Chinese genius, and that even the active Manchus have been similarly but conversely absorbed into the vortex of Chinese life and speech, and have, from being an agglutinative and restless, become a tone-using and a sedentary people. I fail to see that there is any innate superiority in one system over the other. Each language can adapt itself equally well to the needs of advancing civilisation, and every language is, by the hypothesis of its existence, equal to the needs of its own people. So soon as peoples of different civilisations are suddenly confronted, so soon does it appear to each that the language of itself and of the other, in turn, is inadequate for the expression of the ideas and material objects of both combined.

The relation of Japanese to Korean and Chinese is discussed in the same papers as those cited which treat of Korean, and also in volume XVIII of the *China Review*.

In treating of the Annamese idiom, I must of course speak to a great extent second-hand. When on a visit to that country in 1888, I went carefully through the *Grammaire de la Langue Annamite* of the well-known 張永記 TRU'O'NG VINH-KI, and subsequently met at Bangkok and Saïgon both that gentleman himself and his colleague the *Doc-phu-su* 黃靜 HOANG TINH. From time to time I engaged native scholars to read out lists of Chinese characters, and I consulted the various Spanish and French missionaries whom I met upon certain doubtful points. It is hoped therefore that, in the absence of competent students of Annamese who at the same time speak Chinese, I may without indiscretion avail myself of others' labour, and venture upon a few critical remarks.

The Annamese pronunciation of Chinese characters given under this scheme throughout this Dictionary is modified from the Portuguese-French, by process of regular transliteration, so as relatively to conform, on the basis of a common standard of values, with their transliteration of the Chinese sounds. M. LANDES, then Protector of the Natives at Saïgon, sent me in 1885 a lithograph copy of a manuscript dictionary compiled by an unknown author, which had been in use by Père LEGRAND; but he gave such a poor account of its accuracy that I have preferred to base my Annamese sounds upon the *Index des caractères Chinois contenus dans le Dictionnaire de Williams*, published in 1886 by PHAN DUC-HOA of the Saïgon Interpreters' College, and sent to me in 1887 by some unknown hand—presumably by M. LANDES. I have transliterated M. PHAN's sounds into my own common-standard system, where possible, according to what I myself heard in Tonquin and Annam, and according to explanations published in M. TRU'O'NG's Grammar, and those given to me in M. LANDES' letter of 1885. The fact of the sounds of Chinese and Annamese being thus reduced to a common standard will facilitate, for the purposes of philology, and for the uses of students of all pure Chinese or mixed Chinese idioms, comparisons generally, and will, it is hoped, tend to solve many puzzles connected with the letter changes of each idiom. The Portuguese-French system, however, is so well known in Annam that it is desirable, for the purposes of Franco-Annamese students, to point out why I have adopted or rejected certain forms, and what they are to understand by the changed versions according to the values of the system there still in vogue.

First, as to plain *a*; this is never changed. Second, as to their *â*; this is clearly Sir THOMAS WADE's short *ê*; thus, *phân*, *phât*, become *fên*, *fêt*, as in the English words *funny*, *futtock*. As M. LANDES truly says:—*Dans la langue vulgaire, il se prononce* eu, *plus ou moins fermé*. By that he apparently means that the vowel often runs into what, under the present scheme, we write *ï*, and *ö*, as in the English *organ*, the last syllable of which is indistinct. Third, as to their *ă*; this is almost the same sound as the last; it is, in fact, the *â* (our *ê*) with a decided tendency to become the short English *a* in *fat*. As M. LANDES says, *C'est l'a que l'on attribue aux anglais dans les parodies françaises de leur prononciation médéme* [for *Madame*], etc. This *ă* also is never changed.

Therefore Annamese scholars will always find our *a*, *ă* to correspond with theirs, and their *â* will always be written *ê*. There is absolutely no exception.

The supposed distinction between *ai* (*où l'i final se fait peu sentir*) and *ay* (*où*

Digitized by Google

*il y a prononciation nette de l'*i) is not recognised in M. PHAN's Index, nor did I notice any such distinction; and no such distinction appears in the transliterations given in this work. *Ai* is the sole form used for all idioms and dialects, and includes all sounds between and including the vowels in English *fight* and German *kaiser*. Where (as in Cantonese alone) it is really necessary to distinguish between long *ái* as in *kaiser* and short *ai* as in *fight*, the long *ái* is specially marked with an *á*. Consequently, Annamese specialists must use their discretion as to what exact value they will give to *ai*, and must judge by the evidence of other idioms whether their desired distinctions are or are not likely to be relevant. I suspect that the distinction really intended is that between the *ae* and the *ai* (whether long or short) of this scheme.

So with the supposed distinction between *ao* (*l'accent portant sur l'*a) and *au*, in both of which cases the *o* and *u* are nearly silent (*demi muets*); M. PHAN does not recognise it, neither do I. My *au* includes all sounds between the vowels in English *out* and German *aus*; where (as in Cantonese) it is really necessary to distinguish between long *áu* as in *aus* and short *au* as in *out*, the long *áu* is specially marked with *á*. Annamese students must again use their discretion, and judge by other idioms. I suspect that the distinction intended is that between the *oa* and the *au* (long or short) of this scheme.

The Annamese *tâu* is here written *têu*, for the same reason that *â* is written *ê*. It will be seen that this (apparently exact) sound is found, applied to the same class of characters, in the Yangchow *têo*; but, for the convenience of Annamese students, *têu* is used in their case, and *têo* for Yangchow, where, whatever may be the case in Annam, the mouth is certainly *not* closed at the end of words ending in *êo*.

Thus, so far as the letter *a* is concerned, the change of *â* into *ê* is absolutely all that Annamese students have to notice.

The *e* and *ê* of the Portuguese are simply the long and short sounds of *e* pure, as in English *Ma(ry)*, short *very*; or French *père*, short *pétard*. It is quite unnecessary to distinguish them by any mark, as *e* thus divided into long and short is not in any idiom followed, both in its long and short forms, by any nasal or consonant; nor, if it is, does the lengthening of the short or shortening of the long vowel in any way confuse. Thus, we have *pe*, *chie*, long, and *pien*, *sen*, *sek*, short. M. LANDES says that the popular Annamese pronunciation tends to *ea*, thus *déan*, *viéa*, for *den*, *ve*. This is of no significance. In vulgar Chinese we often hear *pia* for *pe*, *siak* for *sek*, etc. So the pure *chūng*, *trūng* of Canton and Annam is often vulgarly lengthened into *chéung* and *tru'o'ng*, or our *trŭng*. It is quite unnecessary to distinguish the Portuguese-French *eo* (long *e*+*o*) from the Portuguese-French *êu* (short *e*+*u*); or either of them from *eiu*. Distinctions are only necessary to be recorded when confusion is possible. A reference to the list of vowels used in all dialects will shew that the plain and simple *e* is sufficient for all purposes: but English speakers must remember that this vowel does not exist alone as a final in the English language, and that it must not be confused with *ei*, the English *ay*.

Therefore, so far as the letter *e* is concerned, Annamese students cannot go far wrong, for the sound *ê* (akin to *ö*) which is used by me to indicate various other Korean and Pekingese sounds, is never used by me for Annamese except, as above described, to express the *â* of the Portuguese-French, that is, to express the vowel in English *son*, *one*, *fun*, etc.

The Annamese final *i*, as used by the Portuguese-French, always sounded to me as *ei*. In Canton the same thing occurs after many consonants; and accordingly, I have invariably used *ei* where it is pronounced *ei*, and *i* where it is pronounced *i*, for Cantonese; but for Annamese I have left *i* as it is, although, in addition to what I heard, M. LANDES also says that the *i* is *légèrement dédoublé par un* e, *surtout dans le diphthongue* ia *ou* (e)ia. For all other combinations of *i* and *y* Annamese students must use their judgment. Suffice it to say that, where under this scheme *y* is used alone or before a consonant, (e.g.) *y*, *py*, *pyn*, *pyt*, it means that the *i* is particularly long, and must be so pronounced. Where the *y* is used before a vowel, it means, on the contrary, that the *i* is particularly short. Thus *lyu*, would contain slightly less of the *i* than *liu*, and *iu* or *yiu* more of it than *yu*. But with so many dialects and spelling systems to harmonise, I may not have always been consistent. This is the first attempt to present a dozen idioms under one purview, and it will require the labours of more than one individual or generation before the whole can be put into consistent form.

The *o* used in the present transliteration always stands unchanged for M. PHAN's *o*. I noticed when in Tonquin that words in *o*, such as *ho*, *hong*, sounded almost like *ha*, *hang*. The vowel is in fact very like our *oa*; but, as the distinction between the sounds *o* and *oa* is not made in Annam, I leave the Portuguese-French vowel as it is. The fact that *o* is there so like *a* throws light on the old Chinese rhymes, under which the modern *o* and *a* finals in many cases rhyme together, and explains how it is that *o* has becomes *a* in Korean and Japanese. M. LANDES himself says: *L'*o *est très ouvert*: *dans la syllabe* ong *il se rapproche du son de l'*a, *à ne pouvoir souvent pas en être distingué*. My *ou* is the Portuguese-French *ô*, as I myself clearly found was the case; and their *ôi* is my *oui*. The Portuguese-French *o* has a double diphthongal use; thus, in *oa* and *oe* it stands for *w*, my *wa* and *we*; but in *oi* it does not stand for *w*+*i* and make *wi*, but forms with *i* the diphthong *oi* as in the English *toy*. Strange to say, an analogous, but not exactly similar inconsistency exists in the Korean use of *o*+*i* as part of a diphthong. This inconsistency is of no importance, for no Chinese word except 歪 seems to be spelt in Annamese with *oi*, a diphthong reserved for native words.

Thus, so far as the letter *o* is concerned, the changes are from *ó* to *ou*, and from *oa*, *oe*, etc. to *wa*, *we*, etc.

The "bearded" *o* or *ơ* is a most objectionable letter, and is here replaced by *ö*. The equally objectionable bearded *u* or *ư* is replaced by *ĭ*. When *ö* or *ơ* is nasalised, it is vulgarly pronounced as though disintegrated into two syllables, and so it comes that the *chŭng*, *wŭng* class are written *tru'o'ng*, *vu'o'ng* by the Portuguese-French missionaries. A glance at the various words which rhyme together, and at their Canton equivalents, will show that this ungainly combination is quite unnecessary, and that there is the evidence of reason as well as of fact in favour of *ö*.

As regards the "bearded" letters, therefore, the changes made are quite consistent, *ĭ*, *ĭ'*, *ĭu* stand for *ư*, *ư-i*, and *ư-u*. *ơ* is always represented by *ö*, and *ư ơ* (which is never found alone, but is always a nasal like *u'o'ng*) is also represented by *ö*, i.e. *öng*. The diphthongs *ư-a* and *ư-o* (*ĭa* and *ĭo*) may perhaps occur often in pure Annamese, but they do not appear to stand for many Chinese finals: 承 *t'ĭa* is one.

As regards *u*, it is unchanged, the long finals, as *mu*, and the shorter nasals as *mung*, sufficiently indicating their own natural value, as with *a* and *ang*, *e* and *eng*. The common Annamese final *ua*, with the accent on the *u*, as in *chua*, (English *too ar(t'ul)*), is not found in imported Chinese words, and need not be discussed. The Portuguese-French *ui* (*uinh*) and *uy* are represented by my *wi* (wing), and *ui*; and their *uân* by my *wên*. *Uô* and *ươ* (my *wou* and *wŏ*) rarely, if ever, occur; *uyen*, *uyet* (as in *tuyen*, *huyet*) is always by me written *üen*, *üet*; and it will be seen that this transliteration, besides corresponding with fact, corresponds theoretically also with the Chinese *üan*, *ün*, *üeñ*, etc. But the pronunciation is perhaps more strictly *iuen*, as in the English "*you un(do)*," or "*you en(d here)*," as the vowel *ü* alone is quite unknown to Annamese. Still, it is impossible to make much distinction between *ü* and *u mouillé*,

Digitized by Google

each followed by *en*, when the accent is on the first part, and not on the *en*.

As regards the Annamese initials, my single *k* stands for the redundant *c*, *k*, and *q* of the Portuguese-French: thus *ka*, *ki*, *k'i*, *kwan*, *kwing* stand for *ca*, *ki*, *khi*, *quan*, *quinh*.

T is never altered, nor is there any change made in my *d*, which always stands for the "barred" *d* or đ of the Portuguese-French. *Th* is changed to *t'*. *H* and *l* are never altered, and the same thing with *v* and *ng*. The form *ngh*, employed by them before *i*, is unnecessary; *ng* will suffice. All the above initials are pronounced as they would be in French or English, the *h* being rather strongly aspirated.

B is said by M. Tru'o'ng to change sometimes into *v* in Tonquin; but I did not perceive it, and I use *b* exactly as M. Phan does in his Index. On the other hand, the native word *vuông* sounded to me like *wong*; and M. Tru'o'ng says that in the south the *v* is followed by *i*, thus *va* becomes *via*. However, I leave it unchanged. *Ch* is described by M. Tru'o'ng as being like *ti* or the Spanish *ch*; but I think he should have said rather that it is like the Italian *c* soft, or *ci*. M. Landes describes it as *t mouillé*. I found it to be *tj* or *kj*, and very much akin to the soft *k*, which I write *c*, of Ningpo and Wênchow. The initial *tr*, as I heard it, differs from it very little, and often becomes *ch*, as in English or Cantonese; thus the Annamese *tru'o'ng* and the Cantonese *chông*, or Williams' *chéung*, both of which represent the character 張, often sound exactly the same. It seems to depend upon locality, like the Chinese *ts* and *ch*. It will be noticed that, in addition to *ch* and *tr* running, or appearing to run, into each other, these initials do in fact represent different groups of Chinese *ch* initials, and point to some ancient distinction the precise nature of which is not now clear. The ancient Chinese seem to have possessed an initial like the Sanskrit *kch* or *ksh* as in *kshattriya*. As M. Landes says:—"*On commence à confondre le son* tr *avec celui du* ch, *par imitation des Chinois, dit on. Ce qu'il y a de sûr, c'est qu'il y a de nombreux doublets en* tr, ch, *et même* gi *et* l. *Le premier dictionnaire annamite (ou tonquinois) de 1691 transcrit par* bl *ou* vl *une partie des mots en* tr, *tout en constatant des échanges entre ces diverses prononciations.*" Under these perplexing circumstances, I have left *ch* and *tr* exactly as I find them in M. Phan's Index, and it really does not matter much if they be all promiscuously pronounced *ch* as in the various Chinese dialects. With regard to M. Landes' remark that *tr* (*i.e.* the equivalent of *ts* or *tsh*) becomes *vl*, I may remark that in the *Sin-ning* (or *Llin-nen*) variety of Cantonese or Hakka, so ably treated by M. Don in volumes xi and xii of the *China Review*, the Welsh *ll* stands for *s*, and *tl* for *ts*: and in Foochow it is not at all uncommon to hear the English *th*, as in *thing*, used in place of *s*.

The Portuguese *d* "unbarred" is here changed into *j*, a vague letter which, as in Peking, partakes of the soft English *r*, the soft French *j*, and the *strong y* or German *j*. It is described by M. Tru'o'ng as sounding like *j*, *z*, and *r*, and by M. Landes as being *y* in the south, and *dz* in Tonquin. He adds:—*Il se confond souvent avec* gi; *a cependant une valeur étymologique différente.* He then goes on to say (erroneously, as will be seen from a comparison of words): *Les mots annamites en* d *dans le chinois sont des mots en* ts, *tandis que ceux en* gi *sont des mots en* k. This is only so in a minority of cases. To me the *d* sounded like *j*, and my *j*, applied to Annamese words, never stands for anything Annamese but the Annamese *d*. The *gi*, which as we have seen is also said to be confused with *tr*, sounded to me like *y* pure and simple; and indeed such words as 夜 are, in fact, written *gia*; but as the *gi* initial usually corresponds with the Chinese *ki*, as in *giang*, *kiang*, I leave it untouched.

Ph sounded to me like *f*, but M. Landes says that, though very like *f*, it is nearer the Cambodgian *ph*.

The initial *nh* is here changed into *ni* or before *i*, *ny*. It is the Spanish *ñ* or French *gn*. Thus the imaginary word *nhanh* under this scheme would be pronounced *niaing*, or *nyaing*. It will be noticed that the *nh* final of the Portuguese-French is quite a different sound from the *nh* initial. I do not quite understand how M. Phan distinguishes between *nien*, *nghien*, and *nhen*, which are all written either *nien* or *ngien* under this scheme. Owing to this doubt, there may possibly be irregularities; but other dialects will generally be found to assist in solving the mystery in each case.

I found the Portuguese-Annamese *s* to be sometimes *s* and sometimes the Sanskrit *ś*; i.e. *hs*, or a sound between *s* and *sh*. I also found the Portuguese-Annamese *x* to be *s* and *ch'* alternately. M. Tru'o'ng says that the *s* is French *ch*; so does M. Landes. M. Tru'o'ng says that *x* is French *s*; but M. Landes, whilst admitting that it may be so in Tonquin, says that in the south it is rather *si*. Thus *xa* would be *sia*. I make a clean sweep of these doubtful distinctions, and use *s* and *hs* for *s* and *x*. I usually put *sh* in brackets after *s*, to shew that it is really the French *ch*; as *s* and *sh* are much confused even in China, it cannot matter much whether the Annamese shibboleth be correctly pronounced or no. Students can judge for themselves from the pronunciation of Chinese dialects what the Annamese ought to be.

R, *g* and *gh* never seem to occur in Chinese-Annamese words; but if the two latter ever shall so occur, both will be written *g*, as *gh* is practically an impossible sound, and is as useless as *ngh*.

To sum up, therefore, *b*, *ch*, *tr*, *gi*, *h*, *ng*, *t*, *l*, and *v* are used by me exactly as and when used by the Portuguese-French, and by M. Phan, and with their obvious values. My *d* stands for the *d* of all countries, the "barred" *d*, or đ of Annam. My *k*, *k'* include Annamese *c*, *k*, *k*, *h* and *q*. My *f* stands for *ph*. My *s* and *hs* stand for *s* and *x*. My *j* for *d* "unbarred." My *ni* or *ny* for *nh* initial, my *aing* for final *anh* and my *ing* for final *inh*, the Portuguese-French final *nh* being inconsistent, not only with the initial *nh*, but also with itself.

The Aspirate and the "Series."

It is a curious thing that the Chinese never seem to have conceived or expressed the idea of "aspirated" words. The words 出氣 and 用氣 are indeed used and apparently understood by foreigners' teachers; but it is doubtful how far the expressions can be considered idiomatic Chinese. Sometimes native lexicographers use the words 清濁, which literally translated mean *purus* "clear" and *limosus* "muddy" or "thick." It is not possible to say exactly what the native authors first meant by these expressions, which were anciently applied to musical notes, but they can hardly have meant anything at any time except either (1) tenues and (2) aspirates (including medials); or (1) surds (including aspirated and unaspirated tenues) and (2) sonants (including aspirated and unaspirated medials). The Japanese use the Chinese character 濁 for the native Japanese word *nigori* or *ningori* "muddy," a term which they apply to the "thickening" of *t* into *d*, *k* into *g*, etc. Perhaps 凝 would be a better etymological character. Just as the Germans turn all or most final sonants into surds,—*Weip*, *Wek*, (or *Wech*), and *Statt*, for *Weib*, *Weg*, and *Stadt*,—so do the Japanese turn most surds beginning the second half of a compound word into sonants: *hiragana*, *Gen-zan*, for *hirakana*, *Gen-san*, etc. *P* having as an initial disappeared in favour of *h* and *f*, the *nigori* of both which is *b*, they have invented the barbarous term 半濁 *han-nigori* or "half thickening" for the sound *p*, which, though nearly extinct as an initial, revives under certain conditions as a sub-initial. Thus the ancient 一筆 *it-pit* or *ichi-pichi* becomes the modern *ip-pitsz* instead of *itsz-hitsz*. The Japanese use the corresponding word 清 *sumi* "clear" in the

Digitized by Google

sense of "unchanged"; but, as they have no aspirated words, this must of course always mean "unchanged *tenuis*." Probably the word 澄 would be better etymology. The Koreans have no sonants in their language, or at least, if their middle consonants occasionally sound as such, it will do just as well to use a surd. Their aspirated and unaspirated Chinese words are much subverted and interchanged, and they, like the Chinese, do not seem to have any word for "aspirate," although they have the letters *t*, *t'*; *k*, *k'*; *p*, *p'*; *ch*, *ch'*. The Annamese also turn a great many Chinese aspirates into unaspirated *tenues*, or into sonants, but never or very rarely do the contrary. I am not aware of any Annamese expression for "aspirate." The only Chinese dialects treated of here which have a consistent *tenuis* and *media* initial system are those of Ningpo and Wênchow; and Ningpo is the only one which is quite consistent, though in all other matters, such as tones, clearness of initials, and finals, it is utterly inconsistent and vague.

In Ningpo all lower series words are pronounced with a stress which is neither an aspirate nor a clear non-aspirate. Thus *a*, *ba*, *da*, *ga*, *jï*, *e*, *i*, *u*, *vêng*, *waañ*, *o*, *za*, might just as well be written *bha*, *gha*, *dha*, *whaañ*, etc., and the vowels might be marked ʿ,—thus ʿ*o*, ʿ*a*,—so as to shew that there is a stress upon them. These lower forms not only represent in the lower series the upper or *tenuis* forms of the same class of words, *a*, *pa*, *waañ*, etc., but also the upper aspirated forms *ha*, *p'a*, *hwaañ*, etc. In other words, in the only consistent dialect, the aspirate has absolutely nothing to do with the question of surd or sonant initial, and the terms 清 濁, as classifiers, can only possibly mean "upper series (aspirated or not)," and "lower series (which in China has never been divided off into aspirated and unaspirated forms)."

In Wênchow matters are further complicated. As in Ningpo, the lower series always has a stress, and represents both the aspirated and unaspirated upper series; but there is a distinction outside and inside the city as to what the unaspirated upper series is. In the one case it is a pure unaspirated surd *t*, *p*, *k*, and in the other a pure unaspirated sonant *d*, *b*, or surd *k* (not *g*). This distinction, however, does not touch the clear division into 清 (unaspirated upper series, sonant *or* surd, and aspirated upper series surd), and 濁 (or stressed lower series sonant). So that the applicability of the term 濁 is plain; for the thick and muddy *bha*, *dha*, *wa*, or *va*; *ya*, or *ja* are divided off from the clear *t'a*, *p'a*, *fa*, *ha* on the one hand, and from the clear *ta*, *pa*, *ua*, *a* (alternatively clear *da*, *ba*, *ua*, *a*) on the other.

That 清 and 濁, at least sometimes, mean "upper" and "lower" series is evident, for the local Foochow dictionary called the *Paik Ing* (八音) says that 公滾貢谷 (*kung*, ʿ*kung*, *koung*², *kouk*,) are 高 and 清, whilst 群滾郡掘 (*kung*, ʿ*kung*, *koung*², *kuk*,) are 下 and 濁. Not one of these words is aspirated at Foochow, so that the clearness or muddiness cannot refer to the question of aspirates and non-aspirates. The two rising tones are combined into one at Foochow, and the same character is therefore used here for both. Moreover, the upper even 公 and lower entering 掘 tones have the same cadence, and there are no sonants; hence the clearness and muddiness cannot apply to the actual, but only to the theoretical sound of the tone and initial. The three weak cadences are *kung*, *kuk*, and the three strong cadences *koung*, *kouk*; so that the clearness and muddiness cannot apply either to the quality of the medial vowels or to the finals. It can therefore apply to nothing but upper and lower series; a distinction, in the case of Foochow, which must be as mysterious to the natives as the entering tone distinctions are to the Pekingese.

I have not been able to find out how and when the distinction of 清濁 first came into vogue. Indeed 顏子 Yen Tzŭ (6th century) says that 1,400 years ago, it was "especially impossible to ascertain "the truth upon points involving the light, "heavy, clear, and thick. The southern "language is tinged with *Wu*-isms and "*Yüeh*-isms, whilst the northern is ad-"ulterated with Tartarisms." But I think I have proved above that the distinction originally meant, and still means, *tenues* and *mediae*, or, what is the same thing, upper and lower series. In his *Essays on the Chinese Language*, Mr. Watters mentions that one objection to the system of 沈約 Shên Yoh was that he wished to make the speech of his own province (parts of Chehkiang and Kiangsu), the standard for the whole empire. This fact should not be overlooked by those who, like Dr. Edkins, imagine all ancient China to have once possessed sonant initials. There is no evidence that such ever was the case. With the single exception of a minority of cases in extra-mural Wênchow, and in Annamese, both of which may be explained away, it does not seem improbable that all the twelve idioms here treated of maintain their *tenues* in practice as they existed in theory 2,000 years ago. In Japanese the aspirate has gone; in Korean it is irregular.

But in the case of the *mediae*, only two idioms of the twelve, those of Ningpo and Wênchow, retain or have developed them. Although all Chinese dialects distinguish in practice between aspirated and unaspirated *tenues*, (probably the 重 and 輕 distinction which puzzled Yen Tzŭ) not one distinguishes in any way between aspirated and unaspirated medials. Where medials exist at all, there is neither pure aspirate nor pure non-aspirate; and where aspirates exist in the lower series at all, there is no medial initial. Hence we must assume that the first lexicographers or etymologists, when they adopted the term 濁, meant "that which is not 清, whether 清 輕 or 清 重"; and they noticed that what was *not* 清 either took the form of medials or some other not clear form; but, owing to the confusion of dialects, they never succeeded in basing their system upon a clear distinction between aspirated and unaspirated forms, such as would exclude one group from confusion with the other, and never found out how to realise or express these forms. We may safely assume then that anciently these forms were very much like what they are now. Let us see then what they are now.

(1.) In Hakka the medial of Ningpo and Wênchow is almost invariably represented by a strong aspirated surd. That is to say, characters in the four lower series tones are nearly always aspirated; but this interesting fact is obscured by the circumstance that the lower theoretical rising tone is now practically amalgamated in cadence with the upper even, while the lower and upper sinking tones are in cadence exactly the same; and both of them are a good deal interchanged with, though not confused with, the upper rising. When the Hakkas do not pronounce what ought to be a lower sinking tone in the lower voice, *i.e.* with the aspirate, I have noticed that they usually put it in the upper rising tone; and conversely, when they aspirate what should be an upper rising tone, they put it in the sinking tone. See 勁 and a number of other characters in evidence.

(2.) In Canton the same medial is represented by an aspirate in the lower even and lower rising, but exactly the contrary in the lower sinking and lower entering, where there is no aspirate. This rule, which owes its discovery to Dr. Chalmers, has recently been applied in rather too wholesale a manner to the Chinese language in general.

(3.) In Foochow the same medial is usually, but not always, marked by a non-aspirate in the lower even tone. The other three lower tones exhibit no rule, so that, were it not for the distinct statement in the *Paik Ing*, we should assume that the Foochow people had lost all idea of distinguishing intelligently between the upper and lower groups of initials. In the 反切 spelling system, the initial is called by the Foochowese 標, and the final 箭, but they have besides a system of their own, vulgarly called 嗽語, under which the final is 標, and the initial 箭. Thus, according to the latter, 楞 輕 *leing k'ing* spells *eing*+*k'* or *k'eing*, that is 牽.

Digitized by Google

(4.) In the "Mandarin" dialects there is no lower series to any tone but the even, and the lower even almost invariably takes the aspirate. Though there are no lower rising, sinking, or entering tones, yet words which would be in those tones in Canton usually conform with the Canton rule; except to a certain extent in Peking, where there is no entering tone at all, and no rule to be extracted from words which, in Canton, would be in the lower entering tone.

(5.) The Korean aspirates and initials are apparently so confused that no rule whatever can be deduced at present. It is to be noticed, however, that the Koreans have a strongly aspirated *s*, which fact, although unknown to the Koreans themselves, negatives the assertion of Dr. EDKINS that the aspirate of Chinese *ts* comes after the *t*, and not after the *s*, "because, if the *t* be omitted, the "aspirate cannot be pronounced."

(6.) The Japanese have no aspirate, but, as a rule, the initials *b*, *d*, *g*, *dj* are only used for Chinese words in the lower series, except in so far that all middle consonants in pairs are subject to the operation of *nigori*.

(7.) The Annamese aspirates and initials are as confused as those of Korea, and no rule can be deduced at present.

The conclusions we draw from the above survey are, that there is nothing whatever to shew that ancient Chinese, as a whole, ever had a clear system of sonant and surd initials corresponding to those now found in Ningpo and Wênchow; that the dialects of these two places contain very little to justify any claim on their part to represent ancient standard Chinese; that Sanskrit bonzes probably first endeavoured to group Chinese words under *tenues* (aspirated and unaspirated) and *mediae* (aspirated and unaspirated) in imitation of their own system, but failed; and that YEN TZŬ, very shortly after these bonzes had made the attempt, failed to grasp their meaning, which has never been grasped since.

K'ANG HSI's system of initials shews no intelligent appreciation of any intimate connection between the *tenues* and *mediae* of some few places in China and the general upper and lower series distinction of China. This distinction is carefully marked by him in the old Chinese rule-of-thumb way. Thus, if he wishes to specify the sounds *pa'* and *ʿba* (*ʿp'a*), he says, *ʿping+ta'* and *ʿbing* (*ʿp'ing*)+*ʿcha*; that is, you must take the series and initial of the first word, and the tone and final of the second, according to your own dialect, and make the best job you can. From the very beginning the Chinese have failed under this system to express a potentiality which would come out right in all dialects. The tone is almost invariably right; the series almost equally so; the final generally; and the initial perhaps in fifty per cent of cases when the series is low, and in ninety per cent of cases when the series is high. Dr. CHALMERS endeavoured some twelve years ago to re-arrange K'ANG HSI's Dictionary in such a way that several dialects at least would come out right. His success has been considerable in reference to those few dialects, but very partial as regards such dialects as those of Ningpo, Foochow, Yangchow and Wênchow.

A complete proof that the Chinese from first to last have never been able to reconcile with each other their various local initials is afforded by the arrangement of the rhymes in the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*. Only in the case of the even tone has any attempt been made to divide off the rhyming words into upper and lower series. The result is a total failure, and even Dr. CHALMERS is quite unable to suggest upon what grounds the supposed distinction in question was made.

Under this scheme, therefore, the series is gathered from the actual facts of each case; and each case, *i.e.* the pronunciation of each character, has been gathered from natives of the place in question, at least so far as the Chinese dialects are concerned. The Korean, Japanese, and Annamese forms are taken in each case from native-made dictionaries, and these forms alone are unchecked by living tongues.

THE TONES.

The accompanying table of tones suggests some reflections. It will be noticed that every single Chinese dialect distinguishes between the upper and lower even tones. On the other hand, but two dialects, those of Canton and Wênchow,—modern representatives of the *kan* and *go-on* forms of Chinese-Japanese,—clearly distinguish the rising from the sinking tone, and at the same time the upper series from the lower series of each of those two tones. This fact is sufficiently explained in Dr. EITEL's preface to his *Tonic Dictionary*, wherein he quotes the surmise of a modern Chinese philologist that the sinking tone was introduced or discovered about A.D. 300, having been developed from the rising and entering tones. As will appear farther on, the conception was rather that of one oblique tone, which took some generations to divide off into rising and sinking, the division being, then as now, incomplete in most provinces. If it be argued that the comparatively modern distinction between upper and lower tones must in ancient Chinese have meant simply the distinction between sonant, such as *d*, *b*, *g*, and surd, such as *t*, *p*, *k*; or between *tenues*, such as *t*, *p*, *k*, aspirates such as *t'*, *p'*, *k'*, and medials, such as *d*, *b*, *g*; then, how comes it that this distinction did not extend, or that its modern form has not extended, in the same measure to the oblique tones as it did and does to the even tones? If it be argued that the oblique tones were evolved later, then how comes it that the words in the oblique tones are just as numerous and ancient as those in the even tones; and, moreover, that the two mutually wide apart and utterly incomprehensible dialects of Canton and Wênchow keep up the distinction between upper and lower series with just as much precision for the oblique as for the even tones? Again, if the upper and lower series distinctions of to-day were once the distinction between surd and sonant, how is it that the Koreans, who have preserved so faithfully, either positively or relatively, the finals as they are still found in Canton, and have preserved collateral evidence in favour of sympathy with Foochow tones, have preserved no consistent record of the upper and lower distinctions?

It appears to me that the following imaginary picture of tones in their earliest development, or what is the same thing, in their earliest contact with attempts to record them, will be found as likely as any other to approach the truth. Like that of all kindred nations,—the Annamese, Miao-tsz, Shans, Burmese, etc.—the genius of the Chinese from the earliest times has preferred tones to inflection for the purposes of "parts of speech." The even tone was the sound uttered in its natural tone and simplest form; the oblique tone was the same sound, but prolonged in the vowel; and the entering tone was still the same sound shortened in the vowel, or what is the same thing, in the final. Thus, *king* in the even tone would become *keing* in the oblique tone, and *kik* in the entering tone. There being as yet no conception of disintegrated syllables or letters, there would be nothing unnatural in regarding the above three sounds as being fundamentally the same. So, *kim*, *keim*, *kip*; and *kin*, *kein*, *kit*, would be regarded as two analogous potentialities.

The actual musical notes when they developed out of one, were (let us assume) only two, the even and the oblique; for the entering tone was (we are justified in assuming) the same as either or both of the other two, only shorter than either. There seems to be no natural connection between the tone and the sonancy or surdity of a word. The first glimmerings of distinction in the Chinese mind between surd and sonant seem to have been that the aspirates and medials (that is the *k'*, *t'*, *p'*, and the *g*, *d*, *b*) were in a lower key than, or at any rate different key from the *tenues* (*k*, *t*, *p*). Or, to put it in

Digitized by Google

the form in which it originally occurred to the ancient Chinese,—that when they came to examine similar sounds in different notes one of two similar sounds always had a 清 thin *timbre* and the other a 濁 thick one. It is doubtful, indeed, if ever in the then, as now, confused state of dialects, they conceived more than two distinctions, and it is also doubtful which of the two distinctions which they conceived was originally supposed to be higher in key than the other. There being at any rate two distinctions of some sort in their mind, the application of them to the even and entering tones would cause no difficulty (assuming, as we have assumed, that the musical note of both these last was originally the same in quality but not in length); but, in the application of them to the long or oblique tone which had gradually evolved itself, the attempt to mark off upper and lower (surd and sonant) imperceptibly introduced a new distinction, that between the rising and sinking aspects of the oblique tone. In attempting thus to make long and short forms of the oblique tone (on the analogy of the even and entering tone), the Chinese muddled up the original question of long and short with the new question of rising and sinking; and these muddlings have endured to this day, except in the two dialects which have developed the one distinction on the top of the other.

This being the assumed basis of their lexicographical conceptions, the various Chinese races went on to develop or to neglect these principles according as they were or they were not thrown into contact with toneless peoples. Thus we find that, in the north, where incessant Tartar admixtures, immigrations, transfers, and banishments have taken place, the whole theory of tones is weakened and subverted. The entering tone has either utterly disappeared in North China or is indistinguishable from this or that of the other tones; and this over nearly all China north of the Yangtsze. The theoretical lower even tone in the extreme north is, in actual cadence, the very highest tone to be found anywhere in China, and no other tone is at all like it. It is only in Canton, where the people have been surrounded on all sides by tone-using nations, that we find all the tones and terminations in their perfection, and each tone fully fulfilling in practical use its theoretical quality of even, rising, sinking, or entering. Annam differs very little from Canton in this respect; but the popular development of tones has not advanced so far, and the oblique tone is muddled. In Canton, not only has one extra and very distinct entering tone been developed, but each of the nine tones is popularly split up into two (one of which is called 變音 or "variant"), in order to subdivide the meaning of words. Thus 銀 may mean "silver" or "money" in popular speech according to the turn which is given to the note, tone, or voice; so may the sound 槍鎗 mean a "spear" or a "gun" according to the same delicate subdivision of the upper even tone. The discovery of these "variants" has only been made within the past fifteen years, and there is still some scepticism as to their existence; but Mr. DYER BALL, who is perhaps among the most competent of judges, has recognised, and abundantly shewn that these "variants" are in full vogue throughout the region where the Canton group of dialects is spoken. Under this scheme no notice whatever is taken of these variants, as they are totally unrecognised in even the popular mind, not to say the popular literature, and are only of importance to purely local speakers.

Between these two extremes, the corruption of Peking, and the classical development of Canton, the other dialects occupy various positions, each one as unaccountable and apparently arbitrary as the pictures presented by the kaleidoscope, but, no doubt, each one historically explicable. It is from a survey of ten of these that the above theory is formed. The theory may be wrong; is at best speculative; and can, perhaps, never be proved to be quite right; but anyway, it will be found to accord most, and to clash least, with the logic of facts as we find them.

Discussions upon the practical utility of the tones are now deservedly obsolete. The fact that the tones exist throughout China, and that no Chinese lives who does not use the tones of his own locality, is indisputable. It is not correct to say with Dr. EITEL that the upper Cantonese becomes the lower Hakka, etc. It is a fact that the theoretical tones of one dialect often actually sound exactly the reverse of corresponding theoretical tones in another; but it is not the tones which differ, it is only the arrangement of them. A given tone, note, or set of notes may be called "even" in one place, "rising" or "sinking" in another, or both in a third.

It is hoped that the bird's-eye view of each character's tonic power all over China furnished under this scheme will be of some practical use. Cantonese stands first in classic rank, and any Cantonese irregularity is very noteworthy. There are two specially prominent class irregularities (apart from specific individual irregularities) in Cantonese. A number of lower even tones are used for upper even, and sometimes *vice versâ* (see 松); which usually entails an extra aspirate, or the loss of one. A number of lower rising and lower sinking tones seem to be inextricably confused, and further, to be in disaccord with the theoretical rhymes. Thus, not even Canton has come unscathed through the double ordeal above described. Special attention should be given to the different groups which fall under each branch of the upper entering tone, for the analogy of Annamese leads to the assumption that the tones marked with a small circle thus, $tek_{\circ}$, are the originals, and that those marked with a half circle thus, $tik_{,}$, are the off-shoots. The analogy of Korean and Foochow also points to the prevalence of long vowels, e.g. $tek_{\circ}$, $sek_{\circ}$, as in the Foochow *teik*, *seik*, in the middle branch, and short vowels, e.g. $tik_{,}$, $sik_{,}$, as in the Foochow $tik_{,}$, $sik_{,}$, in the upmost branch of the Canton upper entering tone. Still, as the so-called middle upper tone is the last discovered by Europeans, and the last named by natives, it must be remembered that *it* is considered to be the exceptional one under this scheme; and where no tone is marked, the uppermost of the three entering tones is intended when the statement is made at the foot of the sounds that the tone is "entering, upper." Where Cantonese middle and Hakka are bracketed in one, thus $\overset{\text{C.}}{\text{H.}}\}pak_{\circ}$, of course this means that the Cantonese only (the Hakka having no middle) carries the middle-upper entering tone.

In Hakka, as the upper even and lower rising tones are now one in cadence, it is difficult to say, in cases of irregularity like 耗 *hau*, whether the original irregularity (before the two tones became one) was a turning into even or into rising. The extra aspirate in Hakka, as in the word 地 $t'i^2$, is always important, as shewing in certain words that the tone is in the lower series; but it must be recollected that there is no difference in cadence or sound between the upper and lower sinking tones in Hakka, and that both are much interchanged with the upper rising tone; so that irregularities in the Hakka arrangement of tones must be observed with great discrimination and caution, and not given too much weight. It is not correct to say with Dr. EITEL that the rising and sinking tones in Hakka are not divided into upper and lower tones. The division is complete, but is obscured, as here explained, by other circumstances.

In Foochow, on the contrary, the *absence* of aspirates is usually noticeable in the lower, especially the lower even, tones. Irregularities in tone are almost invariably interesting and important, as for instance in the group of characters of which 乞 and 及 are the phonetics. But as the two theoretical rising tones are here the same in actual cadence or sound, no importance must be attached to the series of the rising tones. As in Canton,

Digitized by Google

it often happens in Foochow that a word, which elsewhere has two readings in the even tone, has only one. Thus, 查 and 期 are never, at least in colloquial practice, read ˌ*ch'a* or ˌ*cha* and ˌ*k'i* or ˌ*ki*, but always ˌ*cha* and ˌ*ki*. See also 甜 and many other such words.

In Wênchow all changes of tone are of the utmost interest. There is one point which requires special attention. The tenues, such as *p*, *k*, *t*, are pronounced by many as pure clear medials *b*, *g*, *d*. Consequently every upper series word is or should be marked double, thus, *pa*, *ba*, and this always means that both are in the upper series, when the foot statement says so. But as the lower series is also *bha* or *ba*, there might be a confusion; hence, where there is any discrepancy between the foot statement and the existing fact, the tone is specially marked: thus, ˌ*ba* or ˏ*ba*. The Wênchow is of all dialects the one which best follows the theoretical rhymes, more especially in those frequent cases where a sinking tone is almost universal elsewhere, as for instance in the cases of the characters 趙, 兆, 善, 下, 在, and numerous others. In this respect the Wênchow dialect takes the highest rank, though in finals it is scarcely more comprehensible than Japanese.

In Ningpo, tones are so much in process of decay, or re-construction, or evolution, that irregularities may be totally disregarded, especially in the lower series. There is, however, no such confusion as the Wênchow confusion above described, so that the series is always unmistakably shewn by the initial.

In Pekingese the tones will be found quite regular, except that there is no upper and lower series to the oblique (here including the entering) tones. Occasionally a remarkable group will be found, as for instance the 咎, 究, 廄 class, all read in the even tone; but rarely is such an irregular tone found to the exclusion of the regular tone, it is generally used concurrently. The local tones given to words which should belong to the entering tone are of purely local importance, but of very high local importance at that. In some cases there will be found discrepancies, if Sir Thomas Wade's Syllabary be taken as the standard; but as over twenty Pekingese teachers have given me their views upon at least 5,000 characters, I think I can depend upon the accuracy of the tones given, subject of course to slips of my own, and to misprints. Beyond a certain range—say the ordinary curriculum of the moderately educated Tartar—no theoretical entering tones can be said to have a fixed tone in Peking. For instance, a rare character like 玁 is at once recognised as *yuk*ˏ, *ngük*ˏ, etc., in other dialects; but it by no means follows in Pekingese, because that character is said to be pronounced as 玉, and because 玉 is pronounced *yü*ʻ, that 玁 is also pronounced *yü*ʻ. As a matter of fact, it generally is so in such cases, but it often happens that a character, rare to foreigners, has through its occurrence in some classical work or historical tablet acquired a local Peking tone, which may not be ignored. A number of vulgar Peking tones are also here added, such as will not be found in the Syllabary. Thus 些 is sometimes vulgarly called ʻ*hsie* in 好些個, and 主 is always ˌ*chu* in 主意, "a resolution." The effect of these tones is very much that of the Cantonese variants, and has nothing whatever to do with the question of rhythm or euphonious tonal variation.

In Hankow and Ssŭch'uan there is very little irregularity. In both cases the entering tone is long, that is, of ordinary length; and thus, as the entering tone is similar in cadence to the lower even, the even tone words of the 池 *ch'ï* class (pronounced ˏ*ts'z*) are indistinguishable in Hankow from the entering tone words of the 飭 *ch'ih* or *ch'ï* class (pronounced *ts'z*ˏ). So also with a few odd characters such as 伽, 瘸, ˏ*ch'üe* indistinguishable from 缺 *ch'üe*ˏ. In Peking they go a step farther, and all *ch'ih* are the same as all *ch'ï*, the former taking any one of the three remaining tones. Thus, 吃 is ˌ*ch'ï*, 尺 is ʻ*ch'ï*, and 飭 is *ch'ï*ʻ. In Hankow the rule seems to be absolute that there can be no lower even tone without an aspirate, for all entering tone words are, in theory, the *k*, *p*, and *t* forms of *ng*, *m*, and *n*, and, though indistinguishable from the even tone, if they carry no aspirate they must be in the entering tone, and not in the lower even, which sounds the same. There are apparent exceptions. The character 賊 is unaccountably read ˌ*tsui* and ˌ*tsei*, as well as *tsê*, in Hankow, and ˌ*tsui* as well as *tse*ˏ in Ssŭch'uan. In Canton, where almost the converse rule obtains,—that *no* lower entering tones can take an aspirate,—the characters 辰, 劇, and 賦, *k'ek*ˏ and *ts'ak*ˏ are rare exceptions. Another apparent exception is 鼻, which is read ˌ*pi* both in Peking and Hankow. But, as the Yangchow form is *pik*, we must assume that the Hankow and Ssŭch'uan people intend the entering tone, and not the even. Moreover, in Canton, where the same character is read *pei*ʻ, the entering tone survives in the word (read as a variant) 象鼻 *tsöng*ʻ *pêt*, "an elephant's trunk," and the Wênchow and Ningpo forms *bi*ˏ, *bie*ˏ, and *bih*ˏ, vulgar *bêh*ˏ, are both in the entering tone. In the two cases of 賊 and 鼻 it seems likely that, from the most ancient times, there have been two forms. In the case of the 木, 目 class, read either *mu*ˏ or ˌ*mung* in Hankow, it is difficult to say what tone ˌ*mung* is,—whether it is a survival of *muk*ˏ, or the even tone, like 蒙. The difficulty is complicated by the fact that words in the even tone, like 模, are also read ˌ*mung*, and even words in the rising tone, such as 母, are read ʻ*mung*. It will be noticed that these words have often an alternative reading *m*, without any vowel, in Wênchow, Ningpo, or Yangchow, and there can thus be little doubt that the vulgar *m*, meaning 不 or 沒 in Hakka, Canton, and Ningpo, is the fag-end of some such ancient word as 沒, which is still pronounced *mung* in Hankow.

In Ssŭch'uan, there is one main difference from Hankow, in that the entering tones in *ūh* (*wêt*, *ut*, *uk*) take the final *iu*, —thus, 足, 恤, 戌 are *chiu*, *hsiu*. As in Hankow, *ung* is occasionally heard for *uh*, as in 木, and a non-entering tone is sometimes alternatively used, as in 玉 *yü*ʻ for *yu*ˏ.

The Yangchow entering tone savours of *k*, and, unlike the Hankow and Ssŭch'uan entering tone, is shorter than the vowel of non-entering tone words, but not nearly so short as at Ningpo. Where the vowel is *a* or *u* (*pak*, *puk*) the *k* is distinct; where it is *i* or *üi* (as in *pik*, *hsüik*) it is fainter; where it is *ou* or *ê* (as in *touh*, *pêh*,) it is doubtful; and in *êo* (as in *hêoh*) it totally disappears. Any specific irregularities in this dialect will usually be found interesting.

Japanese is totally innocent of tone and aspirates alike, and but rarely sheds any light upon doubtful questions.

Korean vowels are long and short according to the length of the tones in Foochow. For instance, 賣 (apart from the fact that the Koreans use a different vowel for it) is longer than 埋 or 買; but no such distinction is marked in this work, as I have not been able to work the subject thoroughly out, and can only be certain of the rule as applying to the sinking (long) and even (short) tones. As to the rising and entering tones, further research is necessary. This subject is discussed in the *Chinese Recorder* for 1887.

The differences of tone exhibited in Annamese are interesting, but must be received with caution, as M. Phan may have, and I suspect has, simply copied and transliterated, according to theory in many cases, the tone used in China. Differences are only of interest when they are *live* differences, existing in the local speech or mind, and this is precisely what I do not know of Annamese. At the same time, I cannot understand or agree with Dr. Eitel's statement that the Cochin-Chinese tone system differs from the Chinese in having a "triple pitch." The Annamese tones are the same in essence as those of Canton, except that the cadence of the upper sinking tone is the cadence of the upper entering tone, that is, of the *only* upper entering tone in

Digitized by Google

Number of tones recognised in each dialect, and number of actual cadences over which the tones are distributed.			EVEN.		OBLIQUE.			
TONES.	LOCALITY.	CADENCES.	UPPER.	LOWER.	RISING.	SINKING.	ENTERING.	
4	Peking	4	All these dialects without exception clearly and regularly distinguish upper and lower even tones; but these two, the first very much more than the second, often substitute the upper for the lower even; Foochow also occasionally does so.		None of these four dialects distinguish upper and lower rising or sinking tones in any degree whatever, nor have they any way of expressing the upper and lower rising and sinking tone distinctions so clearly given in *K'ang Hsi*.		This tone is absolutely non-existent, and words theoretically or nominally belonging to it are distributed over the other four.	
5	Hankow	4					In these two dialects the entering tone word always ends in a vowel of ordinary length, and is quite indistinguishable from the lower even tone so far as regards its cadence to the ear.	
5	Ssŭch'uan	4						
5	Yangchow	4					In this dialect the entering tone always ends in a faint *k*, which in some cases disappears, in others is distinctly heard. The cadence is identical with that of the sinking tone.	
8	Ningpo	6			Upper and lower series clearly distinguished by surd and sonant initials.	Upper and lower sinking indistinguishable in practice from upper and lower rising respectively.	(Surd) Upper always ends in a jerky vowel.	(Sonant) Lower always ends in a jerky vowel.
8	Hakka	6			Upper rising much confused with upper sinking, and lower rising completely confused with upper even.	Upper and lower sinking absolutely identical, except that the lower sinking nearly always takes an aspirate when possible.	Upper entering the same cadence as lower even; ends in *k*, *t*, and *p*.	Lower entering (in *k*, *p*, or *t*), the same cadence as upper even, and nearly always carries aspirate when possible.
8	Foochow	7			No distinction between upper and lower rising, which are both weak tones, and take weak vowels.	Upper and lower sinking are strong tones, taking strong vowels like the upper entering; they are clearly distinguished.	Strong tone with strong vowels; ends either in *k*, or in a rather shortened vowel, written with *h*.	Weak tone, ends in *k*, or a shortened vowel; takes weak vowels; cadence identical with that of upper even.
8	Wênchow	8			Upper and lower distinctions clearly defined.	Upper and lower distinctions clearly defined.	Upper always ends in a vowel, of ordinary length. Sonant or surd initial.	Lower always ends in a vowel of ordinary length. Sonant initial.
8	Annam	6			In all parts the distinction between upper and lower is confused, in many parts entirely obliterated.	Distinction between upper and lower clearly defined and maintained.	Ends in *k*, *t*, *p*, and cadence is the same as that of the upper sinking.	Ends in *k*, *t*, *p*, and cadence is the same as that of the lower sinking.
9	Canton	7			Upper and lower clearly distinguished.	Upper and lower clearly distinguished.	One subdivision of the upper series has the cadence of the upper even tone. / One subdivision of the upper series has the cadence of the upper sinking tone.	Like the other two entering tones always ends in *k*, *t*, *p*. Cadence same as that of lower sinking tone.
9	18	In effect. / Actual cadences. 7	9	In popular speech both even tones are subdivided so as to give special popular meanings to specific words.	The cadence of the popular subdivision of both upper and lower is much the same as the popular subdivided lower even.	Subdivided cadence of popular upper and lower again practically indistinguishable from the last (to the left).	Subdivided like upper even.	Subdivided so as to fall under the cadence of the subdivided rising and sinking and lower even tones.

Never sonant initial

Actual number of cadences or musical notes which *approximately* covers the whole of the above, together with the nominal tones which *practically* fall under one cadence, but not exactly so :—

1. Peking, Canton, and Ningpo upper even, Foochow and Wênchow and Annam lower even, one subdivision of Canton upper entering.
2. Peking lower even.
3. Peking rising, Yangchow lower even, Canton and (when carefully uttered) Ningpo lower rising, Foochow upper sinking, Wênchow lower entering.
4. Peking sinking, Wênchow upper sinking.
5. Hankow, *Ssŭch'uan*, Foochow, Annam, and Wênchow upper even, Foochow lower entering.
6. Hankow, *Ssŭch'uan*, Canton, Hakka lower even tones, and Hankow and *Ssŭch'uan* entering tones, Yangchow upper even, Hakka upper entering.
7. Hankow, *Ssŭch'uan*, Hakka and Yangchow rising.
8. Hankow, *Ssŭch'uan* sinking, Canton, Annam and (when carefully uttered) Ningpo upper rising, Hakka upper even and lower rising, Wênchow upper entering.
9. Yangchow and Hakka sinking, Annam upper sinking and upper entering, Wênchow upper rising, Hakka lower entering.
10. Canton and Ningpo upper sinking, Foochow rising, one subdivision of Canton upper entering.
11. Ningpo, Wênchow, Foochow, Canton, and Annam lower sinking, Annam and Canton lower entering.
12. Foochow upper entering, Wênchow and Annam lower rising.

Digitized by Google

Annam; whilst the cadence of the theoretical Cantonese upper entering tone is split up into the two cadences of the upper even and upper sinking.

It is quite clear, however, from an inspection of M. PHAN'S Vocabulary, and of Annamese works generally, that the two rising tones are not properly distinguished. They are (unlike those of Foochow) quite distinct in sound, but the theoretical upper often erroneously becomes the lower in practice. It is also clear that, as in Hakka, the upper rising and upper sinking are sometimes interchanged, and that the lower even tone in whole sets of words becomes the upper even. The two entering tones and the lower sinking are most regular, a fact which accords with the surmise that there were originally three distinct tones, the even, oblique, and entering, or the ordinary, the long, and the short. The dividing off of the oblique into rising and sinking, and these again into upper and lower, has been unsuccessful except in Canton and Wênchow. That of the even into upper and lower has been everywhere quite successful, except in Annam, where the success is but partial; but this partial success is, or perhaps may be laid at the door of or explained by the confusion in the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu* itself. I suspect this last Annamese heresy arises from their taking as serious the distinctions of upper and lower even which the above work has erroneously made or guessed at, an error into which no Chinese dialect could fall, as their sounds were indigenous. Wherever entering tones have consonant finals the division into upper and lower series is clear; Yangchow is a partial exception. Wherever entering tones have vowels of ordinary length, the division into upper and lower series has died out; Wênchow is an exception. For a thorough inquiry into Annamese and Indo-Chinese tones, see volumes XVI and XVII of the Japan Asiatic Society's Journal; and see also a note upon page 309 of vol. XVII of the *China Review*, in early numbers of which periodical also will be found discussions of various points in connection with Annamese. [See *Table* on p. xxxviii.]

THE RHYMES.

The particular subject of the rhymes, as a branch and distinct subject, apart from the analogous and to a certain extent inseparable question of Tones, is the speciality of Dr. CHALMERS, whose views upon the subject are always sound, if not lucid. What they lack in lucidity is perhaps owing to the obscurity in which the whole origin of tones and rhymes is necessarily involved. Dr. CHALMERS, with immense energy and patience, has as is well known published an improved edition of K'ANG HSI'S Dictionary,—improved, that is, so far as extends to the 反切 spelling system,—and has, in the sixth and ninth volumes of the *China Review*, collected and numbered for us the whole of the rhymes of the *Book of Odes*.

I must confess that I do not see that any exact issue has been propounded by the few disputants who have enlarged upon the subject of rhymes. There is the question:—How far are the entering tone words such as *tap*, *fap*, *sik*, connected etymologically with their correlative nasal forms *tam*, *fam*, *sing*? And there is also the question:—How far are the same entering tone words connected etymologically with words ending in vowels, such as *ta*, *pa*, *hwa*, *si*, *sz*? Dr. CHALMERS rightly dissociates the connection of spoken words from the totally different question of the connection of the written characters by which those spoken words are perpetuated in records, and disapproves accordingly of the wholesale retrospective adding of *k*, *p*, and *t* by Dr. EDKINS to groups of words which do not now possess them. That some words possess in modern dialects a nasal, where other dialects have a final *k*, *p*, or *t*, or a jerky vowel, or an ordinary vowel, and *vice versâ*, will be plain from a study of the lists of sounds given here under each character; and if such is the case now, such was probably all the more the case when the *Book of Odes* was first etymologically studied. But it must be remembered that the text of the *Book of Odes* was restored, partly from memory, after most existing copies had been destroyed by 秦始皇 the "First Emperor," and also that both the form of the written characters and the means of writing had changed much in the interval. The great majority of the rhymes in the *Book of Odes* are good rhymes in all dialects, or in most dialects, or at least in a few dialects, or in one dialect, to this day; and as regards this majority, it is quite a gratuitous piece of work to speculatively manufacture "ancient sounds" which differ from the plain facts under our very eyes. The whole of the irregularities of the *Book of Odes* put together will not reach in sum the living irregularities of the same class which are indicated and recorded under this scheme, and it may be well doubted if there is one irregularity in the *Book of Odes* which cannot be matched in principle in modern Chinese as exhibited here. The author of the 說文通訓定聲 discusses this subject in his preface; but, so far as I can understand him, he gets no farther in effect by way of explanation than the mere enumeration of specimens of irregularity, and the suggestions of "association of ideas," "necessity for a rhyme," "metaphor," "error," and so on. A great many character words used in the *Book of Odes* are now obsolete, but of those which are not obsolete, the ancient lexicographers could only ascertain the sounds and characters combined by comparing the usage of different provinces. This is in fact what has here been done again. We have the usage of eight provinces or districts, in addition to the theoretical evidence of past ages, corroborated by the collateral testimony of Japan, Annam, and Korea. What therefore cannot be solved with all these materials before the enquirer, cannot possibly be solved in any other way, least of all by speculating what sounds pre-historic man first attempted to utter when he heard a noise, and then tracing back all modern Chinese speech to a few score of such primitive sounds.

There is not a particle of evidence to shew that the Chinese language was not the same in effect 2,000 years ago that it is now, some dialects having departed from, others gone back to, the forms which then existed. Characters had to be invented to fit sounds, and various shifts were adopted with that end in view; but there is no evidence to show, and no reason to suppose, that the inventors stopped to consider what the rhyme or the tone or the phonetic was or should be whenever they invented a character. They simply made the best shift they could. Having once got their *Odes* written, of course there would be many points which would perplex future students, especially when we consider that one set of characters had to do duty for students in all dialects, subject at the utmost to local varieties in form. The various mysterious 叶韻 or "exceptional readings" of K'ANG HSI are probably nothing more than the attempts of Court scribes to reconcile local spoken usage with the written standard; just as we see, in our own day, Dr. CHALMERS struggling to eke out a system with his exceptional 北音 "Northern forms" and 南音 "Southern forms" in order to bring several dialects into conformity with that system. Take for instance the modern 積善之家必有餘慶. The last word is, in this one place, usually read with the sound 腔, in the even tone, in order to make it rhyme with 殃; but in Wênchow, whether in the even or in the natural sinking tone, the word is read *c'iang*, and, moreover, does *not* rhyme with 殃, which is pronounced *yae*. So here we have two conflicting pieces of evidence: one that the modern *k'ing* and *k'iang* were probably once, as now, in some dialects the same sound except as regards the tone, and the other that, though *c'iang* may rhyme with *yang* in some places, it does *not* now so rhyme at

Digitized by Google

Wênchow, and possibly did not so rhyme everywhere before.

The Japanese and Korean dictionaries from which I have obtained the native pronunciation of adopted words both give the standard Chinese rhyming word of each character, and, in order to save myself the trouble of groping through the ill arranged rhymes of the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*, I have as often as not taken these as my authority for the rhyme, where I have seen no reason to doubt. But I have found a small number of mistakes in both, more especially in the Japanese work; and there is evidence that these mistakes have been caused through guessing by analogy at the rhymes in order to save time, as in some cases I have myself done. For instance, the 矛 class of words is much jumbled up, both in theory with the rhymes 尤 and 肴, and in modern practice with the potentialities *meu* and *mau*. The Japanese authority makes 蝥 rhyme with 尤, and the Korean makes it rhyme with 肴, whereas the *P'ei-wên-yün-fu* apparently does not give the word at all. Both foreign authorities would seem to have guessed. Very often one may guess with certainty at a rhyme. For instance, knowing that 章 rhymes with 陽 one is almost certain that 樟, 漳, etc., will do the same; but it is necessary to be on one's guard, and to take nothing on trust except where, as in the case cited, common sense admits of no reasonable possibility of doubt. For instance, one might argue, from the fact that all the other 巨 class fall under the oblique rhymes 語, 御, that 矩 should rhyme with 語 also; but it does not; it unaccountably rhymes with 麌, and similar anomalies may be found under many rhymes, notably under 東冬, 青庚, 支微, 旱諫, etc.—I suspect, too, that M. PHAN'S Vocabulary contains a good deal of guess-work; for all the characters in WILLIAMS' *Syllabic Dictionary* cannot possibly be in Annamese use. The 扮辦 class of words is open to decided suspicion, and the vulgar character 糗, which is only used in Foochow, and there in the sinking tone, is a manifest guess when put in the first tone.

In the matter of the rhymes, we find many singular consequences resulting from the attempt to force them into a Procrustean bed of uniformity. Thus 饑 and 飢, though in fact practically the same character, rhyme differently on account of their phonetics; so with 驛 and 馹; 旗 and 旂; 帷 and 幃; 銓 and 鍰; 証 and 證; 飫 and 饇; 髀 and 髖; 溯 and 澎; and a host of others. Students should never allow their minds to travel from the plain common-sense principle that the truest criterion of each word's rhyme, tone, and sound alike is, not what any ancient authority says they ought to be, but what they actually *are*, on the evidence of a comparison of dialects, which in fact must have also been the means of ascertaining what they once *were*. In some cases the standard rhyming word selected is a very unfortunate one, for, being doubtful or even wrong itself (that is, as it is usually read in its ordinary senses), it obscures the rhyme of all characters which fall under it. Such are 旱, 薺, 潸, 皓, 豏, and 賄. The 韋 group of words is distributed over different rhymes in a way difficult to account for. So also it is difficult to understand the difference between the rhymes 豏, 咸 and 感, 覃; and why 黯 should rhyme differently from all the words of its class. The words 健 and 鍵 are everywhere absolutely identical in sound, and yet they are placed under different rhymes. See also the *kuh* groups, rhyming with 屋 and 沃. The 魚, 語 and 虞, 遇 classes of rhymes are now the same in practice all over China, but it is interesting to notice, from the testimony of Korean, Annamese, and Japanese, that 2,000 years ago, what has now become *ü* must have been divided into two sounds, probably identical with modern Norwegian *y* and *u*, the latter of which is nearer *ü* than *u*, whilst the former is a trifle nearer *i* than the French *u* or German *ü*. In the same way, Korean pronunciation partly explains the difference between the 東, 董 and 冬, 腫 rhymes. Notice also the 堇 group, distributed over the 文 and 眞 rhymes. It will be observed that there are in effect three divisions of *ung*, represented respectively by 公, 弓, and 蒸. Sometimes vulgar practice gives an extra rhyme or a wrong rhyme to a character, as, for instance, to 佔, which should always be even. Sometimes even K'ANG HSI makes a mistake, as under the character 儦, pronounced 豹, and not 報. In fact, Prince CH'UN has published a list of errors in K'ANG HSI.

Occasionally both Korean and Japanese concur in giving a second reading to a Chinese character which is unknown to either the *Shuo Wên* or K'ANG HSI, or both. 杉 is a case in point; and it is difficult to conjecture how the Korean and Japanese got the second rhyme. The Japanese dictionary gives 鹽 as the rhyme of 芩 and, strange to say, has the support of the Foochow *k'ieng*. The same work gives 江 as the rhyme of 桊 and is partly, but not properly supported by the Annamese *k'wan* (if the latter is correct). It is difficult to guess how Dr. WILLIAMS obtains the Pekingese sound *tsa* for 脫, which the Japanese dictionary rhymes with 灰, and K'ANG HSI with 佳; nor is it easy to explain how M. PHAN obtains the sound *nge*^{2} for the same character. The standard rhyme of 胾 must be wrong, for in no dialect or language capable of distinguishing 支 rhyme from 薺 rhyme does the sound agree with theory; and the same thing is true of 鼙, so far as it concerns Chinese dialects, and of the 雞 group of characters, so far as the Cantonese, Ningpo, and Yangchow dialects are concerned. Students will in fact discover many anomalies, and, doubtless, not a few mistakes of my own. At some future date it will be comparatively easy to go over the present pioneer work, and to rectify the blemishes and inaccuracies.

THE INITIALS.

In some few cases the aspirate is quite unaccountably omitted, as, for instance, in the Cantonese 品, the Foochow 旁, 擴. The absence of the aspirate from the Cantonese 蒯 *kwái* is explicable on the ground that *k'w* is an initial abhorred as a rule by the Cantonese genius, which usually prefers *f*. In other cases the aspirate is quite as unaccountably added, as in the Cantonese 豹, 拯, 規; the Hakka and Foochow 闊; and the Foochow 嘴.

These are individual accidental words only, and must not be placed in one category with such words as those of the phonetic groups 昆, 帝, 貴, 從, 垂, and 已, which are regularly aspirated and unaspirated in certain dialects, or irregular in many, or in all. Both these groups must be carefully considered apart on the one hand from the general rules under which the aspirate is added or subtracted according to the series in which the tone of the characters concerned should be, and apart on the other hand from Korean-Chinese, and Annamese, in which the aspirate is irregular according to rules which are not to be explained on Chinese *principles*.

The passage between the strong surd aspirates of the lower even tone in Cantonese and the "Mandarin" dialects on the one hand, and the faint sonant aspirates of Ningpo and Wênchow (e.g. 同 *t'ung* and *dung* or *dhung*) on the other, is illustrated by the Foochow dialect, where the initial is an unadulterated tenuis, as *tung*, and by the Annamese, where in such words the initial is as often a sonant as not. The character 彈 is a good illustration of the three forms, aspirate, medial, or tenuis, as developed under two tones by each dialect.

The confusion of the initials *kw* and *w* is noticeable in the 咼 group of words. The Japanese *waku* and *kwaku* [鑊] suggest that both initials have evolved themselves from *hw*. In fact, all words of the *hwai* class are *kwai* and *ye* in Japanese; that is, they represent *khwei* in the north and *whei* in the south of China. The disappearance of *k* is remarkable in Canton, in such words, for instance, as 欽 *yêm* for *k'êm*, and 丘 *yau* for *k'au*. The coalescence of *y* and *k* in Annamese, *e.g.* 夜 and 嘉 both

Digitized by Google

pronounced *gia* (the latter an almost silent *k* or hard *g*, sometimes confused with *j* or "unbarred *d*") may throw light upon this peculiarity. Other instances are 泣, 號, 齕, 戛, 璟, 犴, and 跲, and many of the words falling under the primitive 肖. Possibly the word 綺, which forms an undecided link between 椅 *i*, and 奇 *ki* or *k'i*, may be redolent of the same ambiguity. See also 摳 and 羌. A large number of words, such as 云, 飫, 昫, 嫗, 謸, either put in or drop an *h* in this or that dialect. The group under phonetic 丘 furnishes examples of *y*, *h*, and *k*, all in one. In some words *ch*, *ts*, and *t* vanish in the same way. See 郢, 甄, 閘, 撾, 錐.

The development of *kia* and *ku* from one common *cūo*, or some such sound, is still visible in the Ningpo *cūo*, *ko*, and in such words as 賈, 嘏, the latter of which can not be certainly stated to be, on the average, either *kia* or *ku*. In certain combinations, *e.g.* 阿家翁, 家 is still read *ku* in literature. The 撾 class gives us the *t*, *ch*, *k*, and *w* initials, the aspirated and unaspirated, upper and lower series, and the *a*, *o*, and *u* finals all in one great confusion. The 緮 group seems to have branched off (like the *kia* and *ku* group) from one common *hūo* to *hia* and *hu*, the latter form being in the lower series; but the group is too uncommon to serve as a guide.

All *h* without exception become *k* in Japanese. It will be found that quite a number, almost a majority, of Foochow *h* savour of *k* in one form or the other. Some, like 蒿, 蹲, positively are *k* even in theory. Some, like 浮, are practically speaking always *k*: others, like 寒, are often *k*. Others, again, like 厚, are alternatively *h* or *k*. In other dialects there are similar instances; see, for instance, the character 踝, and the phonetic group 夾. The passage of the *hien* and *kien* groups into Japanese *ken* is illustrated by the Foochow dialect, where *h* and *k* are frequently interchanged, and by the Hakka dialect, where *kien* and *hien* are barely if at all distinguishable from *ken* and *hen*. See particularly the characters 縣, 芎. So the characters 言, 沿, 鳶 illustrate the development of *yen* and *wien* or *yüen* from one source. In a few cases *k* seems to be used with *s*, *sh*, and *ts*, *ch*, as for instance in the words 岑, 蹇, 洫, 齧, 撾, 浹, 詘, 茁, 撓, and 楓. It has already been remarked how *k* and *ts* coalesce in the Yangchow *kü* and *tsü*, which are both softened into *chw*, the Pekingese *chū*.

Though the Foochow dialect generally hardens the *ch*, or one division of them, into *t*, it occasionally unaccountably softens both *ti* and *ki* into *chi*, as in the cases of 趁, 酋, 推, 摳. The same thing with Hakka as regards the character 趁, and the same thing with the Cantonese word *kyn*, 蹇, also, and usually, unaccountably pronounced *chyn*. See also the character 糗. In some cases a *ch* is hardened where it ought not to be; for instance, in the Foochow word *k'eik* 隙. The character 啄 "to peck" is an instance of the survival of *t* in nearly all dialects: probably it will be found that in Hankow, Ssŭch'uan and Yangchow the *t* also survives. No word is too insignificant to hunt down and chronicle, and there is scarcely any irregular word in any dialect but has a possible mate in some other dialect.

The frequent substitution of *t* in Hakka and Foochow for *ch* is perhaps in some cases a decay, perhaps in others a survival. The example of the 帙 class of words will shew that the initial *ti* and the initial *ch* (or *tsi* or *ty*) must be etymologically connected; and the example of the Ningpo dialect, which cannot distinguish the final *ih* from *ieh*, clearly completes the illustration of the grounds under which modern Pekingese oscillates between *tie* and *chī*, which are the two extreme developments of *tyeh* and *tshih*. The Korean and Japanese, on the other hand, turn all *ti* initials into *ch*. It will be noticed that *t* is largely substituted for *s* in Annam. There are also cases in China where the two are confused; see, for instance, the character 裼.

The Annamese confusion of *t* and *p* is a very inexplicable phenomenon. The tenuis *t* has disappeared in favour of *d* and *p*; but the remarkable thing is that in many cases the choice seems arbitrary. Take for instance 標, and a few others of that sound, excluded, without any apparent reason, from the *bieu* class, and thrust among the *tieu*. The Annamese *t* seems otherwise to be reserved entirely for *s*, and for the other kindred sibilants *ts*, *sh*, and *ch*. It must be remembered that the Franco-Portuguese *s*, which, as we have elsewhere explained, is retained under this scheme for a special reason, is pronounced *sh*, and that the Franco-Portuguese *x* is pronounced either *hs* or anything between *s* and *ch'*. Still, as the language possesses sibilants of some sort, even though indistinct, it is difficult to understand why some of them only should be turned into *t*, and not all. The result is that certain Chinese 比 *pi* become *ti* like certain Chinese 此 *ts'z*, just as in Japanese the pronunciation of 筆, the Pekingese *pi*, becomes *hitsz* or *t'sz*,—a very singular coincidence.

The confusion of *m* with *h* in Japanese dictionaries is, if genuine, illustrated by the confusion of *p'i* with 靡 *mi* at Foochow. This confusion, however, is perhaps rather apparent than real, the *h* being in reality a misprint for *b* or the *nigori* of *h*, *h* standing for both *p* and lower *p*, i.e. *b*. See, however, 貉, 剝, 裒, 陌, 龐, which characters seem to throw light on the subject. Still more extraordinary is the Annamese substitution of *j* for *m* in words of the 面, 袂, 名, and 民 classes; the only links connecting these two initials are such words as 遺, 惟, 域, and 彌,—the last being both *ni* and *mi*,—and 人, which ranges between *nin* and *yên*, *nang* and *jïng*. Equally extraordinary is the Hakka, Foochow, and Wênchow use of *m* in the word 蠶, and the Annamese use of *n* in the word 喙. There is one solitary instance, 脾, of *p* or *p'* becoming *hs* (*x*) in Annamese. I should have taken it for granted that this was a misprint, had not M. PHAN *twice* made the statement under different heads. See, however, the Cantonese 墨 *pok*.

The well-known confusion of *t* or *d* and *l* is best exemplified by words of the 隶 class. The common word 隸 of the province Chihli is always pronounced *tai* and *t'i* in Canton and Hakka, respectively; at Ningpo it seems to be pronounced both *di* and *li*; and at the same place, at Wênchow, and at Foochow the vulgar *di* or *tie* is used in place of 裡 *li*. In Foochow 棣 is pronounced *lae*, and in Foochow colloquial the guava is often called 番石榴 *hwang sioh-diu*, whilst the ordinary word for "visit, stroll" 客調 *k'ah-tieu*, is nearly always pronounced *k'ah-liu*. The Hunan dialects are not represented under this scheme, but I have frequently been addressed by Hunan men as *t'ing-shï* instead of 領事 *ling shï*. Mr. BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN states in his *Things Japanese* that the Loochooans style their own islands *Duchu*,—the Liu-k'iu of China and the Riukiu of Japan. Other characters throwing light upon this point are 磊, 丟, 疹, and 鱬, which last is in Foochow pronounced *tie*; 舔, in Cantonese pronounced *lym*; 蒂, in Hakka pronounced *ti* and *li*; 苔, in Foochow pronounced *lang*. The confusion of *ch* or *t+sh* with *l* is probably part of the same phenomenon. In this connection the characters 魑 and 擋 are interesting.

The confusion of *k* and *l* is illustrated in the characters 筥, 莒, 窶, 屨, 老, 考, 臉; the group of phonetics under 兼; the characters 鏐, 稞, 犖, 檻, 鷂, 鬲, and 艦.

L and *n* are hopelessly confused in Middle China. In Korea they are systematically confused, and in Hakka *n* almost invariably becomes *l*, *ng*, or *ngi*, according to the following vowel. Certain words, such as 櫓, take either *n* or *l* in dialects which usually distinguish *l* clearly from *n*. In Peking 鞣 is *nien*, and 弄 is usually *nung*. In Ningpo 亮 *liang* is popularly pronounced *niang*. In Canton 蹋 is pronounced *nam*. In some cases *m* and *n* are confused; see the characters 也, 錨, and 鼾. The character 杳 *yau* or *miau*, is said to be occasionally pronounced *niau* at Peking, but I have never

Digitized by Google

heard it so pronounced myself. The Annamese sound is given as *nieu*. It may be noticed as remarkable that 馬 *ma²* becomes *ˏnga* in colloquial Cantonese. Through *m*, *w* gets confused with *l* through *n*; thus we find the Cantonese *lun* for 緊 *wên*.

It will be noticed that nearly all words in *l*, *m*, *n*, *j*, or *y* proper, and *wh*, or *w* proper are in the lower series, and can have no words in the upper series. This seems to prove that the dividing off of initials into the upper and lower series is recent, and that the ancient languages or dialects in all their indistinctness inclined rather to sonants than surds; and consequently, that clear surd initials are comparatively modern. And yet there seems no natural ground for regarding these initials as affiliated to sonants rather than to surds. As to the possibility of *l* having at one time had no existence, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has pointed out that many, if not all the Ugro-Altaïc dialects abhor an initial *r* or *l*; and he argues from that that Chinese is of another distinct family. But it appears possible that *l* is only a recent importation into China. As to the possibility of *n* having at one time had no existence, this seems equally likely, for, in Korean, *l*, *n*, and *r* are hopelessly confused, and in Hakka and Hankow, if not in other parts of China, *n* either does not exist at all or is confused with *l*. In Japanese-Chinese it is often changed to *t* or *d*. As to *m*, this letter is often *b* in Japanese-Chinese, and so it appears to be in Amoy, of which dialect this scheme, however, does not treat. On the whole, there seems to be as much ground for surmising that *l*, *m*, and *n* are comparatively modern, as for surmising that the division into upper and lower series is later in date than their recognised existence. It is perhaps impossible to separate *l*, *m*, and *n*, and *j* or *r*, which are liquids, and essentially sonant, into sonant and surd forms. By *y* and *w* proper, we mean the strong German *j* and *w*, as distinct from the light *i* and *u*—what we call in English grammar the "consonants" *y* and *w*, as distinct from the "vowels" *y* and *w*. I confess I am unable to come to any conclusion from the phenomenal fact that *l*, *m*, *n*, and *j* are practically confined to the lower series.

There are a few cases, indeed, where *l*, *m*, and *n* seem to struggle to get into the upper series; but even then it is only in some dialects that they do so. A striking instance is the character 劣, and its fellows 捋 and 埒; see also 杳 and its fellows, and the characters 碾, 拸, and 擸. In the case of the 柔 phonetic, the tones of which are usually both even and rising in theory, and in Canton actually rising in practice, the Cantonese tone is certainly in the upper series. In the case of the 妥 or 委 phonetic (*nwei*, *jwei*) the characters are so rare that it is difficult to quote them as exceptions to the rule. The character 餧 illustrates the principle that *j* is, strictly speaking, the lower form of *sh*, just as *z* is of *s*; but as *s* and *sh* are confused on the one hand, and *j* and *y* on the other, we get as a consequence *su* and *yü* as the extremes of the same potential word. See also 撓, and the phonetic group 襄, which last rings the changes, both as to the tone and the series, in a most perplexing way. The generation of initials *y* and *s* from one common *zh* or *j* has been touched upon in the papers treating of special dialects; the results are the same as the generation of *t* and *ch* from *ty* and *tsy* or *ch*. The character 弛 is a striking example of this, the two extremes of *i* and *t'i* running in modern days through *i*, *sz*, *dz*, *shi*, *shï*, *ch'ï*, *ts'z*, and *ch'ie*.

The seemingly quite foreign Foochow word *sioh*ˎ, the vulgar form of 壹 *eik*ˎ, "one," is presumably the very word 壹, Peking *yi*, and we see in the word 射 pronounced *sioh*ˎ and *ik*ˎ in Foochow, and *ˏshï* and *yi'* in Peking, confirmation of this conjecture; moreover, the word 石 *sik*ˎ is also vulgarly pronounced *sioh*ˎ. It will be noticed that quite a large number of Foochow *y* vulgarly take an *s*, or change *y* into one; see 鹽, 榕, 翼, 蠅, and several of the 惠 phonetic group; and as to Cantonese, see 覗 and 曄. In Ningpo we have 梛, in Korean 蠅. The drifting of *h* into *s* or *vice versâ* is illustrated by the vulgar Foochow *hwoui* instead of 歲 *swoui*, and the vulgar *pwak hiek* instead of 趵 涉 *pwak siek*, which latter word is also *hiap* in Hakka. Of the same character is the development of *s* in popular Foochow speech in such words as *sieng*, *siong*, 簷 and 緣 (in the sense of "to climb"). The supposed modern confusion, as in the Pekingese *hsiau* for *hiau* and *siau*, of *h* and *s* into one common *hs* may be a survival, and the characters 宣 *siuan* and 萱 *hüan* may point to a later separation into two distinct classes derived from an indistinct common stock. Other interesting colloquial words are 撈, 崇, 馴, 彗, 涎, 歃, 姮, and 恒; and uncommon words 鯈, 儇, 倏, 奭, 虢, 洫, and 兕. In Yangchow 懸 *hüen* becomes downright *swei*, the initial *hsü* having drifted to *su*, and the final *en* into *ei*.

The class of words with phonetic 甬 or 勇 is very remarkable, for both in Canton and Wênchow, in which two dialects alone is the lower clearly and quite unmistakably marked off from the upper rising tone, there is a tendency to take the upper tone; and the word 尹, which is used by K'ANG HSI as the initial in spelling these words, takes the upper tone oftener than the lower at Wênchow. Dr. CHALMERS' *K'ang Hsi* gives these words with initial 由, *i.e.* in the lower series; but as even the Hakka and Ningpo dialects make them all upper, the Chinese lexicographers must in this case be declared at fault, or at least behind the times. The irregularity and uncertainty extends to the 桶 *t'ung* class of derivatives. Annamese and Foochow make no certain distinction between lower and upper rising, and therefore cannot be cited as testimony.

In Canton an initial *n* is often inserted, especially before *i*, thus, *nyp*, 臬, 孽, for *yt*. An analogous peculiarity is observable in Peking, and especially Tientsin, where one often hears such expressions as 皮襖, *p'i nau*, 鵝 *no*, 安老爺 *nan-lau-ye*. In Ningpo *nöü* is vulgarly used for 偶 *ngöü*, and in both Ningpo and Hakka the initials *ngi* and *ny* are almost, if not quite, indistinguishable. The link between *n* or *ni* and *i* appears to be found in the 兒 phonetic group; indeed, that character is itself pronounced *n*—the one extreme—at Wênchow, and *i*—the other extreme—at Canton. In Annam 傲 appears to be both *nau* and *ngau*. In Foochow *öü* or *höü* 飫 is vulgarly read *nöü*.

The interchangeability of initials *n* and *t* in Japanese is illustrated by the Pekingese 粘 *chan* (i.e. *t+yem*), and *nien* (i.e. *n+iem*); by the Foochow *cheu* (*i.e.* *t+yeu*), and Hakka-Ningpo *tiau*, *tioa* for 鳥 *niau*, *nioa*; and by the phonetic powers of the characters 鳥 and 鴛. The phonetic group 聶 is also interesting. See also the characters 恕, 胞, 攤, 蘸, and 碾. Perhaps the confusion of *ng* and *t* in the characters 呆, 獃 may be connected with the same thing. The character 爾 is of interest in this respect, and shows how it may come to pass that the Annamese *j* (the "unbarred *d*") comes to be confused with *l*, *z*, *g*, *d*, etc., and even with *m*.

The mysterious Annamese "unbarred *d*," (our *j*), which runs into *l*, *r*, *z*, *vl*, *bl*, *gi*, etc., has many evidences in China. For instance, the Yangchow people often replace Peking *j* (which is, according to some, itself indistinguishable from *r*) by *l*, and in Tientsin I have heard 閏 pronounced *lin*. The Pekingese *érh* or *rï*, which becomes *ngï* or *yï* in Hankow, and *zz* or *n* in Wênchow, is occasionally heard as *lü* in the interior of Chehkiang. The word 賃, which is *yêm* at Canton, is *lin* at Peking. The word 腎 is vulgarly read *lin* and *leing* by the Hakkas and Foochowese, in the sense of the "scrotum." See also the characters 扔, 蚋, 如, etc.

F always becomes *p* or *p'* in Korean, and *hw* in Foochow; in Japanese it remains *f* before *u*, and becomes *h* (probably an earlier *p*) before other letters. In Annamese *f* remains *f*; and takes in *p'*. The Hakka and Foochow dialects are interesting to study in this regard, and the characters 糞, 茴, 縛 are particularly

Digitized by Google

worthy of note. It is difficult to discover what principle governs the Korean treatment of Chinese *p*. On the whole, *p* seems, subject to a few exceptions, to become aspirated, whilst *p'* in the lower series becomes, like *f*, unaspirated *p*. *P'* in the upper series is uncertain. But this particular point requires very careful study on the spot.

Every student of Chinese will have noticed the apparent lexicographical confusion between *w* and *y*, or between *ü* and *üi* or *iñ*. The Wênchow *wü* and 雨 *yü* throw light upon this point, as also the Annamese 于 *vu* and 禹 *vo*. So also the ancient word "taro," or 芋, as variously pronounced, possibly the same as the Javanese *uwi*. In Wênchow and Ningpo there is a tendency for all *wei* to become *yü*, just as the Pekingese *shwei* becomes Cantonese *shōü*, Foochow *chwi*, and Ningpo *shī*. See also the character 嘴. This confusion of *wei* and *uei* causes the Yangchow *hsüei* or *huei* to merge into *swei*, and the *küei chüei* to merge into *tswei*; in short, confuses the initials *h* and *s*, *k* and *ts*. In most dialects the change of initial involves a change of vowel. The 尤 *vīu* class of words in Annamese illustrates the same point; and it will also be found interesting to note which words are pronounced *vu* and which *wu* at Ningpo. The characters 丸, 宛, 闗, 鵴 all throw light upon this point; see also the phonetic group 昌. In Wênchow most Pekingese *wei* become *yü*, and in Peking itself the character 尉 may be read either one or the other. In Kiangnan region 圩 is almost universally read as 圍, and means the something, *i.e.* "(field) enclosed (by dykes)." Occasionally it is used as 墟. Inseparably mixed up with this question is the occasional confusion in Wênchow of *üe* and *ö*, and it will be noticed that Morrison's *Ningpo Dictionary* uses the one form *ün* to express the entirely different sounds 遠 *yüeñ* (*yün*) and 轉 *chöñ* (*chün*), which latter sound he writes *ön* in the case of a different group of initials such as *söñ*; but he further complicates matters by using the same form *ön* for still another group of sounds, namely, *löün*, *doüñ*, (*lön*, *dön*).

The Principle of this Scheme.

The principles upon which the various sounds of each character are given under this scheme are as follows:—

(1.) The theoretical Chinese rhyming word is given, as is always done in the Korean and Japanese native-made dictionaries. This is a new departure in European lexicography, but it is of absolute importance, for in serious poetical composition, a divergence from rule is not permissible beyond certain limits. And this holds good as much for Japanese and Korean, where there are really no tones at all, as for Cantonese, which has more actual tones than the theory of rhymes can possibly require. Having the theoretical rhymes before them, students will be able to judge for themselves how far each dialect is practically consistent. It will be seen at once that Dr. Chalmers' scheme for inventing a syllabic spelling or 反切 system calculated to represent each modern dialect is totally impracticable.

(2.) The tone and series is always written at the foot of the different local sounds. Where there is no lower or upper series distinction to any but even tones, as is the case in the four Mandarin dialects, the additional information of the series distinction can do no harm. Where two tones are given, thus, "even and rising," it means that the even tone is the more general; and when two tones and two series are given, the first series refers to the first tone. Where, as in Hakka, the lower rising and upper even tones sound in practice the same, and the two series thus become confused, there is still no reason to make a special mark; in this particular case, however, when a character which should be, for instance, sinking, or upper rising, is sounded upper even, or lower rising, it is impossible to say which of the two latter tones is, or originally was intended, now that they have coalesced. Examples will be found under the characters 綁, and 耗, and 亞. Where, as in Japanese and Korean, tones have absolutely no existence, once more the extra information can do no possible harm. Where, as in Pekingese, the entering tone has no real existence, there the modern tone is always marked according to Wade's Syllabary duly revised and corrected. Where, as in Cantonese, the upper entering tone is subdivided into two, the tone is specially marked only when the character is read in the most recently discovered or recently named tone, namely the so-called 中入 *chung yêp*. A circle is used for this purpose; thus 惜 *sek*$_{o}$. It will be noticed that the rhymes are occasionally irregular. In some specific cases, as for instance in the case of the words 所, 爹, 奉, etc., the irregularity is universal, and points to some apparent mistake in early lexicography. In others, such as 打, 咳, 歉, 屋, 奴, 象, 抹, 聿, 肯, 拿, 項, etc., the irregularities are very general. A number of modern characters in colloquial use fail to correspond with the rhymes; such are 拉, 扔, 撦, 打, 呃. The rising and sinking tones are very irregularly divided off from each other in many cases; this is notably so in the case of the rhymes 旱 and 翰. It must be mentioned, however, that the distinction between rising and sinking is still incomplete in many parts of China, as is explained in detail under the heading of *Tones*. In Ningpo it is hardly possible to say that there is any such distinction at all, in either lower or upper series; in Yangchow and Wênchow the distinction is very slight, and only perceptible to practised ears. In Hakka the upper rising and the sinking tone or tones are much confused, or rather are inverted in a way which appears to have method in it. Thus, it is unnecessary to mark specific irregularities in cases where whole classes are liable to irregularity; yet this is done as a rule (where the information obtained is of a decided character) for purposes of record, and for the use of future students who may go deeper into the mysteries of dialects.

(3.) In Foochow and Ningpo there are often two, and sometimes three forms—the regular, and the colloquial or vulgar; and these are, when it is possible, always given. But there is a distinction between colloquial and vulgar. The former means that the regular colloquial usage is such and such, and that this usage illustrates the colloquial idiom. The latter means that the vulgar usage is such and such; only applies to the specific character; and has not necessarily any philological significance. Where the colloquial form is very irregular, or merely a vulgar characterless word, the contraction or letter *v.* is added to signify "vulgar," and that no philological fact is involved. This remark holds good for other idioms. Instances of Cantonese irregularity will be found under the words 考, 做, 靠, 賊, 廿, 卅, 法, 遏, 蔡, 臍, 葵, 聯. Owing to some misconception, or to confusion of the character 剌 with the character 刺, the Cantonese say *ts'ik ts'ik pêt yau*, whilst the Pekingese say *la la pu hsiu*. Instances of Hakka irregularity are 只, 黑, 黶, 賊, 譯, 米, 或, 昨, 襪, 遏, 涉, 繭, 慚, 逼, 梯. The fact that 宅 carries two finals, and that in some parts of Tonquin finals *k* and *t* are confused, points to fundamental irregularity in ancient times. M. Phan's Vocabulary often gives both *t* and *k* as the final in cases where it is theoretically *t*, and he makes some mysterious distinction between final *ch* and final *c* (i.e. *k*). I ignore all this, but I have a hazy recollection that there *is* some confusion between the finals *t*, *k* in Cochin-China. Instances of Foochow irregularity are 遏, 炙, 箸, 蓑, 螺, 翹, 繞, 扶; of Wênchow, 賦, 論, 玩, 舊, 昨, 襲, 則, 狻; of Ningpo, 只, 鉛, 梯, 防; of Peking, 虱, 賊; of Middle or Hankow, 玉, 劇; of Yangchow, 穹, 鉛, 玉, 昨, 襲, 鬻; of Ssŭch'uan, 繩, 玉, 賊.

In Annamese there are some very singular class irregularities. *P* is changed to *t* in a number of words, such as 便, 鼻, 牝, 屄, 弊, 屁. It is difficult to

Digitized by Google

guess on what principle words of the *pin* and *pien* class should become some of them *bên*, *bien*, and others *tên*, *tiên*. *Sh* is changed to *f* in the 扇 class of words. The nasal disappears in a few finals of the 承 class. The two rising tones are very much confused, and the upper sinking tone seems to be confused with the rising tone. These are the Hakka peculiarities inverted. There are also specific irregularities under the words, 懶, 打, 換, 滅, 錯, 街, 窘, etc., but possibly some of these may be misprints in M. PHAN's book.

In Korean there are a few strange irregularities; for instance, 逼 *p'ip*. In Japanese there are also a few irregularities; for instance, the character 不 is universally pronounced *fu*, and its theoretical pronunciation *hotsu* (*hok*, *hos*, *hot* in combination, according to what consonant follows) does not seem to occur at all. 瘟 *bin* may be the modern sound, or *to-in* (唐音), like the word 明 *min* (properly *mei*, *miō*) in the single combination 明朝; or it may arise from some Chinese confusion between *ping* (*hei*, *biō*, *hiō*) and *pin* (*pin* or *bin*), as in the case of 梹 and 檳. GRING's *Eclectic Dictionary* gives *hin* as an alternative pronunciation for 繩; but this must refer to some other rare rhyme of the word, and probably should be *bin* (i.e. *min*). There are a good many instances in which GRING's *Dictionary* gives an *h* where it manifestly should be *b* (the *nigori* of *h*), as for instance under 明 *hei*, 某 *hō*, etc.; but perhaps GRING's work is hardly of a kind to be quoted seriously as an authority.

To sum up. If it is said at foot that a character is in the rising tone and lower series, then (unless irregularities are specially marked) it *is* so in all dialects and languages; or at any rate so far as it can be so. This preliminary information involves a sonant in Ningpo and Wênchow, and various fixed consequences in other dialects, as is elsewhere explained; and the fact that there may be no tone at all, or a tone and no series, or that the tone is confused with another tone, or with another series, or both, in no way clashes with the main fact. But if, in any dialect, the tone actually used is not rising; or if, in any dialect which has a series distinction, the word is not read in the lower series, then the peculiarity or irregularity is specially marked, and all Pekingese should-be entering tones are, specifically or by reference, specially marked; and this without exception, all being irregular. If a word is exactly the same in all dialects as another word, then a mere reference to the latter word is made; if there are one or two exceptions in one or two dialects only, then these exceptions only are marked, and the general reference still serves for all the rest. The reference does not mean that the rhyme and series marked are necessarily the same as those of the character referred to and also marked; it means that the actual modern pronunciation of the referred character is in each idiom exactly the same as the pronunciation of the character referred to, *in every respect*, unless exceptions are noted. As the object of this scheme is to give an etymological record of each separate sound, it is unnecessary in most cases to give the two sounds borne by one character when another character having the same sound will suffice. Thus, as *poung*, *p'ong*, even tone, and all its kind are found under 旁, it is unnecessary to repeat this information under 傍, which, besides being in the sinking tone (entailing vowel power *au* in Foochow, an aspirate in Hakka, and no aspirate in Canton), is also, like *p'ong*, in the even tone, which entails (as a rule) *no aspirate* in Foochow. So also with 參, which, besides being read *ts'an*, *ts'ên*, is also the equivalent of 三, 摻, and 傪. The object of this scheme is not to give all the various readings, but all the various local forms of one or two readings. In short, with such a multitude of facts before him, no intelligent student can fail to extract the correct principle, whether the object be to find out the potentiality of an initial, of a final, or of a medial vowel; the effect of a tone, the effect of a series, or what not; and where the information is incomplete, as for instance under the primitive or phonetic group 且, it can nearly always be supplemented by comparisons with other words of the same class.

TABLE OF SOUNDS.

No.	Spelling adopted.	Williams' Tonic.	Basel Mission's Hakka.	Maclean and Baldwin's Foochow.	Wênchow Spelling (Parker's).	Morrison's Ningpo.	Wade's *Tzŭ Êrh Chi.*	Hankow Spelling: Wade's System.	Yangchow Spelling (Parker's).	Ssŭch'uan Spelling adapted to Wade.	Missions Etrangères	Hepburn's Japanese.	Phan Duc-hoa's Annamese.	Pronunciation.
1	a	á	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a, ă	a	a	(1) English *father*; and (2) the same, but shortened a little when it comes before consonants and nasals.
2	ah	...	...	ă, ah	...	ah, eh	...	...	ah, ak	...	...	...	ă	Ranges between the vowels in English *sack* and French *matin*: in Yangchow the *k* is all but silent.
3	aa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	aa	...	...	...	...	French *fin* or *pain* without the nasal: see No. 11.
4	ae	...	...	á	ae	...	...	...	ae	...	ai	...	...	Midway between the vowel of the last and that in French *père*.
5	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	...	ai	ai	...	ai	...	ai	ai	English *fight*. German *kaiser*. Sounds not distinguished from each other in most dialects.
6	ái	ái				...			...		...			
7	aö	...	...	aë	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The *ahö* in German *beinah ölig*. The French *à eux*.
8	au	au	au	au	au	...	ao	ao	...	ao	...	...	ao	English *fountain*. German *aus*. Sounds not distinguished from each other in most dialects.
9	áu	áu												
10	ā, añg	...	...	...	...	ang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midway between French *banc* and English *bang*.
11	āa, aañ	...	...	...	...	æn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *pain*: see No. 3.
12	ang	áng	ang	ăng, ang	ang	...	ang	ang	ang	ang	ang	...	ang	German *Gesang*.
13	an	án	an	...	...	...	an	an	...	an	an	an	an	English harness. Without sounding the *h* or *r*: French *âne*, *âme*.
14	am	ám	am	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	am	...	am	„ harm.

Digitized by Google

No.	Spelling adopted.	Williams' Tonic.	Basel Mission's Hakka.	Maclean and Baldwin's Foochow.	Wênchow Spelling (Parker's).	Morrison's Ningpo.	Wade's *Tzŭ Êrh Chi.*	Hankow Spelling: Wade's System.	Yangchow Spelling (Parker's).	Ssŭch'uan Spelling adapted to Wade.	Missions Etrangères	Hepburn's Japanese.	Phan Duc-hoa's Annamese.	Pronunciation.
15	aing	...	...	aing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	anh	English *buying*, or *tying*, uttered in one syllable.
16	aŏng	...	...	aĕng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *ah! ung(uent)*.
17	aung	...	...	aung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(er)own*, with *g* added.
18	e	é	e	é	e	ae	eh	e	...	e	ăi, ei	e	ê	English *pa(rent)*. } Long & short forms
19	e, eh	e	e	é	...	ih	e	e	eh	e	ăi	e	ê	English *send*. } of the same sound.
20	ei	í	ei	e	...	e	ei	ei	ei	ei	...	ei	i	English *feint*.
21	eu	...	eu	eu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	eo	As in English *(th)ey oo(ze)*.
22	ê	...	...	...	...	...	ê	ê	...	...	e	...	...	Between the vowels in *hurry* and *hurt*: not found in any European language known to the writer of this.
23	êh	ă	...	...	...	ih, e	ê	ê	êh, ê(k)	ê	...	...	â	As in English *sun, one, onion*. See No. 31. The Annamese *ă* (see No. 2) savours of this.
24	êo, êoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	êo, êoh	...	...	...	âu	As in French *(l)e ko(mard)*.
25	êü	...	...	...	êü	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As in French *(m)e ku(ait)* (compare No. 82).
26	em	...	em	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As in English *hem*.
27	en	...	en	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	en	...	As in English *hen*.
28	eng	eng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ăing	...	...	As in English *length*.
29	ei, eiñ	...	...	...	...	en	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *peigne*.
30	eing	...	eng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *saying* (in one syllable).
31	êm	am	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	em	...	âm	English *um(brage)*: (the Korean very rarely sounds so short: see No. 22).
32	êng	ang	...	...	...	eng	êng	...	êng	êng	eng	...	âng	English *sung*.
33	ên	an	...	...	...	...	...	ên	...	...	en	...	ân	English *sun*.
34	i, y	í	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i, y	English *machine*.
35	i, ih	i	i	í	i	i, ih	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	English *pin*.
36	ya	ya	ya	yă	ya	yia	ya	ya	ya	ya	ya	ya	ia	English *yard*.
37	ya, yah	...	...	yă	...	...	...	...	ya(k)	...	ya	...	...	English *yankee*, without the *nkee*.
38	yaa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yaa	...	...	...	...	French *(s)i ai(nsi)*: compare No. 3.
39	ia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ya	...	Japanese *ia des!*
40	iă	...	...	yăh	...	yiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(f)ia(sco)*.
41	iae	...	...	...	iae	...	...	...	yae	...	yai	...	...	Between English *(th)e hei(r)* and the next sound, No. 42.
42	iai, yai	yai	yai	...	yai	...	yai	yai	...	yai	...	...	...	English *(th)e ais(le)*.
43	yau. iau	yau	yau	...	yau	...	yau	yau	...	yau	...	...	...	English *(th)e ow(l)*.
44	yañg, iañg	...	...	...	...	yiang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(a)yant, (f)ian(cée)*.
45	iam, yam	...	yam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yam	...	yam	English *yam* in Hakka: No. 14 preceded by *y* for the others.
46	ie, ye	yé	ye	ié	ye	yiae	yeh	ye	...	ye	yei	ye	...	English *(tk)e ai(r)*.
47	iei, yei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yei	...	...	...	...	English *yea*.
48	ieu, yeu	...	...	yeu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *yea oo(ze)*: it does not matter whether No. 46 or No. 47 precede the *oo*.
49	iêo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iêo	...	...	...	...	English *(id)ea o(f)*.
50	yeñ, ieñ	...	...	...	...	in, yin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(t)ien(s)*.
51	iem, yem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iêm	English *(th)e em(pire)*.
52	ien, yen	...	en, yen	...	...	...	ien, yen	...	ien, yen	ien, yen	...	yen	iên	English *(tk)e en(d)*.
53	ieng, yeng	yeng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	German *(d)ie Eng(länder)*.
54	yêm	yam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*th(e) um(brage)*: see No. 31. The Korean *iöm* or *yöm* may occasionally sound as short.
55	yi, i	í	i	i	yi, i	yi, i	yi, i	yi, i	i	yi, i	i	i	y	English *yie(ld)*.
56	yih	...	...	...	...	yih	...	...	yik	...	...	...	...	English (vulgar) *yes* or *yi(ss)*: the Yangchow *k* is optional.
57	ï(sz)	(sz)	(sz)	...	(sz)	...	ih, ŭ	(sz)	(sz)	(sz)	eu	(tsu)	u'	English *(mu)sse(l)*.
58	ïi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	eui	...	...	Russian МАЛЫЙ, usually written in Roman characters MALUI or MALOOEE.
57	ïu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	u'u	Almost like Nos. 24, 25: some Dutchmen pronounce the vowels of *uit, huis* like this.
58	ïm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	eum	...	...	} Between English *un* and *in*, as in the
59	ïn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	eun	...	...	} second syllable of *organ*.
60	ïng	...	...	...	...	ing, üng	...	...	...	...	eung	...	u'ng	Between *(r)ung* and *(r)ing*.
61	io, yo	...	yo	io, yo	...	...	io, yo	io, yo	...	io, yo	yo	yo	...	French *(l)io(n)*.
62	iö	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *yeux*.
63	iöe	...	...	...	iöe	...	...	...	...	...	ye	...	...	English *yea(r)*, uttered in one syllable without any rattling of the *r*.
64	ioa	...	...	...	...	iao, yao	...	...	ioa, yoa	...	...	...	...	Between *yar(d)* and *yaw(l)*.
65	ioi	...	ioi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(th)e oy(ster)*.
66	iou, you	...	...	...	...	...	you	you	...	you	...	...	...	English *yo(ke)*.
67	iu, yu	íu	yu	iu	...	yiu	yu	yu	...	yu	you	yu	...	English *you*.
68	yui	...	yui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yui	yui	...	English *you e(maciated)*.
69	iöm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yem	...	...	} Almost as in *germ, yearn*.
69A	iön	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yen	...	...	
70	(y)iong	...	(y)iong	iong, yong	...	...	...	...	...	...	yong	...	...	Dutch Dr. de *Jongh*: *y* as initial, *i* as a medial.
71	ioñg	...	...	...	...	ông	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(t)ion*.
72	iöng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yeng	...	...	See Nos. 69 and 69A.
73	yung	yung	yung	...	yung	yŭong	yung	yung	yung	yung	yung	...	...	German *jung*.
74	o	o	o	...	o	ô	o	o	...	o	o	o	o	French *(t)o(n)*.

Digitized by Google

No.	Spelling adopted.	Williams' Tonic.	Basel Mission's Hakka.	Maclean and Baldwin's Foochow.	Wênchow Spelling (Parker's).	Morrison's Ningpo.	Wade's *Tzŭ Êrh Chi.*	Hankow Spelling: Wade's System.	Yangchow Spelling (Parker's).	Soochŭan Spelling adapted to Wade.	Missions Etrangères	Hepburn's Japanese.	Phan Duc-hoa's Annamese.	Pronunciation.
75	oa	...	...	ó	oa	ao	...	...	oa	...	...	...	o	Between *aw(ful)* and *ar(tful)*.
76	oai	...	...	ói	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *a(re) we*.
77	oi	oi	oi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(t)oy*.
78	ou	ó	...	o	...	o	ou	ou	ou	ou	...	...	ô	English *owe*.
79	oui	...	...	oi	...	...	...	...	...	...	oi	...	ôi	English *so e(maciated)*.
80	ō	ù, éu	...	...	ō	ō, ü	...	...	...	...	...	...	o'	French *eux*.
81	ōe	...	...	ë	ōe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(h)e(r)*.
82	ōü	ü, ui, ûi	...	ëü	êu, êü, oü	eo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(l)e hu(er)* (compare No. 25). It is doubtful if these two are distinguishable.
83	om	om	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(fr)om*.
84	oñg	...	...	...	...	ong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *on*.
85	ong	ong	ong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ong	...	ong	English *(s)ong*.
86	ōm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	em	...	...	French *eux m(êmes)*.
87	ōñ	...	...	...	...	ān, ōn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *un*.
88	ōn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	en	...	...	French *jeune*.
89	ōng	éung	...	ēng	...	...	...	...	...	...	eng	...	u'o'ng	French *(j)eun g(ras)*.
89A	öüñ	...	...	...	...	ōn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 82 nasalised, with a nasal savouring of *t*.
90	ōüng	...	...	ëüng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 82 + *ng*, or the nasal savouring of *k*.
91	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	English *(b)u(ll)*.
92	ú	ú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	English *(b)oo(t)*.
93	ui	...	ui	ui	...	...	uɨ	ui	...	ui	...	ui	uy	*(t)oo e(maciated)*.
94	úi	úi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*(t)wo w(h)ee(led)*.
95	um	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	um	...	um	German *um*.
96	úm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	úm	...	...	English *(l)oom*.
97	un	un	un, uên	...	...	...	un	un, uên	...	un	un	un	un	German *un(artig)*.
98	ún	ún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ún	...	...	English *(s)oon*.
99	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	ung	...	ung	German *(J)ung*.
100	úng	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	úng	...	...	Longer than the last.
101	ü	ü	...	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	...	...	...	French *(j'ai) eu, u(ser)*.
102	üa	...	...	...	...	...	üa	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(t)u as*.
103	üaa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	üaah	...	...	...	...	French *(t)u in(capable)*, without any nasal.
104	üe	...	...	...	üe	...	üe	üe	...	üe	...	...	uyê, uê	French *(t)u ê(tre)*.
105	üeh	...	...	...	...	uih	...	...	üeh	...	...	...	...	„ *(t)u é(tais)*.
106	üei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	üei	...	...	...	...	English *sua(ve)*.
107	üih	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	üik	...	...	...	...	French *(t)u i(diot)*: the Yangchow *k* is all but silent.
108	üo	...	...	...	üo	üoh, üôh	üo	üo	...	üo	...	...	...	French *(j'a)i eu o(s cassé)*.
109	üoa	...	...	...	üoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(t)u o(rdonnes)*.
110	üing	...	...	...	...	üing	...	...	üing	...	...	...	...	German *(s)üh Ing(wer)*.
111	ün	ün	...	...	...	...	ün	ün	...	ün	...	...	...	French *un(ifier)*.
112	üng	...	...	üng	...	üing	...	...	üng	...	...	...	...	German *(D)üng(er)*.
113	üan	...	...	...	...	...	üan	üan	...	üan	...	...	...	French *(t)u an(imal)*.
114	üen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	uyên	French *(t)u enne(mi)*.
115	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	oa	wa	oa	French *oie*.
116	wah	...	...	...	...	wah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(f)oue(tter)*, as pronounced by many.
117	waa	...	...	...	...	...	...	waa	...	...	...	...	...	French *(j)oi(ndre)*.
118	waah	...	...	...	...	...	...	waah	...	...	...	...	...	French *(p)oi(gnée)*.
119	wae	...	...	...	wae	...	...	wae	...	...	oai	...	...	Midway between last & French *oue(st)*.
120	wai	wai	wai	wai	wai	...	wai	...	wai	wai	...	wai	oai	French *ouai(lles)*.
121	wái	wái	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *ou ail*.
122	wañg	...	...	...	...	wang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(R)ouen*.
123	waañ	...	...	...	...	waen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	French *(barag)ouin*.
124	wan	wán	wan	...	...	...	wan	wan	...	wan	oan	wan	oan	Longer than French *(d)ouane*.
125	wang	wang	wang	...	...	...	wang	wang	wang	wang	oang	...	oang	English between the vowels of *wrong* and *wrang*, without the *r*.
126	we	wé	we	...	...	wae	...	...	...	...	oi, ouei	...	...	English *wea(ther)*, long.
127	wei	...	wei	...	...	we	wei	wei	wei	wei	...	...	...	English *way*.
128	wêh	...	...	...	...	weh	...	...	wêh	...	...	...	...	English *wo(rry)*.
129	wen	...	wen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ouein	...	...	English *wen*.
130	wên, wön	wan	wên, wun	...	...	...	wên	wên	...	wên	...	...	uân	English *one*.
131	wêng	...	...	...	...	weng	wêng	...	wêng	...	...	...	...	English *(s)wung*.
132	wi	...	wi	wi	...	...	...	...	...	...	oui	...	...	English *wee*.

Digitized by Google

A
CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A.

阿 4 1

R. 歌
C. o, a,
H. o,
F. oa, v. ak, i
W. o, a, u
N. ou, a, v. ah,
P. o, a
M. o, a
Y. ou, $yaah$
Sz. o, a
K. J. A. a
Even Upper.

A prefix to names and designations of people. Used to represent the sound *a* or *ah* in foreign words. An initial particle. Used with No. 12,810.

阿香 name of a fairy who assists 雷公 the God of Thunder by pushing his car.

阿嬌 baby name of the beautiful wife of 武帝 of the Han Dynasty. *See* No. 1334.

阿娘 a mother. Read o^1 *niang* by Manchus as meaning "a mother," if the lady is a 妻 wife and not a concubine.

阿姐 an elder sister. Also used by the Manchus for "mother," if the lady is a 妾 concubine.

阿哥 a son of an Emperor of the present dynasty (from the Manchu word *agéh*); an elder brother.

阿公子 the eldest son of a nobleman.

阿恕迦 or 阿育 Asoka, the great Indian King who favoured Buddhism. B.C. 319.

阿勒台軍台 the military post-road from the Great Wall to the Altai Mountains.

阿迷州 a Department in the south-east of Yünnan.

阿羅漢 an Arhat, or Lo-han, *i.e.* one of the 500 disciples of Buddha. *See* No. 7291.

阿魏 asafœtida.

阿嚏 to sneeze.

家中有阿誰 who is that in the house?

唯之與阿相去幾何 between answering *wei* or *ah*, what a little difference there is!—and yet what a great one.

阿骨打 Agutha, founder of the Golden Dynasty. *See* 金 No. 2032.

阿 4 1

阿勾齊 Akouch'i, the 2nd or Mongol grade of Baturu.

阿婆 an old woman; a mother-in-law,—used by the son's wife.

阿婆湯 old woman's (hair) soup;—because when cold it takes shapes like their coiffures.

阿妹 my sister.

阿元 *see* 亞元 No. 12,810.

阿難 Ananda,—the cousin and faithful attendant of Gautama Buddha.

阿脩羅 the goblins of Buddhism, said to cause eclipses by defeating in battle the gods of light.

阿迦尼天 a great height in the air,—referring to Akanishta, the highest of the Buddhist worlds of visible form.

阿鼻 the last and worst of the eight hells of Buddhism.

阿毗曇 Abhidharma,—the philosophical division of the Buddhist canon.

阿僧祇 or 阿僧企耶 the highest possible number; innumerable. Sanskrit: *Asan'khya*.

阿物兒 a superfine article, something better than others of its kind.

阿丹 Aden.

阿鵲 the skylark. Also, the crested lark.

Read a^1. Used for No. 2.

是阿 it is so indeed; yes, yes!

Read a^3. An interjection, mostly of surprise.

你阿甚麼 what are you *ah-ing* at?

阿 4 1

阿一聲 to utter an *ah!*—of astonishment.

Read o^1. A river bank; a mountain slope. Leaning towards; to assent; to flatter.

阿丘 or 山之阿 a slope or hillside.

宿於崑崙之阿 to sleep upon the slope of the K'un-lun Mt.

無阿私 no partialities.

皇天無私阿兮 thou God, who art impartial!

性直諒不阿 of a straightforward disposition.

阿媚奉承 to toady and flatter.

阿比 servile; ready to join in evil actions.

污 wa^1 不至阿其所好 (hao^4) though low, not low enough to flatter their favourite.

勿有親戚兄弟之所阿 let there be no nepotism.

阿斗 the son and successor of 劉備 Liu Pei. His house ruled over the 蜀 division of the "Three Kingdoms." Used to express a blockhead, a useless fellow.

阿房宮 name of a famous Pleasaunce, built by 始皇帝 B.C. 212, and greatly added to by his successor.

阿衡 the name or title of 伊尹 I Yin.

阿彌陀佛 Amida Buddha. *See* No. 3589.

阿卜 or 阿不 an *obo* or stone-heap marking a frontier post or boundary of a pasture district in Mongolia; used by the Chinese in the sense of "cairn" for religious purposes.

Digitized by Google

啊[1] 2
R. 箇歌 F. *oa*[5]
See 阿 A. *a, k'wa*
Even & Sinking Upper.

A final particle, used generally with interrogations.

你好啊 are you well? how d'ye do?
喝茶啊 will you take some tea?
你用心聽啊 listen attentively.

腌[1] 3
R. 緝 See 邑 P. v. *ang* cf. 齷
Entering Upper.

Dirty, as heard in the combination 腌臢 a^1 *tsa*[1] or *ang*[1] *tsang*[1]. *See* No. 81.

Read *yeh*[4]. To salt; to pickle.

嗄 4

See No. 9645.

歹厄 5

Same as No. 9645.

呀 6

See No. 12,799.

AI.

唉[1] 7
R. 灰
C. *ai*
H. *ai*
F. *oui, ai*
W. *e*
N. *e*
P. *ai*
M. *ai*
Y. *ai*
Sz. *ai*
K. *ae*
J. *ai* v. *oui*
A. *ai*
Even Upper.

An interjection of regret; of displeasure; of repletion. A tone of negation. Also read *ai*[3].

唉的一聲 heaved a sigh.
唉可憐 oh, how sad!
唉歎 to sigh.
唉怎麼樣 come now, what do you mean?
唉傷 sound of belching.
唉唉 hushaby!
以備訊唉 so as to prepare the way for interrogations,—referring to a drum which the Great Yü set up in his court, to be struck when necessary to call the sovereign's attention to important matters.

埃[2] 8
R. 灰
C. *oi*
H. *ai, yai*
F. *ai*, v. *ngai*
W. *ai*
N. *e*
P. *ai, yai*
M. *ngai*
Y. *ae, yae*
K. *ae*
J. *ai*
A. *ai*
Even Irregular.

Dust; dirt. Dead.

塵埃 dust; used by Buddhists for the defilements of this world.
埃垢 dirt.
塵埃封了 dust has covered it.
埃埃滾滾 very dusty.
埃的 dusty; dead.

欸 9

See No. 7.

挨[1] 10
R. 佳蟹
C. *ai*
H. *ai*
F. *ae*
W. *ai*
N. *ai*
P. *ai, sai*
M. *ai, sai*
Sz. *ai, sai*
Y. *ae, yae*
K. *e*
J. *ai, ye*
A. *ai*
Even and Rising Upper.

Side by side. To lean on; to trust to. To delay. To force. To strike on the back; to suffer.

相挨 next to one another; to rely on.
挨背 back to back.
挨肩 shoulder to shoulder.
挨着 side by side; in succession; one after another; close to.
挨着邊兒 alongside of one another; side by side.
挨村 neighbouring villages.
挨肩立足的 in crowds.
挨肩弟兄 brothers near of an age.
挨次 in order.
挨晚 near evening.
挨門挨戶 from door to door (as a beggar).
有大山挨靠 he has a great hill (powerful friend) to rely upon.
挨了一年 I have waited a year.
挨得服滿 delayed until the period of mourning had expired.
挨延過日 to procrastinate until the opportunity has passed.
挨不進去 unable to get in—for the crowd.
一步一步挨到裏頭 step by step edged himself in.
挨擠 to press; to crowd.
挨擠不開 unable to make one's way through,—a crowd.
挨打 to be beaten.
挨了打 to have had a beating.
挨餓 to be hungry; to come to want.
挨人罵 to be cursed by people.
挨保 to be surety for candidates at the examination for *hsiu-ts'ai*. It is merely formal, as the candidates are quite unknown to this surety, their real surety being the one who 認保 acts as such from personal acquaintance.
寧願世上挨不願土裏埋 better linger on earth than lie in it.
挨上前 to force one's way to...
挨查 to examine consecutively.
挨及國 Egypt.

哀[1] 11
R. 灰
C. *oi*
H. *ai*
F. *ai*
W. *e*
N. *e*
P. *ai*
M. *ai*
Y. *ae, yae*
Sz. *ai*
K. *e*
J. *ai*
A. *ai*
Even Upper.

To grieve for. To pity. To sympathise with. To wail. Alas! The minor key.

哀憐 or 哀矜 or 哀惜 to commiserate.
可哀 or 哀慘 pitiable.
哀泣 or 哀哭 to weep.
哀號 to wail loudly.
哀求 or 哀懇 or 哀請 to implore.
悲哀 to sorrow.

哀[1] 11

哀慟 to feel grief.
哀極 or 哀甚 extreme grief.
哀告 to make a piteous report.
哀衣 mourning clothes.
母死兒爲哀子 a child whose mother is dead is called *ai tzŭ*. *See* 孤 No. 6222.
哀辭 elegies written upon the death of friends.
舉起哀來 began to wail (as at a funeral).
哀哉 alas!
哀哀痛哭 wailing and weeping.
哀哀上告 with grief this petition is handed up.
哀召 an edict announcing the death of an Emperor.
哀樂 grief and joy.
哀而不傷 mournful, yet not distressing (of music).
其音哀其節寡 in a minor key, and slow time.
今此下民亦孔之哀 henceforth the working classes will also deeply grieve.

呆 12

See No. 10,545.

矮[3] 13
R. 蟹
C. *ai*
H. *ai*
F. *ae*
W. *a*
N. *e, a*
P. *ai*
M. *ai*
Y. *ae, yae*
Sz. *ai*
K. *wae*
J. *ai, ye*
A. *wai, nui*
Rising Upper.

Short in stature. Low in height. To lower.

矮子 or 矮人 or 矮仔 a dwarf.
身量矮 or 矮矮的身量 short in stature.
矮胖子 a short fat man.
矮得狠 very low in height.
矮墩墩的 too low; squat; dumpy.
矮屋子 a low room.
矮橙子 a low stool.
矮樹 a low tree.
矮臺 a low stage.
當着矬人別說矮話 don't talk small to a dwarf. [Don't talk of ropes in the family of a man who was hanged.]
矮提繫的 (the class) with low or short loops at the top of the hat where the button is inserted,—*i.e.* persons without any claim to rank.
矮樂子 *Phyllanthus puberus.*

矮 14

Same as No. 13.

Digitized by Google

愛[4] 15
R. 隊
C. oi
H. oi
F. ai, oai, oui
W. e
N. e
P. ai, ngai
M. ai, ngai
Sz. ai, ngai
Y. ae, yae
K. e
J. ai
A. ai
Sinking Upper

To love. To like. To covet. To be sparing of; to grudge.

愛人如己 to love others as oneself.
可愛 lovable.
溺愛 steeped in love; devotedly attached to.
親愛 to love and cherish (as parents).
蒙你過愛 you are too kind.
見愛於母而見惡於父 to be loved by one's mother but hated by one's father.
禽犢之愛 the love of dumb animals for their offspring,—extending only to physical welfare. Opposed to 禮教有方 care for children's moral welfare.
愛民如子 to love the people as children (said of mandarins).
愛媚 to caress.
令愛 polite term for "your daughter."
愛情 amorous.
愛酒 to like wine.
你愛吃甚麼菜 what food do you like eating?
愛甚麼 what do you want?
你愛得多 you want too much.
愛攖搶 fond of argument.
愛財 fond of money; covetous. *See* No. 10,689.
你愛學好 you should learn to be good.
愛惜 to like; to be economical of.
愛惜日子 sparing of time.
天不愛道, 地不愛寶 heaven does not love truth, earth does not love gems,—so as to keep these all for themselves. 愛 here equals 愛惜, and may be translated by "grudge."
靡愛斯牲 I have not grudged one of my sacrificial cattle.
我常愛病 I am often ill.
愛說愛笑 to like to have one's joke.
愛小 to be avaricious even of trifles.
愛育堂 a charitable society in aid of the sick.
愛悅 to like.
不愛理人 not to mind about other people.

僾[4] 16
R. 隊
F. ai
See 曖
Sinking Upper.

Like; similar. To pant; out of breath.

僾然如見 precisely as if one saw the thing itself.
如彼遡風亦孔之僾 like going against the wind, which makes one pant very much.

噯[1,3] 17
R. 泰
See 藹
Sinking Upper.

To belch. A genial temperature. Tone of disapproval.

噯呀 Ai-yah!—an exclamation of surprise.

曖[4] 18
R. 隊
C. ngoi
F. ngai, ai
W. e
See 愛
Sinking Upper.

The sun hidden by clouds; obscure.

曖曖 obscured,—as the moon behind clouds.
曖昧 dark; stupid.

瞹[4] 19
R. 泰
See 藹
Sinking Upper.

Dull; obscure; hidden.

瞹昧 dim, as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with.

薆 20
R. 愛
See 僾
Sinking Upper.

Luxuriant, as plants. Hidden by thick growth.

薆障 hidden; concealed.
晻薆 fragrant growth.
玉薆 a fig, common in Formosa and the south. It grows on a creeper (*Ficus stipulata*).
草木薆薱 the grass and trees are very thick.
薆薆 hidden; not to be seen.

靄[4] 21
R. 賄隊
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A cloudy sky; obscure.

靄靄 dull and cloudy. Applied to spectacles which relieve cloudiness of sight.

厓 22
R. 厂
See 崖
Rising & Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 12,836.

崖 23
R. 山
See 厓
Rising & Sinking Upper.

See No. 12,836.

涯 24
R. 水
See 厓
Rising & Sinking Upper.

See No. 12,838.

睚[4] 25
R. 佳卦
W. nga
C. ngái, ngái
P. yai, yai, ai
See 涯
A. ngai
Even & Sinking Lower.

The corner or canthus of the eye. To stare. *See* No. 12,328.

睚目 to look at fixedly.
睚眥 to glance at angrily.
睚眥之怨必報 I will certainly pay him out for his angry looks.

豈[2] 26
R. 灰
See 豈呆
Even Lower.

Able to regulate or administer.

隤豈 the second of eight brothers of the clan 高陽 Kao-yang, all of whom were statesmen.

豈 27

See No. 10,544.

皚[2] 28
R. 灰
See 豈
Even Lower.

Whiteness.

霜雪皚皚兮 how glittering white is the hoar frost and snow!

餲[4] 29
R. 卦 曷
N. e
P. ai, ye
K. ae, al
J. ai, yei
A. hat, at, kes
Sinking & Entering Upper.

Cooked rice which has turned sour. Mouldy.

食至于餲 when the food has become sour.
食饐而餲 the food was sour and mouldy.

藹[3] 30
R. 賄 泰
F. ai
P. ai
See 曖
K. ae
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Luxuriant vegetation. Shady. Grand. Beautiful.

藹藹王多吉士 the prince has many accomplished officers.
幽藹 shady groves.
和藹 dignified and courteous.
翠藹 a rich emerald colour, as of a lawn.

靄[3] 31
R. 賄 泰
See 藹
Rising & Sinking Upper.

The heavens covered with clouds. A cloudy but bright sky.

祥雲靄靄 auspicious clouds are scattered about.
靄氣 silken-looking clouds which make pictures.
嵐靄 mountain-peak clouds.

艾[4] 32
R. 隊 泰
C. ngái
H. ngioi
F. ngiè, ngaì
W. nge
N. nge
P. ai, ngai
M. ai, ngai
Y. ae, yae
Sz. ai, ngai
K. ye, ae
J. gai
A. ngai
Sinking Lower.

Mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa is obtained. A general name for labiate plants, like mint. Fifty years old, from the hair turning grey, like moxa. To quiet. To finish. *See* No. 1099.

艾子 or 艾蒿 *Artemisia vulgaris.*
艾絨 moxa punk, used for cauterisation, and also with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for seals.

Digitized by Google

艾[4] 32

艾把 mugwort, steamed for use as a pain-killer.
先期未艾 to lay up a store of mugwort for future use.
艾炷 a torch.
老艾 an old man.
耆艾 a man between 50 and 60 years of age. *See* 耭 No. 1164.
天下艾安 the empire is at peace.
保艾爾後 I will protect and care for your posterity.
夜未艾 the night is not over.
未有艾 has no end or limit.
少艾 a beautiful woman.
艾符 an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon. *See* No. 7602.
艾旗招福 the mugwort banner brings good luck,—a phrase used at the Dragon-boat festival. *See* No. 7602.
朕未有艾 WE are not yet able to carry them out,—of plans.

Read *i*[4]. To reap. *See* 鉞 No. 1830. To be orderly.

或鬳或艾 some grave, some orderly.

ngoi

哎[4] 33

Vulgar.
P. v. *ai*
Even Upper.

An interjection of surprise, regret, etc.

哎呀 Ai-ya! Hullo! Dear me!
哎喲我錯了 oh dear! I have made a mistake.

ngoi

餲[4] 34

R. 泰
See 艾 昭
Sinking Lower & Upper

Food which has been spoilt by keeping.

暑物餲壞 in hot weather things spoil.

ngoi

鴲[4] 35

R. 泰
See 艾
Sinking Lower.

The hen of the 桃蟲鷦 or tailor-bird.

ak

呃[4] 36

R. 卦
C. *e, ek, ök,*
H. *ak, et,*
F. *kah, aöh,*
W. *kö,*
N. *ah, ih,*
P. *ê', khê*
M. *ngê, kê, hê,*
Y. ?
Sz. ?
K. *e*
J. *ai, ye*
A. *ai*
Sinking Irregular.

A stuttering tone of voice. To chirp; to cackle. To hiccough.

呃噎 to belch.

ngai

礙[4] 37

R. 隊
C. H. *ngoi*
F. *ngai*
W. N. *nge*
P. M. *ai, ngai*
Y. *ae*
Sz. *ai, ngai*
K. *ae*
J. *gai, kai*
A. *ngai*
Sinking Lower.

To hinder; to obstruct; to stop progress; to injure; to matter to.

礙石 a stone in the way; a stumbling-block.
不礙 it is not in the way; it does not matter.
沒妨礙 there is no objection.
礙礙 there is a difficulty in the way; it is impossible to.....
礙着風俗 interfering with local customs.
礙着情面 interfering with friendly feelings.
礙着臉面 prevented by one's honour.
礙不着 *chao*[2] 你 it doesn't interfere with you.
有礙於人 it is objectionable to people.
礙你何干 how does it matter to you?
礙眼 unpleasant to the eye.
礙口 unpleasant to the mouth, *i.e.* something one would rather not say.
礙道 to obstruct a road.
礙事 to obstruct a scheme.
不礙事 it is no matter.
不礙我的事 it does not interfere with my business.
不礙於此,只礙於彼 it does not matter in this, but only in that.
礙諸以禮樂 restrained them by ceremonies and music.
四無礙智 four kinds of limitless knowledge, possessed by every 阿羅漢 *Arhat* or disciple of Buddha, viz.—every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

ngai

凝 38

Same as No. 37.

ai

隘 39

ai hai

壒[3] 40

R. 泰
See 藹
Sinking Upper.

See No. 12,841.

Dust in the air. Obscured as in a dust-storm.

不壒水 clear water.
泥化輕壒 the mud became light dust.
軼挨壒之混濁 to get beyond the defilements of this dusty world,—as when becoming a priest.

hai

愒[4] 41

R. 卦
See 艾
Sinking Lower.

Sparing; niggardly.

hoi

毒[3] 42

R. 貽
See 愛
Rising Upper.

Unprincipled; given up to lust. [To be distinguished from 毒 poisonous No. 12,054.]

毒人 a rake; a *roué*.

hai

閡[4] 43

R. 隊
See 礙
Sinking Lower.

To shut a door to keep others out. Obstructed; hindered.

阻閡 prevented.
傷閡 hindered by an injury.
止閡 deterred; restrained.
進則閡山 if we go on, we shall be stopped by the hills.

AN.

on

安[1] 44

R. 寒
C. H. *on,*
F. *ang, v. eing*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. Sz. *an, ngan*
Y. *aa, yaa*
K. J. *an*
A. *an, yen*
Even Upper.

Still; quiet; rest; peace; at ease. To tranquillise; to make easy. To place; to lay down. To mend. An interrogative; where?

平安 a state of peace.
安樂 joy; content.
安樂公 a man of pleasure. From 阿斗, the son of 劉備, who took it easy when he lost his throne.
偷安 to steal repose; to shirk work.
安靖 peace and quiet.
安眠 to sleep peaceably.
安居樂業 to live peacefully and happily.
安享太平 to enjoy the blessings of peace.
安閒 repose and leisure.
安康 hearty; robust.
安妥 or 安穩 steady; secure.
安心 to put one's mind at rest.
安心作 to act intentionally.
你安心罷 put your mind at rest.
老者安之 the aged, he soothed them.
安慰 to console.
安民 to quiet the people.
安歇 to rest; to lodge at.
安放 or 安置 to place; to arrange; to provide for.
安席 to arrange guests at table.
安分 to do one's duty in that state of life etc.
安命 to accept one's destiny.
安息 to rest peacefully.
安息日 the Christian Sunday.
安息國 Parthia.
安息香 gum benjamin, or benzoin.
安南國 Annam or Cochin-China.
安桂 Annam cinnamon.
安徽 Anhui, one of the provinces of China.

Digitized by Google

安[1]
44

問安 or 請安 to enquire after a person's health.
朕安 WE (the Emperor) are well.
欠安 to be unwell.
吾輩則安然 then we shall be at peace.
竟得安然 after all he lives in peace and happiness.
安營 to pitch a camp.
托你安好了 ask him to fix it properly (of anything loose).
安不上 it cannot be fixed.
又問安之 also asked where he was going.
主人安在 where is the master?
如今安在 where are they now? (as the days of one's youth).
安是安非 which is right and which wrong?
安有 how can...? how is there...?
安敢 how dare you...?
安肯 how can I be willing to...?
安能如此 how can I act (or, how can it be) thus?
安人 title of wives of officials of the sixth grade.
安童 servant boys.
安家 funds left behind for the use of the family; an allotment from wages.
安神 to calm oneself, as when trying to go to sleep.
安神主牌 to set up an ancestral tablet and dot the character 王 (making it 主), as is done for dead relatives.
安本 an *Amban* or high Manchu official, a term applied to (*e.g.*) the Imperial Resident at Lhassa.
安固 securely.
安燕 in comfort; easy.
安設 to set out; to arrange; to place; to lay out or down.
安業 peaceful pursuits.
安富 rich and pleasure-loving.
安泰 tranquil.
安身 to settle, or settle down.
安樂 comfort; pleasure; joy; content.
安線 to lay a clue.
安詳 peaceful; quiet.
安律 according to law.
安抵 to arrive safely.
安生 comfort.
安謐 peaceful; quiet; in repose.
安椅 to set chairs.
安居 to live in peace; (Buddh.) to keep Lent, *i.e.* by remaining within a monastery for three months during the rainy season. *See* No. 4227.

on
按[4]
45
R. 翰
See 案
Sinking Upper.

To press down. To stop; to prevent moving. To hold; to grasp. To examine. As; according to; consecutively.

按下 to press down; not to mention.
以手按物 to press a thing down with the hand.
按摩 to shampoo.
那裡按納得住 how could he (*i.e.* he was unable to) repress (his emotion)?
按轡 to rein in a horse.
按止 to cause to stop.
按兵 to stop the advance of troops.
被按閣不得入 [his petition] was stopped and he could not get it presented.
手按心頭 to lay the hand on the heart.
按劍而立 he grasped his sword and stood ready.
按察 to examine.
按察使 (or 司) a Provincial Judge.
按院 the *yamên* of a Provincial Judge.
按法 or 按例 according to law.
按着 or 按照 according to...
按本分 according to one's lot; to mind one's business.
按月支銀 to pay monthly.
取扇按拍 took a fan to beat time with.
按板眼 keeping proper time (in music. 板 refers to the instruments that are beaten, 眼 to flutes, etc. which have "eyes").
按迹循踪 following in the track of; true to life.
按捺 to hold down; to repress.
按節 the sequence of verses.
按期 according to the periods.
按址 according as the place may require.
按揭 to borrow on security.
按值 *ad valorem*.
按鷹 to hold a hawk on the wrist.
按點 to reckon up one by one.
按額 according to the number; proportionately.
按紅牙 to press the red teeth,—to touch the stops (usually made of red wood) of a musical instrument.

Read *o*[4]. To repress.

以按徂族 in order to repress the hostile clans.

on
案[4]
46
R. 翰
C. } *on*
H. }
F. *ang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. } *an, ngan*
M. }
Y. *aa, yaa*
Sz. *an, ngan*
K. *an*
J. *gan*
A. *an*
Sinking Upper.

A table; a judge's desk. A case or action at law.

案子 or 案桌 a table.
拍案 to strike the table (as an impatient magistrate).
喚到案前 called him up to the magisterial desk.
公案 or 案件 a case; a trial.
一件案 a case.
案情 or 案由 the circumstances of a case.
命案 a case of murder or homicide.
刑名案件 criminal cases.
傳案 to summon to trial.
審案 to hear a case.
定案 to decide a case; to give judgment.
案房 the record office.
案卷 or 案文 records of cases.
翻案 to revise a case.
案查 it appears from the records that...
反案 to reverse a decision.
案仍冰架 the case is still an ice frame,—unsettled.
無頭公案 a criminal case in which there is no clue to the offender.
在案 is on record; has been laid before the court.
在案提質 to bring up for examination all connected with the case.
並非案中之話 these remarks are not relevant to the case.
結案 to wind up a case.
案結 the conclusion of a case.
和案 to settle a case amicably.
調 *tiao*[4] 案 a superior sending for the record of a case.
以清案牘 in order to clear off outstanding cases.
案首 first on the list of 童生 students.
一副香案 a set of altar furniture.
案目 collectors of theatre debts.
案內 with regard to the case of...
案照 it is on record that; as it appears.
案因 the case is owing to...
案下 to (your) court.
案奉 it is on record that he has received.
案例 legal cases.
案酒之物 things to be eaten with the wine.
案據 established precedents; recorded cases or decisions.

Digitized by Google

案[4] 46

Read *wan*[3]. A bowl. [Properly written 椀 and said to be an old form of 椀 No. 12,470.]

舉案齊眉 to lift the bowl up to a level with her eyebrows,—as did the ugly wife of 梁鴻 Liang Hung of the Han dynasty, every time she brought in his food, to hide her face. Used of the respectful obedience of a wife.

鞍[1] 47

R. 鞏
See 安
Even Upper.

A saddle.

鞍子 a saddle.
把鞍子卸下來 take off the saddle.
鞍韉 saddle-flaps.
鞍心子 the seat of a saddle.
鞍橋 the "bridge" of a saddle, which keeps the horse's backbone from being galled.
馬鞍橋 a bridge with an arch like a saddle.
把鞍上馬 saddle the horse.
鞍前馬後 now before the saddle, now behind the horse, *i.e.* officious.
一鞍一馬 one saddle, one horse, *i.e.* no second husband.
據鞍 to grasp the saddle.

俺[3] 48

R. 黯
See 奄
P. *ʻan, ʻan*
M. *ʻan*
Sinking Upper.

The personal pronoun *I*.

俺的 mine.
俺們 we.

唵 49

R. 感
See 菴
Rising Upper.

To feed oneself with the hand, like the Hindoos, who never use the left hand for this purpose. To hold in the mouth.

唵嘛呢叭彌吽 *Om Mani Padme Hum* "Oh the jewel in the lotus! Amen!" or according to Professor Wilson "Glory to Manipadme!" A magic formula or prayer much used in Mongolia and Tibet as a charm against evil influences.

庵[1] 50

R. 覃
C. *om*
H. *am*
F. *ang*
W. *ö*
N. *eiñ*
P. *an*
M. *an*
Y. *yaa*
Sz. *an*
K. *am*
J. *an*
A. *am*
Even Upper.

A hut; a cottage; a chalet. A nunnery, or a monastery, always Buddhist.

庵廬 soldiers' huts.
山庵 a summer retreat.
庵堂 a Buddhist shrine.
尼姑庵 a nunnery.
入庵 to become a nun.
庵羅菓 the *amra* or mango (*Mangifera Indica*).

菴 51

Same as No. 50.

鶕[1] 52

R. 覃
C. *ʻom, om*
H. *am, em, v. geo*
F. v. *ngiang*
See 菴
Even Upper.

A name applied to several species of *Coturnix*.

鶕鶉 a quail. *See* No. 10,142.
鬬鶕鶉 to fight quails. [The beaten birds are called 籠鶕, and are eaten.]

蝻[3] 53

R. 覃
See 南
Even Lower.

Immature locusts, whose wings have not fully grown, are so called in Kuang-tung.

蝻子 or 蝗蝻 unfledged locusts.

埯[1] 54

R. 感
See 暗
Rising Upper.

A burying-place on a moor, such as is granted to the poor for free interment.

婩[1] 55

R. 覃
See 諳
Even Upper.

An impure woman. Dirty.

婩臟 filthy. Or as under No. 58.

揜[3] 56

R. 感
C. *ʻom, om*
H. *ʻem*
cf. 掩
See 暗
Rising Upper.

To cover with the hand. To hide. To press on, or tap. To extinguish.

把手揜住 put your hand over it.
揜以試之 to hide a thing and make people guess.
揜密鑼鈸 to muffle the gongs and drums.
揜胍 to feel the pulse.
揜風琴 to play upon the melodion.
揜滅 to extinguish.

暗[1] 57

R. 勘
C. *om*
H. *am*
F. *ang*
W. *ö, a*
N. *eiñ*
P. *an, ngan*
M. *an, ngan*
Y. *yaa*
Sz. *an, ngan*
K. *am*
J. *an*
A. *am*
Sinking Upper.

The sun obscured by clouds; dark; gloomy. Invisible, as opposed to 明 No. 7946. Opaque, as opposed to 亮 No. 7035. Secret.

天色暗 a dark day.
黑暗 dark, as a room, or night.
暗間 in the dark.
暗洞裏 in a dark cave.
暗昧 obscure.
暗中 in secret.
暗訪 to secretly enquire.
暗害 to secretly injure; to stab a man in the back.
暗箭傷人 to wound with a secret arrow.

暗[4] 57

暗號 a secret sign; a pass word; holding up the fingers to denote a number.
暗地 a secret place; behind one's back.
暗想 to reflect within oneself.
暗笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.
明鎗易當,暗箭難防 the visible spear is easily met, but the secret arrow is difficult to guard against.
暗碼 secret figures; cipher.
暗含着 to give a hint.
暗算 to secretly plot against a man.
暗藏 to conceal.
暗藍 lapis lazuli.
暗投 to desert secretly to the enemy.
暗處 a dark spot; a secret place.
暗寫 to hint at in writing; to imply.
暗泣 to weep in secret.
暗寓 an innuendo.
暗道 a covert way.
暗記 a covert allusion.
暗友 a member of the same secret society.

腤[1] 58

R. 覃
See 暗腌
Even Upper.

To boil flesh. To make soup.

腤臢 filthy. Or as under No. 55.

諳[1,4] 59

R. 覃勘
C. *ʻom, ʻom*
See 暗
Even & Sinking Upper.

Skilled in; fully acquainted with. To recite.

諳習 or 諳練 or 諳識 or 諳達 well versed in.
不諳世事 ignorant of the ways of the world.
諳識書理 he is well acquainted with the principles of the books, *i.e.* of Confucianism.
深諳兵法 he is very skilled in the art of war.

闇[1] 60

R. 覃感勘
See 暗
Even Rising and Sinking Upper.

To shut the door. To retire. Dark; dim. Private.

闇門謝客 to close the door and refuse visitors.
闇昏時 the dark time; night.
闇然而日彰 dark, but daily growing clearer (in intelligence).
闇弱 ignorant and irresolute.
使人闇行若有嚴刑在其側 to cause people to behave in private as though the penalty were at hand,—is good government.

Digitized by Google

ám⁴ 陪 61
R. 感 See 暗 Rising Upper.

Similar to No. 57.

陪然 dark; gloomy.

ám⁴ 颽 62
R. 勘 See 暗 Sinking Upper.

A squall; a hurricane.

颽颱榮海若霹靂 a squall burst over the sea like a clap of thunder.

ngan⁴ 岸 63
R. 翰
C. *ngon*
H. *ngan*
F. *ngang, ngiang*
W. *yüe*
N. *ngeiñ*
P. *an, ngan*
M. *an, ngan*
Y. *aa, yaa*
Sz. *an, ngan*
K. *an*
J. *gan*
A. *ngan*
Sinking Lower.

A shore, beach, or river-bank. A high cliff. End of a journey; the goal. A high forehead. A private lock-up.

岸上 on the bank.
上岸 to go ashore.
我親上岸探望 I will myself go ashore and make enquiries.
無涯無岸 boundless and shoreless.
上岸思財 when he gets safe ashore, he will think of his money,—as a man rescued from drowning.
攏岸 to go close to the shore.
隔岸 on opposite banks; separated by water.
兩面駁岸 both sides are banked up.
回頭是岸 the shore is just behind you, *i.e.* you can easily reform.
到了道岸 reached the shore of wisdom (or learning,—as if emerging from the waters of ignorance).
到彼岸 to reach that shore, *i.e.* Nirvana,—by crossing the Sansara.
彼岸 the next world; hereafter.
岸路 a riverside road; a bund.
岸然 loftily.
魁岸 a noble fellow; a hero.
宜岸宜獄 either lock-up, or gaol.

nan⁴ 婩 64
R. 翰 See 岸 Sinking Lower.

A well-dressed, elegant woman.

nan⁴ 諺 65

See No. 13,109.

ram¹ 儑 66
R. 覃
J. *gan, gon*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

Devoid of intelligence; not at ease. Foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.

ram¹ 譀 67

Same as No. 66.

ram⁴ 嬸 68
R. 感
J. *gan, gon*
A. *ham*, *yem*
Rising Lower.

To restrain one's anger. Large cheeks. A bad temper. A woman who is partial to one.

ram¹ 盦 69
R. 覃 合
P. *ó*
See 暗
J. *an, ō*
Even & Entering Upper.

A cover of a dish, or tripod.

交虬盦 a cover with intertwined dragons carved on it.

ram⁴ 黯 70
R. 感 琰 See 暗 奄 Rising Upper.

Turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives. Sudden; quick.

黯然而雷擊之 in a moment the thunder had struck him.

ANG.

ngoi² 卬 71
R. 陽 See 昂 Even Lower.

High; high-priced. To raise the head; self-possessed. Used as the pronoun *I*.

卬貴 high in price; dear.
物價低卬 the cheapness or dearness of goods.
意慷慨而自卬 full of noble ideas and self-confident.
不卬自恤 humble and cautious.
人涉卬否 others cross, but I do not.
卬卬 majestic-looking.

ngoi² 𠂤 72

Same as No. 71.

ngoi² 柳 73
R. 陽 See 昂 Even Lower.

A post. Hard; strong.

馬柳 a horse-post.

ngoi² 駒 74
R. 陽 See 昂 Even Lower.

An angry or startled horse.

駒駒 like a fretful horse.

Read *liu*². A horse with a white belly.

駒駒千里駒 a swift courser that can cover a thousand *li* in one day.

ngoi² 昂 75
R. 陽
C. *ngong*
H. *ngong*
F. *ngoung*
W. *ngoa*
N. *oñg*
P. *ang, ngang*
M. *ang*
Y. *ang*
Sz. *ang*
K. *ang*
J. *gō*
A. *ngang*
Even Lower.

To rise higher and higher. Lofty; imposing; pompous.

昂首 to carry the head high.
昂貴 rising in price.
高昂 tall; imposing.
志氣昂昂 full of confidence; resolute.
昂昂氣像 a pompous manner.
昂然而入 he entered in a dignified manner.

ngoi² 樧 76
R. 陽 See 昂 Even Lower.

The turned-up eaves of a Chinese roof.

飛樧 flying, *i.e.* turned-up, eaves.

yang² 𣐈 77

See No. 3.

ong¹ 盎 78
R. 濛
C. *ong*
H. *ong*
F. *yong*
W. *oa, a*
N. *oñg*
P. *ang*
M. *ngang*
Y. *ang*
Sz. *ang*
K. *ang*
J. *ō*
A. *öng, an*
Sinking Upper.

A basin; a tureen. Sleek. Abundant. Well-flavoured. An instrument of music, which yields an earthy *timbre* when struck.

盎盂 a bowl.
湯盎 a soup-tureen; a water-cooler.
瓦盎 a delf basin.
盎於背 sleek in the back, as a fat man.
盎盎 abundant, as the brightness of spring.
盎齊 the third of five kinds of wine mentioned in the Chou Ritual.

yoi⁴ 胦 79
R. 江 陽 See 盎 秧
A. *öng*
Even Upper.

The navel.

臍胦 the navel, which the Chinese regard as a kind of valve, or vent.
臍胦風疼 pain from wind on the stomach.

Digitized by Google

yon₇ 狹² 80 R. 陽 See 秩 Even Upper.

A small animal.

狹貗 a badger.

hon₇ 骯³ 81 R. 養 See 杭康 Rising Lower & Upper.

Fat. Stiff; straight.

骯髒 dirty; filthy. *See* No. 3.

AO.

ngau₇ 敖² 82 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

To saunter; to ramble. Tall. Proud. A term applied by the people of 楚 to any of their rulers who were slain or deposed; *e.g.* 堵敖. A stage for plays. Name of a region near 開封府 in which there was a noted hill. Used for No. 83.

敖遊 to travel.
高敖敖 very tall.
彼交匪敖 in their intercourse they were not proud.

ngau₇ 傲⁴ 83 R. 號 See 熬 A. *nau, ngau* Sinking Lower.

Proud; arrogant; scornful; rude.

高傲 haughty.
傲氣 pride.
傲性 of a proud disposition.
傲慢 to treat with scorn.
傲容 a haughty bearing.
怠傲 rude.
傲虐 tyrannical.
傲口說 to mouth out; to speak with an effort.
傲着作 to obstinately persist in doing.
傲骨嶙嶙 a proud and lonely nature.

ngau₇ 勢² 84 R. 豪 See 豪 Even Lower.

Strong; brave.

勢力 great prowess.

ngau₇ 嗷¹ 85 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

Buzz of voices. Noise of people clamouring.

嘈嗷 a hubbub; a great noise.
衆口嗷嗷 everybody talking at once.
家口嗷 children crying for food.
哀鳴嗷嗷 the mournful scream, —of wild geese overhead.

ngau₇ 廒² 86 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

A granary; a storehouse for grain.

倉廒 a grain establishment.

ngau₇ 慠 87

Same as No. 83.

ngau₇ 撬² 88 R. 號 See 熬 Sinking Lower.

To shake; to rattle.

撬鐘子 to ring a bell.
撬樁 to shake a post.
撬骰子 to throw dice.
撬簽 to shake up the divining lots.

ngau₇ 熬¹ 89 R. 豪 C. *ngou, v. ngáu* H. *ngau* F. *ngoa* W. *ngõe* N. *ngoa* P.) M. *au, ngau* Sz.) Y. *oa, orh* K. *o* J. *gō* A. *ngau* Even Lower.

To boil; to decoct; to distil; to simmer. To endure; to watch. To disturb.

熬菜 to boil food.
熬湯 to make soup.
熬酒 to distil spirits.
熬藥 to decoct drugs.
熬爛 to boil to rags.
熬粥 to make congee.
熬糕 to boil skimmercakes.
熬煎 to boil and fry; to prepare, as a lotion; harassed; worried.
熬膏 to boil down, or prepare, opium.
熬茶 boiled tea,—huge cauldrons of which are kept going in all *yamêns*.
熬夜 or 打熬 to keep watch by a sick bed; to work at night.
熬不過 unable to endure,—as a drunkard, going without drink.
熬刑不過 could not stand the torture.
衆庶熬熬 the people are in a state of excitement.

ngau₇ 獒² 90 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

A large dog, described as four feet high, and fierce but tractable. Probably the mastiff of Tibetan shepherds.

ngau₇ 璈² 91 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

A stringed musical instrument.

彈八瑣之璈 to play on the eight-gem instrument. [Eight-gem probably means ornamented with eight gems or pieces of jade.]

ngau₇ 磝² 92 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

A stony surface; shingle.

山磝磝而相軋 the rocky mountains extend in a chain.

ngau₇ 聱² 93 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

Refusing to hear.

聱牙 (or 齗) disinclined to listen to; indifferent to.
聱訛 noisy cries of a multitude.

ngau₇ 艨² 94 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

The stem or cut-water of a vessel. The keel or false keel.

ngau₇ 螯² 95 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

The nippers or large claws of a crab.

車螯 a shell like the *Spondylus*. An immense bivalve, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain the flesh. Probably the great *Chama*.

ngau₇ 謷² 96 R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

A worthless fellow. Sounds of weeping. The appearance of being great.

謷謷然 the cry of weeping and sobbing.
謷乎大哉, 獨成其天 infinitely great is that which makes them divine!

ngau₇ 遨² 97 R. 豪號 H. *ngan, ngau* See 熬 Even & Sinking Lower.

To ramble; to travel for pleasure. To divert oneself.

四海遨遊 to roam over the Four Seas,—the world.
遨戲 to go to shows and theatrical entertainments.
笑遨風月 to revel in the breezy moonlight.

ngau₇ 鏊¹ 98 R. 豪號 See 熬 Even & Sinking Lower.

A round iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow.

餅鏊 a griddle; a waffle-iron.
鏊燒 to fry.

ngau₇ 驁² 99 R. 豪號 See 熬 Even & Sinking Lower.

A vicious, also spirited, horse. Indomitable; stubborn.

桀驁 resolute; determined; proudly obstinate.
驁然不顧 stubborn, without regard to consequences.

Digitized by Google

ngau₂ 鰲² 100
R. 豪 See 熬 Even Lower.

A huge sea fish.

鰲魚 a species of scorpæna *(Pterois)*.
石鰲魚 an orange-coloured species of scorpæna *(Sebastes platycephalus)*.
獨占鰲頭 occupying alone the Leviathan's head, *i.e.* to be 狀元 first at the final Han-lin examination.
鰲頭 a gargoyle shaped like a fish's head.
莫名鰲戴 I shall ever be in your debt.
入水能擒海中鰲 he can go into the water and catch the sea-serpent,—his energy is indomitable.

ngiau₂ 鼇² 101
R. 號 See 熬 Even Lower.

A huge turtle, represented, like Atlas, as supporting the weight of the earth. It is also said to bear on its back the 蓬萊 P'êng-lai islands, or fairy-land, in the eastern sea. Its legs were used by 女媧氏 Nü-wa for the four 極 supports of the earth.

金鼇負海 the golden turtle supports the sea.

ngau₂ 鰲² 102
R. 號 See 熬 Sinking Lower.

A bird of ill omen, whose presence indicates ruin to the State. It has a white body and red mouth.

ngau₂ 咬 103

See No. 12,939.

ngau₂ 燒¹ 104
R. 豪 C. *ou* P. *au* See 鏖 Apparently in part synonymous with 熬 J. *ō* A. *au* Even Upper.

To boil; to stew.

燒齋 to boil vegetables.
燒熟 to stew thoroughly.
燒夜 to watch by a sick bed. *See* No. 89.

ngyau₁ 鏖¹ 105
R. 豪 C. *hou, ou* H. *au* F. *oa, ngoa* W. *öe* N. *oa* P. } M. } *au* Y. *oa, orh* Sz. *au* K. *o* J. *ō* A. *au* Even Irregular.

To fight; to slaughter; to give no quarter. To deceive.

鏖兵 to fight.
鏖場大戰 a bloody field of battle.
鏖戰 to bear the brunt of a fight.
鏖騙 to impose on a person.

au₁ 凹 106

See No. 12,429.

hyau₁ 囂 107

See No. 4330.

kau₁ 翱² 108
R. 豪 See 熬 K. *o*, v. *ko* A. *kau* Even Lower.

To fly like the common hawk-kite; to soar. To roam about. *See* No. 4278.

翱翔 to wheel around in the air.
河上乎翱翔 they roam about the Ho.

au` 奧⁴ 109
R. 號屋 C. *ou, yuk* H. *au, yuk* F. *oa, öük* W. *öe, yw* N. *oa* P. *au, yiw* M. *au, you* Y. *oa, orh* Sz. *au, yu* K. *o* J. *o, iku, oku* A. *au* Sinking & Entering Upper.

The south-west corner, where the *lares* used to be placed. Quiet; retired. Mysterious; obscure. Warm.

祭奧 to worship the *lares*.
奧妙 mysterious; marvellous.
深奧 obscure; difficult to understand,—as a text, or doctrine.
昔我往矣日月方奧 formerly, when I started, the sun and moon (*i.e.* the weather) had just begun to get warm.

-au` 墺⁴ 110

A building-plot; a flat open space. A shore. To go into winter quarters. Interchanged with No. 114.

墺隈 the headlands and bays along a coast.
厥民墺 those people are hibernating, *i.e.* they keep to their houses.
四墺既宅 as the four shores have been built upon,—referring to the draining labours of the Great Yü.

au` 懊⁴ 111
R. 皓 F. *oa*, v. *oa* W. *öe* P. } M. } *au* See 襖 Rising Upper Irregular.

Vexed; angry; to regret.

懊恨 to hate.
懊惱 irritated; vexed.
氣怨懊鬱 to brood angrily over anything; to cherish hatred.
懊悔 to regret; to reproach oneself for any act.
懊悶 distressed; regretful.
懊淘 sad; sorrowful.

au' 擙⁴ 112
R. 號 C. v. *ou* See 奧 Sinking Upper.

To grind.

au` 曖 113

See No. 13,659.

au` 澳¹ 114
R. 號 See 奧 Sinking Upper.

A bank, or high shore. A bay, or cove. A dock for ships.

南澳 Namoa Island, below Amoy.
崎澳 Keeow Island, north of Macao.
澳門 Macao.
船澳 a dock.
澳甲 or 澳長 a maritime headman, or headman of a fishing-station, corresponding to the *ti-pao* on shore.

au` 燠 115

Same as No. 13,659.

au' 襖³ 116
R. 皓 C. *ou* H. *au* F. *oa* W. *öe* N. *oa* P. *au*, v. *nau* M. *au* Y. *oa, orh* Sz. *au* K. *o* J. *ō* A. *au* Rising Upper.

An outer garment; a coat; a jacket. Its cuffs are not turned back in the "horse's hoof" style; neither does it open in front like the 袍.

襖兒 or 襖子 a coat, usually quilted.
長夾襖 a long, lined coat.
綿襖 a coat wadded with cotton-wool.
皮襖 a fur-lined coat.
皮襖錢 a sum of money given at the beginning of winter to the headmen of local beggars, and to the street watch.

au` 隩 117
R. 號 See 奧 Sinking Upper.

See No. 110.

Digitized by Google

au
鰲[4]
118
R. 號
C. ʻou
See 奧
Sinking Upper.

A large and coarse kind of perch (*Sciæna*) brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds. Also, a kind of eel.

nun
媼
119

See No. 12,642.

au
坳[1]
120
R. 肴
See 凹坳
Even Upper.

A hollow in the ground; a cavity. Undulating, as hilly ground.

au
坳[1]
120

山坳 a dip in the hills; a ravine; a gorge.

覆杯水於坳堂之上 to upset a cup of water into a hole in a room, *i.e.* into a depression in the mud floor.

au
拗
121

See No. 12,947.

ngok
鄂
122

See No. 8460.

niau
㚔[4]
123
R. 號
C. *ngou*
H. *ngau*
F. *ngoa*
W. *ngöe*
N. *ngoa*
P. }
M. } *ngau*
Sz. }
Y. *oa, orh*
K. *o*
J. *gō*
A. *nau*
SinkingLower.

Haughty; proud. Name of a man in the Shang dynasty (son of 寒浞 Han Tsu, B.C. 2145), who was so strong that he could 盪舟 propel a boat over land.

ne
騱[2]
124
R. 宕
F. *nguiu*
See 偶
SinkingLower.

To gallop wildly.

CHA.

tsa
扎[1*]
125
R. 黠
C. *chat*
H. *tsap, tsat*
F. *chak*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsah*
P. *ʂcha, ʂcha, ʻcha*
M. *tsa*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *cha*
K. *ch'al*
J. *atsz, uchi*
A. *trat*
Entering Upper.

To pull up. To cut out paper images. To prick; to pierce. Interchanged with 箚 No. 142.

扎起兩袖 pulled up his two sleeves.

扎着胆子 screw up your courage.

扎掙 to make an effort. *See* No. 707.

扎掙不住 I cannot make the effort.

紙扎 paper images, such as horses, houses, servants, etc., which are burnt in order to supply the dead with these necessaries of ordinary life.

扎得像 cut out to the life.
扎花 to make artificial flowers.
扎傷 to stab.
扎死了 stabbed to death.
刀扎 to stick with a knife.
扎破了 pricked a hole in.
扎住 to stick into.
扎猪 to stick a pig.
扎寨 or 扎營 to make a stockade.
扎薩克 or 扎撒 a Dzassak, or chieftain of a Mongol tribe, or of a Lamasery.
扎賚特 and 扎噜特 Djalaid and Djarud, names of Mongol tribes.

灺
126

See No. 182.

tsa
札[2*]
127
R. 黠
See 扎
J. *satsz, sachi*
Entering Upper.

A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing. A document sent from a superior to a subordinate. Polite term for a letter. To die prematurely. Interchanged with 箚 No. 142.

簡札 writing tablets, used before the invention of paper.

札文 a despatch from a superior to a subordinate; instructions. *See* No. 142.

來札 orders under acknowledgement; your orders.

札委 orders to undertake some particular work; to commission.

札開 instructions stating.....
札發 to despatch with orders.
札催 to write urging.....
札行 to send instructions to.
札飭札 to direct.
札司 to direct the Three (Provincial) Commissioners.

華札 your flowery instructions, *i.e.* your valued favour; your letter.

雁札 goose document, *i.e.* your letter, from a story of a letter once conveyed by a goose. *See* 雁 No. 13,137.

民不夭札 the people do not die untimely deaths.

tsa
紮[1*]
128
R. 黠
P. *tsa, ʂcha*
See 札
Entering Upper.

To bind up; to tie in a bundle; to fasten.

紮綁 or 紮縛 to bind together; to tie up.
一紮花 a nosegay.
紮脚 to bind the feet of girls. *See* No. 6638.
紮帶子 to tighten the girdle.
紮緊 to bind up tight.
紮帳 to hook back the curtains.
紮束 to attach to; to bind on.
紮裹 to bind round; to envelop; to wrap; to dress.

tsa
札[2*]
蚻
129
R. 黠
P. *ʂcha, ʻcha*
See 札
Entering Upper.

A small species of cicada, with striped wings.

麥蚻 the wheat locust.
螞蚻 a kind of truxalis, or green grasshopper, which chirps incessantly. The term is applied to a woman with a long tongue.

tsa
鴐[2*]
130
R. 黠
P. *ʻcha*
See 札
Entering Upper.

A water bird, with a long bill and plumage of a lark, common in Chehkiang.

水鴐 a grebe. Also, small waterfowl; snipe.
鷸鴐鴐 the common snipe.

Digitized by Google

喳[1] 131
R. vulgar. Used for the northern *chê, djê,* or *cha* "Yes, sir, I obey." Even Upper.

The sound of indistinct utterances. To answer to a call.

喳喳亂叫 [the sparrows] are twittering to each other.
喊喊喳查 the sound of whispering.
喳得一聲 he called out *cha* (in reply to a summons).

揸 132

See No. 157.

楂 133

Same as No. 159. Also used for 槎 a raft, No. 198.

渣[1] 134
R. 麻 P. *cha*, v. *ʻcha* See 楂 Even Upper.

Sediment; dregs; what is left after expressing the juice of anything.

渣滓 or 渣兒 leavings; siftings; grounds.
藥渣 the refuse left after decocting drugs.
八角渣 broken star-aniseed.
紫梗渣 shell-lac.
渣草 river weeds.
渣子 the refuse of anything.
豆腐渣子 refuse beancake.

齇 135

Read *cha*[4]. Name of a stream in the south of Shensi.

Same as No. 161.

踏[3] 136
R. vulgar, according to Williams. P. *cha* Even Upper.

To tread on; to walk through.

踏一脚泥 I got up to my ankles in mud.
踏雨 to walk through rain.

相[1] 137
R. 麻 See 楂 Even Upper.

To obstruct the passage. To lie near to. Name of a place.

苴 138

See No. 2977.

咱 139

See No. 11,468.

咋 140

See No. 1147.

茁[2*] 141
R. 質屑黠 C. *chat*. H. *chot, kʻiut* F. *chiok, chwok* W. *chüe* N. *tsah* P. *ɕcha, chwa*[2], *chwa*[3] M. *tsa, chüe* Y. *tsouh* K. *kul, chʻul, chʻwal, chöl* J. *setsz, satsz* A. *chüet, trat* Entering Upper.

Sprouts appearing above the ground. To sprout. To increase.

蘭茁其芽 the epidendrum puts forth its shoots.
俄茁茁俄亭亭 now it sprouts, now it shoots up straight,—alluding to the rapid growth of flowers.
牛羊茁壯長 the oxen and sheep grow fine and large.

箚[2*] 142
R. 合 C. *chap*. H. *chap, tʻap* F. *chak, tʻak* W. *tsa* N. *tsah* P. *ɕcha* M. *tsa* Y. *tsaah* Sz. *cha* J. *tō* A. *dap, tʻap* Entering Upper.

To prick; to stab. A document; a contract; to contract. To hold a post. To "instruct" subordinates. [To be distinguished from 劄 No. 10,482.]

箚子 or 箚文 or 紙箚 or 一道箚子 instructions from a superior to an inferior,—said to be used by nominal but not official superiors, and thus distinguished from 札 No. 127.
箚請 to move; to request to...
箚詢 to write enquiring.
箚開 instructions stating that...
箚送 to send back,—by a superior.
箚知 to communicate with an inferior.
箚飭 to give orders to.
箚行 to give written orders.
箚復 to reply to the "petition" of an inferior officer.
監箚 a diploma purchased by a 監生.
箚單 a contract for goods.
箚貨 to buy goods to arrive. *See* No. 9048.
箚價錢 to fix upon the price.
住箚 stationed at—(of a government official's post).
箚噶拉 to stick in the corner,—said of a donkey which is obstinate and will not go on in the straight road.

閘[2*] 143
R. 洽 C. *chap* H. *ap*, F. *chak* W. *za* N. *zah*, v. *cʻi* P. *ɕcha* M. *tsa* Y. *tsaa* Sz. *cha* K. *chap* J. *sō* A. *ap*, Entering Lower.

A water-gate; a lock in a canal; a weir. Any kind of barrier. A stockade.

水閘 a sluice; a weir.
閘河 the lock river, a name given to the Grand Canal from the number of locks in it.
閘口 entrance to a lock; a lock.
閘門 or 閘板 a lock gate.
閘上水 to dam up water.
閘官 the official in charge of the lock.

閘[2*] 143

閘卡 or 關閘 a Customs' barrier; a pass.
看守閘門 to keep guard at the passes.
街閘 or 閘欄 street gates, common in Chinese cities. They divide off the wards; are shut at night, except to known and respectable persons; and are of some protection against mobs and rioters.
虎頭閘 an animal-shaped instrument for cutting the bodies of criminals in two at the waist. In use under the Sung dynasty.

柵[2*] 144
R. 陌 C. *chʻak*. H. v. *tsʻak*, F. v. *sah, chak*, W. v. *ɕa* N. v. *sah*, P. *cha*[2], *sha*[2] M. *tsa*[2] Y. v. *ɕaa* See 冊 Entering Upper.

A palisade; a railing of posts; window-bars; movable upright posts to serve as a door.

柵欄 or 柵柙 or 柵閘 gates in the streets of a Chinese city. *See* No. 143.
籬柵 a fence.
柵棧 an enclosure of posts, as a corral.
門柵 movable posts at an entrance.
連營立柵 raised a stockade all around the camp.
看柵 on guard at a gate.
暮飽眠深柵慙愧主人恩 with a belly full at night, and a large enclosure to sleep in, [the deer] might feel ashamed at their keeper's kindness.

乍[4] 145
R. 禡 C. *chaʻ*, *chaʻ* H. *tsaʻ* F. *chaʻ, chaʻ, chiaʻ* W. N. *dzo* P. *cha* M. Y. *tsa* Sz. *cha* K. J. *sa* A. *hsa* Sinking Upper&Lower

At first; for the first time. Suddenly; unexpectedly.

乍見 or 乍會 to meet for the first time; to come upon suddenly.
我跟他乍見 I just know him,—of a slight acquaintance.
乍來 a first visit.
乍然 suddenly; abruptly.
乍兒的 only just; for the first time.
乍到 to arrive unexpectedly.
乍進 to enter abruptly.
乍聞 to hear suddenly, for the first time.
乍涼乍熱 now cold, now hot,—of changeable weather.

咋[4] 146
R. 禡陌 See 蚱窄乍 Sinking & Entering Lower & Upper.

A loud noise; the noise of pigs eating.

咋舌 to put out the tongue, as the Chinese do when very much astonished.
你別咋 don't wrangle, or quarrel.
山咋 a tremendous hubbub.

怍 147

See No. 11,743.

Digitized by Google

拃[3] 147a

A span; to span.

一拃 a span.

拃一拃 to measure by span.

長下一拃 a span in length.

炸 148

Same as No. 182.

疭[4] 149

R. 麻 See 蓁 Even Lower.

A running sore.

疭腮 scrofulous sores behind the ears.

茬[3] 150

R. 禡 See 鮓 詐 Sinking Upper

A water plant, called ground hemp. Name of a district in the north of Chehkiang.

蚱[3] 151

R. 陌 F. *cha*², v. *t'a*² W. *tso*², v. *tsiaɛ*² N. *tsɔ*², v. *koh, kah* P. *'cha, tsê*² M. *tsa, tsê* K. *ch'ek* J. *saku, shaku* A. *trik* See also 鮓 Entering Upper.

A species of locust.

蚱蜢 the edible locust.

蚱蟬 a small cicada which comes in September.

詐[4] 152

R. 禡 C. *cha* H. *tsa* F. *cha* W. *tso, dzo* N. *tso* P. *cha* M. *tsa* Y. *tsa* Sz. *cha* K. *sa, cha* J. *sa, sha* A. *tra* Sinking Upper

To deceive; to impose upon; artful; false; fraudulent.

奸詐 deceitful; treacherous.

詐僞 false; counterfeit.

騙詐 to cheat.

訛詐 to cheat out of; to extort.

勒詐 to extort; to "squeeze."

變詐 Protean; changeable; fickle.

詐老實 to feign to be honest.

詐敗 to feign defeat.

詐睡 to feign sleep.

巧詐 clever at imposing on people.

知者詐愚 a wise man pretending to be a fool.

詐匿 secretly evil.

詐次 to deceive by lies.

詐言 falsehoods.

詐稱 under false pretences; to sail under false colours.

詐[4] 152

詐來 to get hold of by dishonest means.

詐冒 counterfeiting.

詐呆 to make excuses.

詐善 to pretend to goodness; hypocrisy.

詐術 to delude; to mislead.

詐贓 goods obtained under false pretences.

鮓[3] 153

R. 馬 禡 C. *'cha* F. *cha*², v. *t'a*² W. *tsɔ* See 詐 K. *cha* A. *sa*², *sa*² Rising & Sinking Irregular.

A condiment prepared from fish by mincing finely and hashing with rice and salt, and allowing this to ferment.

鮓魚 a species of edible Acalepha, or perhaps a Medusa. It is described as red like coagulated blood, and draws crabs after it.

鮓答 a general term for biliary and other calculi. Bezoar stones found in animals.

榨[4] 154

R. 禡 See 酢 Sinking Upper.

A press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits. To squeeze; to express, as the juice from sugar-cane.

榨房 a house or shed where there is an oil or similar press.

油榨 an oil-press.

酒榨 a wine-press.

醡 155

Same as No. 154.

眨[3] 156

R. 洽 C. *chap*₅ v. *'cham* H. v. *ngiap* F. v. *siak, t'iak* W. v. *tsiu* N. v. *sah* P. *'cha*, v. *'chan* M. *tsa* K. *chap* J. *sō* A. *fap*₅ Entering Upper Irregular.

To wink.

眨眼 or 眨目 or 眨目眼兒 to wink.

一眨眼的工夫 in the twinkling of an eye.

不開口, 眨眼會意 not to speak, but to intimate by a wink that one has understood.

摣[1] 157

R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

To take up with the fingers; a handful. To seize; to hold fast. To squeeze.

摣一大摣 grab a big handful.

摣緊 hold it tight.

摣[1] 157

摣着印柄 holding the seal, *i.e.* the authority.

摣得穩 holds it safe, or steady.

無拏摣 nothing to hold on by; no security. Used as a nickname for a Buddhist priest in allusion to his shaven head and his general slipperiness of character.

有摣手 there is security.

摣風箱 or 摣火筒 to blow the bellows, as at a forge.

摣水猪肉 pork into which water has been injected to increase the selling weight.

摣爛 to crush to pieces.

摣拳頭 to double up the fist.

劄[1] 158

R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

To place the finger on anything for the purpose of choosing it. To take; to press down; to feel.

楂[1] 159

R. 麻 C. *cha* H. *tsa* F. *cha* W. *tso* N. *tso* P. *cha* M. *tsa* Y. *tsa* Sz. *cha* K. *ch'a, sa* J. *sa* A. *tza* Even Upper.

A sour red fruit of the size of a cherry; a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus cuneata* or *C. pinnatifida*).

山楂 the hill haw, alluding to the wild growth of the above fruit. [Known as 紅菓子 and 山裡紅 at Peking.]

山楂糕 a cheese or jelly made from the hill haw.

楂楂 the cry of magpies.

瘥[1] 160

R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

The scab on a healing sore.

痂瘥 a cicatrix; a scar.

皻[1] 161

R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

Discolourations on the skin; pimples; blotches.

皻皻 a blotchy or pimply skin.

酒皻鼻 a grog-blossom nose; a drunkard's nose.

穇[1] 162

R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

Red upland rice, called 赤穇 by some authors.

Digitized by Google

譇[3] 163
R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

An exclamation of regret and surprise. To chant or sing.

Read *chü*[4]. To curse or scold at.

齇 164

Same as No. 161.

齺[1] 165
R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper.

Irregular, uneven teeth.

爹[1] 166
R. 麻 cf. 酢 K. *ch'a* J. *ta* A. *hsa* Even Upper.

To open out; to stretch open. To brag; to make a display.

爹戶 to open a door.
二儀爹闢 the two Powers (male and female principles) widely extended.
爹言 braggart language.
心爹體泰 mind and body on a grandiose scale.
爹包葉 *Alchornea Davidi, Fr.*
青爹包 *Alchornea rufescens, Fr.*

R. 馬 鵨 See 詫 A. *sa, hsa* Rising & Sinking Upper.

膠[1] 167
R. 麻 See 爹 Even Upper.

Not close-grained, as some kinds of meat. To adhere; to stick.

觰[1] 168
R. 麻 See 爹 Even Upper.

Broad, spreading horns. To strike an ox across the horns.

張觰 wide horns.

譇[1] 169
R. 麻 See 爹 Even Upper.

To speak hesitatingly; afraid to speak out. Angry; disturbed in mind.

譇詼 incoherent talk, like that of one confused and afraid.

譇 170

Same as No. 169.

炸[4] 171
R. 鵨 See 醡 A. *sa* Sinking Upper.

A crack, as of a sharp clap of thunder; report of a gun.

炸雷 a clap of thunder.
炸炮 a mortar.

挓[1] 172
R. 鵨 See 醡 A. *sa* Sinking Upper.

To open; to widen out.

挓挲 to expand; to open out, as flowers. To spread out, as the embroidered folds of a Chinese lady's skirt.

洨[4] 173
R. 鵨 See 詐 Sinking Upper.

One of the branches of the river Han near Sui-chou in the north of Hupeh. A name of several other streams.

筊[3] 174
R. 支 See (參)差 A. *si (shi)* Even Upper.

Tones of a pipe. A charcoal basket, or other basket of the kind.

Read *tz'ŭ*[4].

篸筊 bamboos growing irregularly; to play upon the flageolet. [In the first instance, this is merely a fanciful combination of 竹 *bamboo* with the common term 參差 *irregular.*]

薩[4] 175
R. 馬 See 醡 J. *ta* A. *hsa* Rising Upper.

Careless about; without arrangement.

作事薩薩 to do things in a slovenly, careless manner,—alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones.

嗒[4] 176
R. 鵨 See 借 Sinking Upper.

A sigh; a groaning noise. To call.

嗒嗒 the cries of birds.

禡[1] 177
R. 鵨 C. *ch'a* H. *tsa* F. *ch'a* W. *ts'o,* N. *dzo²* P. *cha* K. *sa, cha* J. *sa, dja* A. *sa (sha), sïk* Sinking Irregular.

The Imperial thanksgiving, made to earth at the end of the year for the crops, was called 大禡 under the Chou dynasty.

蜡 178

Same as No. 177. Also used as short for 蠟 wax; *See* No. 6668.

霅[2*] 179
R. 洽 See 喋 Entering Upper.

Pattering of rain or flashes of lightning. Confused noise of voices. Name of a place and river in Chehkiang.

雨霅霅 the rain patters down.
電霅霅 the lightning flashes.
公庭霅霅 noise of many voices in the court.

Read *sa*[4*].

霅爾雹落 suddenly the hail poured down.

縖[1*] 180
R. 洽 See 舌 Entering Upper.

To sew and hem; to sew together.

褋[1*] 181
R. 緝 洽 F. *chak, ch'iak* See 插 眨 A. *sap* Entering Upper.

A double hem or border on a robe. To bind the loins.

褋袋 a pouch, or inside pocket.

煠[2*] 182
R. 洽 C. *shap* N. *zah* See 炸 J. *sō, zō* Entering Lower.

To fry in oil or fat. To scald, by pouring on boiling water.

煠熟 to fry thoroughly.
煠糕 or 煠食 a cake fried in oil.
煠肉丸 to fry meat balls.
煠麻花 to fry mixed flour and sugar in the shape of strings.
煠供 to fry sacrificial offerings.
煠香椿 to scald ailanthus leaves, which are eaten when tender.

Read *cha*[4*]. To burst.

煠藥 dynamite.
煠炮 a mortar; a bomb-shell.

哳[2*] 183
R. 點 霽 K. *ch'al* J. *tatsz, techi* A. *che, chiet* Entering Upper.

The crowing of a bird.

嘲哳 the sound of birds calling to one another.

Digitized by Google

剗[2*] 184
R. 黠 See 閘 cf. 札 J. *satsz* A. *sap* Entering Lower.

A lever knife for cutting up fodder, sheet iron, paper, etc.

剗草 to cut straw for animals to eat.

剗刀 the large knife used as above.

鏟 185

Same as No. 184.

CH'A.

叉[1] 186
R. 麻 C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. *ch'a* J. *sa, sha* A. *hsa, hswa* Even Upper.

To cross the arms; to interlace the fingers; to fold the hands when bowing. A prong; a fork; a bifurcation.

叉手躬身 to fold the hands (one over the other) and make a bow,—as the Chinese do, raising the hands to the breast, or even to the forehead, if wishing to shew respect.

叉腰子 to put the arms akimbo.

叉手 to interlace the fingers.

八叉手而八韻成 in the time of eight interlacings of the fingers, he composed eight couplets.

五叉 *chevaux-de-frise*,—those used in China are of wood. *See* 椅 No. 5357.

叉子 a fork.

禾叉 a pitchfork.

銀叉 a silver fork.

三叉 a trident; also a point where three roads meet.

飛叉 the play of throwing up heavy tridents and catching them.

夜叉 ogres; devils; the *yakchas* of Buddhism.

魚叉 a three-pronged fork, used to spear soles and other fish.

叉竿 a pronged stick.

叉桿兒匠 a brothel bully.

扠[1] 187
R. 麻 See 叉 A. *hswa, hsa* Even Upper.

To pick up with a fork, or pincers, or with the fingers. To drive out. To hang up.

扠出去 turn him out.

扠上去 hang it up,—on a nail.

扠腰 to stand with arms akimbo.

杈[4] 188
R. 麻 See 叉 A. *hswa* Even Upper,

A forked branch; a prong; a pitchfork.

杈枝 a forking branch of a tree.

杈杖 a pronged stick.

春來嶺樹共生杈 when spring comes the mountain trees all put forth branches.

杈子 *chevaux-de-frise*. *See* 叉 No. 186.

杈鷄賊 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.

汊[4] 189
R. 禡 C. F. *ch'a* W. *ts'o* N. *ts'a* P. *ch'a* M. Y. *ts'a* Sz. *ch'a* K. *ch'a* J. *ta* A. *sa* (*sha*) Sinking Upper Irregular.

A branching stream.

三汊河 name of a river in Liao-tung, and of another in Han-yang Fu in Hupeh.

三汊水 the union of three streams.

汊港 branching creeks.

舿 190

Same as No. 199.

衩[4] 191
R. 卦 See 差 Sinking Upper.

The skirt of a robe.

裙衩 the open seam of a skirt, where it is not sewed in order to allow freedom of movement.

衩褲 short trousers, consisting chiefly of the seat, drawn over ordinary trousers by workmen in order to save the latter.

靫[1] 192
R. 麻 See 叉 A. *hswa* Even Upper.

A quiver; usually called 箭袋 arrow bag.

查[2] 193
R. 麻 C. *ch'a, cha* H. *ts'a, tsa* F. *cha* (always) W. N. *dzo, tso* P. Sz. *ch'a, cha* M. Y. *ts'a, tsa* K. *sa* J. *sa, sai* A. *dra* Even Lower & Upper.

To examine into; to enquire into; to investigate. A raft.

查 the result of my investigations is as follows:—(thus used in despatches when beginning a statement).

稽查 to investigate.

查察 to enquire officially into.

查禁查訪 to search out and prohibit.

查訪 to make enquiries about; to have found out by enquiry.

即祈查照 and I beg you to take note accordingly.

查[2] 193

查照 to make oneself acquainted with; to receive. *See* No. 200.
查拿 to search for and arrest.
查考 to discover; to examine.
查出 to discover.
查提 to summon.
查有 to appear that there is.
查議 to decide on.
查究 to deal with,—as a case for investigation.
查問 to investigate.
查閱 to examine,—as a list.
查視 to look into; to examine.
查酌 to look into and consider.
查訊 to examine.
查稟 to examine and report upon.
查傳 to summon before one.
查詢 to examine into.
查封 to close; to seal up.
查度 to see how,—a case stands.
查驗 to examine; to scrutinise; to verify.
查明 to examine.
查銷 to cancel; to destroy.
查看 (*k'an*[4]) to observe; to see whether.
查知 to discover.
查邊 to inspect the frontier.
查吊 to find and produce.
查探 to discover; to learn by enquiry.
查點 to look into; to see what anything is like; to go through, as a list.
查案 to try a case.
即祈查收 which I trust you will find in order (of money, documents, etc. forwarded by one person to another).
查辦 to examine into and deal with accordingly.
查街 to patrol the streets as the 查夜官 or night guard does.
查對 to compare and find correct.
巨查 or 貫月查 the great raft which in the days of Yao floated round the western sea once in twelve years.
查克 the saxaul (*Anabasis ammodendron*).

嗏 194

See No. 131.

碴[2*] 195
R. 麻 See 查 Even Upper & Lower.

To break off. A potsherd.

齊個碴兒 break it off even.

Read *ch'a*[4]. A potsherd.

瓦碴兒 a piece of broken pottery.

磚頭瓦碴的 all covered with broken bricks and potsherds,—as a bad road.

找碴 to find fault.

Digitized by Google

chʻa1
差[1]
196
R. 麻 佳 支
C. *chʻa, chʻai, tsʻz*
H. *tsʻa, tsʻai, tsʻa*
F. *chʻa, chʻae, chʻi*
W. *tsʻo, tsʻa, tsʻz, tsʻö*
N. *tsʻo, tsʻa, tsʻz, tsʻe*
P. *chʻa, chʻai, tsʻz*
M. *tsʻa, tsʻai, tsʻz*
Y. *tsʻa, tsʻae, tsʻz*
Sz. *chʻa, chʻai, tsʻz*
K. *chʻa, chʻe, chʻi*
J. *sai, shi*
A. *sai*
Even Upper.

To err; to mistake; error; difference; discrepancy; unlike.

差錯 or 差悞 to make a mistake.
差錯脚 to make a false step.
差子 a mistake.
大人差矣 your Excellency is mistaken.
差一點 there is a trifling difference.
差不多 / 差不遠 / 差不離 / 差不了多少 } Not very different, or not much difference.
差遠了 there is a wide difference.
若其酒醴之差 respecting the different sorts of wines.
有差 respectively,—as used at the end of a clause where several things are referred to.
差犀 want of exactness; any delay.

chʻai1
Read *chʻai*[1]. To send on official business.

欽差 Imperially sent.
頭等欽差大臣 an ambassador. [Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident are distinguished as 二等 and 三等, respectively].
差派 or 差委 to send on official business.
差役 or 差人 official servants; runners. [The former also means personal service to the Emperor.]
差官 an official delegate.
官差 yamên runners.
聽 (*tʻing*[4]) 差 an official messenger.
解差 the guard escorting a criminal.
快差 a government courier.
差使 official employment.
當差 to be on duty in a government office.
差頭 the head of a gang of yamên runners.
差拘 to send and arrest.
差傳 to send for and summon.
差人 *chʻai*[1]*-jên*, a yamên runner; but pronounced *chʻai*[1] *jên*[2], to send, despatch a messenger.
差帶 or 差送 to send under escort.
差提 to send constables to arrest.
差催 to send and urge; to press for.
當差兒 to have the small-pox.
現時小孩都當差使呢 just now the children have all got the small-pox.

chʻa1
差[1]
196

Read *tzʻŭ*[1]. Uneven; different. To go wrong.

參差 irregular; confused.
各有差等 every one has his own characteristics or peculiarities. Also read *chʻa*[1].
罔差有辭 do not let there be any difference in the wording. Also read *chʻa*[1].
差須夫子也 I fear it (the misfortune) is coming upon you.
差別 the distinction.

chʻa1
剎[1]
197
R. 佳 麻
See 差 搓
Even Upper.

To take a thing up with a fork. A small javelin.

用叉子剎肉 to take a fork and stick it into a bit of meat.

chʻa2
槎[2]
198
R. 麻
C. *chʻa*
H. *tsʻa*
F. *chʻa*
W. *zo, dzo*
N. *dzo*
P. *chʻa*
M. } *tsʻa*
Y. }
Sz. *chʻa*
K. *chʻa, sa*
J. *sa*
A. *tra, sa*
Even Lower.

To fell trees; to hew; to chop. A raft.

槎枒 wood cut unevenly.
乘槎 to travel on a raft; to take ship.
仙槎 a fairy raft.

chʻa2
艖[2]
199
R. 歌 麻
See 槎 搓
K. *chʻa*
A. *sa, hsa*
Even Upper.

A skiff.

鹽艖 a boat for conveying salt.
艖頭鰛 a fish, described as a skiff in shape.

chʻa2
察[2*]
200
R. 黠
C. *chʻat*
H. *tsʻat*
F. *chʻak*
W. *tsʻa*
N. *tsʻah*
P. *chʻa*
M. *tsʻa*
Y. *tsʻaah*
Sz. *chʻa*
K. *chʻal*
J. *satsz, sachi*
A. *sat*
Entering Upper.

To examine into judicially. To discover; to find out.

查察 to examine into the details, as a judge or magistrate.
審察察問 to examine into; to hear a case.
察奪 to hear and decide a case.
察出 to ferret out.
察合 to examine and find correct.
察考 or 察看 or 監察 to look into.
省察 to make a self-examination.
苛察 to question minutely; to examine severely.
察照 same as 查照 (*See* No. 193) in meaning, but used when high officials are in question.

chʻa2
察[2*]
200

察酌 to examine as to.....
察核 to examine and decide.
察鑒 to examine.
察視 to consider; to investigate.
察找 to make search for.
察理 to examine the principle involved.
辨察其微 to examine into the minutest points.
明察無屈于庶子 to investigate in such a manner as to do no injustice to the people.
徐漸能察聲知意 Hsü began gradually to pick out the sound and understand its meaning (of learning a new language).

chʻa4
擦
201

See No. 11,477.

chʻa4
剎[2*]
202
R. 黠
See 察 剎
Entering Upper.

Demons.

羅剎 or 羅刹 demons which bring pestilence; the *rakshas* of Buddhism.

chʻa4
臿[2*]
203
R. 洽
C. *chʻap*
H. *tsʻap*
F. *chʻak*
W. *tsʻa, v. chʻia*
N. *tsʻah*
P. *tsʻa*
M. *tsʻa*
Y. *tsʻaah*
Sz. *tsʻa*
K. *chap*
J. *sō*
A. *tʻap*
Entering Upper.

To separate the husk from the grain. (*See* No. 8849.)

築臿 a beetle or rammer used to pound mud into a wooden frame for making walls.

chʻa4
牐[1*]
204
R. 洽
P. *chʻa*
See 臿
Entering Upper.

To shut a city gate. To block up a door or hole by a board. A sluice-gate.

下牐版 to put up the shutters of a shop.
排牐 a framework over a bed, on which clothes are hung.

chʻa1
插[1*]
205
R. 洽
See 鍤
Entering Upper.

To insert; to stick in. To interfere; to meddle.

插翅 to fix on wings; to fly.
插翼難飛 even were you to stick on wings, you would find it difficult to escape.
插旗子 to stick up flags; to plant a banner.

Digitized by Google

插[1*] 205

插標 to put up a mark, or beacon.
插耳遊營 to stick a flag (a small piece of paper on a skewer) through a man's ear and parade him through the camp.
插草賣身 to stick up a wisp of grass (notifying that) his body is for sale,—as done with children in times of famine. *See* No. 11,634.
插贓 to secretly leave stolen property with some one, and then accuse him of the theft.
插柳 to put willow-twigs on the house at 清明.
插柳成陰 to plant a willow so as to get its shade,—*i.e.* to work for future rather than immediate benefit.
插關 to bolt a door.
插口 or 插嘴 or 插舌 or 插言 or 插話 to put in one's word; to interfere.
你別插手 don't put in your oar.
插着手 to put the arms akimbo.
插水 to wade in water without clothes.
插花 to stick flowers into; in Amoy, a present given *(e.g.)* after the signature of a deed.
插燭 to put up a taper,—in a temple.
插住 to stick into; to insert; stuck hard and fast, as animals *in coitu*.
插訟 to interfere in legal proceedings.
插金戴銀 to wear gold and silver ornaments in the hair.
插入 to insert; to interpolate.
插身 to meddle, interfere with.
插秧 to plant out young rice-shoots, when they grow too thick.
八擡八插 eight chair-bearers and eight supporters,—who assist in case of need.

諵[1*] 206
R. 洽
See 鍤 Entering Upper.

Verbose; to talk much and unintelligibly. Used with No. 205.

鍤[2*] 207
R. 洽
C. *ch'ap*。
H. *ts'ap*
F. *ch'ak*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aah*
P. *ch'a*
M. *ts'a*
Y. *ts'aah*
S. *ch'a*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *t'ap*
Entering Upper.

A spade. A large pin for fastening clothes; a hair-pin. An iron bar, sharp at one end, for making holes.
扛鍤 to carry the spade, *i.e.* to be a farmer.
鍤子 a fork. Used for No. 186.

茶[2] 208
R. 麻
C. H. *ch'a*
F. *ta*
W. *dzo*
N. *dzo*
P. *ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a*
Sz. *ch'a, ts'a*
K. *ch'a, ta, sa*
J. *cha, sa, ta*
A. *tra*
Even Lower.

The tea plant (*Camellia Thea*), originally called 茗, see No. 7942. Infusion of the leaf of the tea plant, originally written 荼, see No. 12,114. An infusion of any kind; even boiling water is sometimes so called.
茶葉 the tea leaf in its prepared state.
毛茶 unfired tea leaves.
紅 or 黑茶 black tea, as prepared for foreigners.
綠茶 green tea,—which differs from black tea only in the method of preparation.
茶餅 or 茶磚 brick tea, as prepared by softening refuse leaves, twigs, and dust with boiling water, and then pressing the compound into slabs like bricks. Is largely consumed in Siberia and Mongolia, where it is also used as a medium of exchange.
茶壺 a tea-pot.
茶碗 or 茶杯 or 茶盅 or 茶甌子 a tea-cup.
茶鍾 a small tea-cup.
茶碟 or 茶船 or 茶盤 a saucer.
茶几 a teapoy, or small table.
茶舘 or 茶居 or 茶房 or 茶寮 a tea-shop or restaurant.
茶房 attendants in yamêns whose special duty it is to serve tea, etc. to guests. Also, attendants hired on festive occasions to carry round invitations, serve guests, etc.
日頭出來上茶舘兒 at dawn off to the tea-shop (to loaf and gossip).
茶店 or 茶舖 or 茶林 a tea-dealer's shop.
茶師 a tea-taster; a *chaa-sze*.

茶[2] 208

茶末 or 碎茶 refuse tea, or tea-dust.
炒茶 to fire tea, as when curing it.
茶脚 the bottom of the tea-pot; the best cup.
泡茶 or 傑茶 or 砌茶 or 起茶 or 點茶 or 開茶 or 做茶 or 倒茶. These are all used for "get tea" or "bring tea."
欲治好茶先藏好水 if you want to make good tea, first get good water.
獻茶 to hand tea to visitors.
又獻了一道茶 tea was handed round again.
喝茶 or 飲茶 to drink tea.
茶錢 money given to servants who bring presents. It is placed in a red envelope marked with 代茶 "instead of tea" at the top, the amount being stated in small characters at the bottom, so that it may be fairly divided amongst the staff.
茶酒 tea and wine; refreshment; a meal prepared for guests.
茶禮 another name for 聘金 betrothal presents.
茶喝 a drink of tea.
茶菓 tea and cakes or fruit.
茶壺桶 a wadded case or basket, to hold a tea-pot and keep the tea hot.
茶籮 a bamboo cosy.
茶具 a tea-service.
茶臟 the cylindrical piece inside the tea-pot.
上茶 or 上品茶 first-rate tea.
茶食 light food eaten with tea, etc.
茶盤 a tea-tray.
茶托兒 a small saucer of metal; a salver.
山茶 wild or hill tea.
茶不是茶, 飯不是飯 tea is not tea, rice is not rice, *i.e.* I have no relish for food.
茶不茶飯不飯, 另是一樣光景 that is quite another pair of boots.
好人家婦女不喫兩家茶 respectable women do not drink the tea of two families, *i.e.* do not marry second husbands.
茶青 olive or bronze colour.
茶毗 to cremate.
茶陵縣 the district of Ch'a-ling, in the east of the province of Hunan, famous for good tea.

Digitized by Google

茶[2] 208

野茶 *Eurya japonica, Thbg.*
茶藍棵子 hawthorn (*Cratægus pyracantha, Pers.*).
茶菓 *Ardisia japonica, Bl.*
茶花 *Camellia japonica, L.*
茶油 tea oil, made from *Camellia Sasanqua, Thunb.*
茶花 or 茶金條 names for the *Hibiscus syriacus, L.*
刺茶 *Celastrus variabilis, Hemsl.*

tsha2
嗏[1] 209
R. 麻
See 差
A. *sa, sai, tzai*
Even Upper.

A final sound, used in chanting to give a euphonious end to a line.

tsha2
搽[2] 210
R. 麻
N. *djo*
See 茶
Even Lower.

To rub on; to smear; to paint on. To cross out as in writing.

搽粉 to put on powder, as a Chinese woman on her face.
搽藥 to spread a plaster.
搽瘡 to paint or put ointment on a sore.
搽花口面 to paint or disguise one's face.
搽胭 to rouge.

tshai2
磋 211

Read *ch'a*[3]. To trudge or splash through.

只好搽了去 all I could do was to splash through the mud.

Same as No. 200.

tsha`
岔[4] 212
R. 禡
C. F. *ch'a*
W. N. *ts'o*
P. *ch'a', 'ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a'*
J. *ta*
A. *sa'*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

The point where roads fork. To branch off.

岔道 or 岔路 branching roads.
三岔路口 the place where three roads meet.
你走岔了 you have taken the wrong road.
旁岔的話 irrelevant talk.
用話岔開 to turn the conversation.

sa2
刹[4*] 213
R. 黠
C. *ch'at, shâ'*
H. *sat, tat*
F. *sai', sah*
W. *sa*
N. *sah*
P. *ch'a'*
M. *ts'a', ts'a,*
Y. *saah*
K. *ch'al,* v. *ch'öl*
J. *satsz, sechi*
A. *sat*
Entering Upper.

The parasol or other ornament surmounting a pagoda; the spire of a *stûpa* or shrine containing relics. A shrine; a Buddhist monastery; a pagoda. See No. 7291.

寶刹 your precious monastery,—a conventional phrase addressed to a Buddhist priest.
梵刹 a Buddhist monastery or temple.
上刹 to visit a temple.
刹竿 a staff for banners before a temple.
刹帝利 *kshattriya*, one of the Indian castes.
刹那 the Sanskrit *kshana*, the 90th part of a thought or the 4500th part of a minute.
一刹那之緣 a momentary variation.
十方刹 the ten regions of space; the ten quarters of the heavens.
諸佛刹土 the spheres of action of the Buddhas.

tsha`
仧[1] 214
R. 禡
See 詫
Sinking Upper.

A young girl, for which 奼 is also used. An easy retired life.

tsha`
吒[4] 215
R. 禡
W. *tso, tsa,*
See 醡 詫
A. *sa*
Sinking Upper.

To vociferate, as when angry. To grind the teeth; to upbraid. To pity. Name of a demon; see No. 8091.

Read *ta*[1].

阿吒吒 the Sanskrit word *atata*, the third frozen hell, whose damned can only say *atata* because their lips are stiffened.

tsha`
奼[3] 216
R. 馬 禡
See 詫 醡
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A handsome or elegant young lady.

嬰兒奼女 a baby boy and a pretty girl.
奼女 A Taoist name for vermilion, or for the fairy who springs out when silver is being oxidized.

tsha`
秅[2] 217
R. 麻
See 茶
Even Lower.

A mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one *ch'a*[2] being equal to four hundred 秉 *ping*[3] or handfuls.

烏秅 name of a part of ancient Bactria.

tsha`
侘[1] 218
R. 禡
See 詫
Sinking Upper.

Irresolute. To boast.

侘傺 to be diverted from one's purpose, or disappointed in one's aims.

tsha`
咤 219

Same as No. 215.

tsha`
姹 220

Same as No. 216.

tsha`
蛇[4] 221
R. 禡
See 乍
Sinking Upper & Lower.

The large sea-blubber or Medusa that floats on the ocean. It is described as like a sheep's stomach, but having no belly, body of a dull white colour, and eyes red as clots of blood. The jelly-fish, which is generally known as 水母. Used with No. 153.

tsha'
詫[4] 222
R. 禡
C. H. F. *ch'a*
W. *tso, ts'o, tsa, dza,*
N. *ch'o*
P. *ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a*
Sz. *ch'a*
K. *ch'a*, v. *t'a*
J. *ta*
A. *sa*
Sinking Upper.

To talk big; to brag. Interchanged with 吒 No. 215.

詫誇 to boast oneself.
詫異 to be amazed at; to be astonished at (*e.g.* impudence); marvellous; strange.

tsha2
察[2] 223
R. 麻
See 茶
Even Lower.

Retired; secluded, as the inner rooms of a Chinese house.

兩目眍察 having sunken eyes.

tsha2
廔[2] 224
R. 麻
See 槎
A. *sa*
Even Lower.

A tumble-down house.

廔屋之下不可坐也 don't sit in a tumble-down house.

tsa`
厾[3] 225
R. 禡
See 齟 詐
Sinking Upper.

Disagreeing, not fitting.

厾厾 not fitting one into the other; not corresponding.

Digitized by Google

扱[2*]
226
R. 緝 洽
C. *kêp, ngap₀, yap₀, ngyp₀, ch'ap₀*
H. *kip₁*
F. *ngeik, ch'ak*
N. *oih*
P. *ts'a, ch'a*
M. *sa*
K. *hïp, chap, sap*
J. *kiū*
A. *kêp, t'ap*
Entering Upper.

To receive; to gather. To introduce.

收扱 to get, to collect.
走勞無扱 to get nothing for one's pains.
扱地 to bow low, so as to touch the ground.
扱引高賢 to introduce the wise and virtuous,—to Imperial notice.

CHAI.

側
227

See No. 11,696.

摘[1*]
228
R. 陌
C. *chak₇*
H. *tsak₂*
F. *chaik, teik, tiah,*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsah, v. tsoh*
P. *chai, tsê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *tse*
K. *chök*
J. *taku, teki*
A. *trik, jik,*
Entering Upper & Lower.

To pick, as fruit; to take off; to deprive of. To point out. Also read *tsê*[4*].

摘菓子 to pick fruit.
把他摘下來 pick it; pull it off; take it down, as from a hook.
摘茶 to pick tea.
摘根 to root up; to thoroughly get rid of, as a bad habit.
摘鞍子 to take off a saddle.
摘帽子 to take off one's hat.
摘頂 to take away a mandarin's button; to deprive of rank.
摘印 to take away an officer's seal; to deprive him of his post.
指摘 to point at one as unworthy; to criticise; to warn; to shake a man's testimony.
摘錄 to make an extract from a document.
摘釋 to release.
摘脫 to get away; to free oneself from; to separate from.
摘除 to deduct from.
睡覺摘席 the inability to sleep in a strange bed.
摘纓兒 to remove the tassel from the cap.

謫
229

See No. 11,676.

讁
230

Same as No. 11,676.

責
231

See No. 11,659.

債[4]
232
R. 卦
C. *chái*
H. *tsai*
F. *chai*
W. *tsa*
N. *tse, tsa*
P. } *chai*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *tsae*
K. *ch'ae*
J. *sai, se*
A. *trai*
Sinking Upper.

To owe money; to be in debt.

欠債 to be in debt.
債主 a creditor.
債人 a debtor.
還債 or **償債** to pay one's debts.
欠債還錢, 殺人償命 if you have debts, you must pay with money; if you kill a man, you must pay with your life.
討債 to collect debts.
討債鬼 a "collect debt devil," *i.e.* an unpaid creditor, who after death is born again as the son of his debtor, and is thus given a terrible opportunity for revenge.
寃孽債 a debt of revenge, to be liquidated as described in the preceding paragraph.
酒債 a tavern score.
債累 involved in debt.
放債 to lend out money at interest.
錢債細故 the mere money indebtedness is a small matter.

釀[1]
233
R. 卦
See **曬債**
Sinking Upper.

A press used in making spirits. A kind of strainer.

齋[1]
234
R. 佳
C. *chái*
H. *tsai*
F. *chae, chai*
W. *tsa*
N. *tse, tsa*
P. *chai*
M. *tsai*
Y. *tsae*
Sz. *chai*
K. *che*
J. *sai*
A. *trai*
Even Upper.

To abstain from, especially from a meat diet, as Buddhist priests do. Fasting; penance. A study; a library; a shop. Refined; dignified.

喫齋 or **食齋** to abstain from meat.
齋飯 or **清齋** vegetable diet.
齋戒 to be in a state of abstinence (from meat, wine, etc.)
齋堂 the refectory in a Buddhist temple.
齋工 attendants in Buddhist temples, who live on vegetable diet, but do not shave the head.
齋期 fast days, as observed in the Roman Catholic church.
嚴齋 Lent,—as opposed to **小齋** ordinary fasting.
不入齋戒 not admitted in the list of foods proper for the priesthood.

齋[1]
234

齋醮 to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-Souls. *See* No. 1325.
你便整理些蔌菜齋他一齋 do you get some vegetables ready and give him a *maigre* meal.
打齋 to eat at other people's houses; to sponge.
讀書齋 or **書齋** a study, or library. The term was first applied to the study of a prince of the **晉** Chin dynasty.
齋夫 servants in charge of the library.
閒齋 a private sitting-room, or study.
聊齋志異 a famous collection of strange stories, so called from the name of the author's library or studio.
雅齋 elegant leisure.
齋居 to live at ease, in retirement.
是祭祀之齋非心齋也 this is the fasting of religious observance, but not the fasting of the heart.
齋壇 altars of abstinence,—Taoist temples or halls.
齋僧拜佛 to give meals to priests and to worship Buddha,—of forms of devotion.

Read *tzŭ*[1]. A mourning dress for parents.

斋
235

Same as No. 234.

齊
236

See No. 1074.

齋[1]
237
R. 佳
See **齋**
Even Upper.

A hut; a cottage.

擇
238

See No. 11,665.

澤
239

See No. 11,666.

Digitized by Google

tshê, tshak

宅 2*

240

R. 陌
C. *chak*
H. *ts'et, ts'ak*
F. *t'eik, teik, cheik*
W. *dza*
N. *dzah*
P. *ʂchai, tsê²*
M. *tsê*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *tse*
K. *ch'ek, t'ek*
J. *taku*
A. *trak*

Entering Lower.

A house; the private part of an official residence, where the women live. A site; a locality; a neighbourhood. To fix upon; to rest in; to reside; to dwell. Also read *tsê*[2*].

私宅 or **官宅** private apartments in a *yamén*.
內宅 the inner apartments, where the women live.
宅門 the third, or inmost, gate through which the visitor to a *yamén* has to pass before reaching the reception rooms.
大宅 or **二宅** first and second suite; the apartments of the eldest and second sons, otherwise called **大房** and **二房**.
田宅 fields and houses.
宅園 or **宅院** a court-yard.
宅舍 a dwelling; a cottage.
宅上 at your home.
宅眷 the denizens of the inner apartments; the ladies of the house.
卜宅 to fix upon a burial-place by divination.
宅兆 an auspicious day for a funeral.
宅經 or **宅鏡** a treatise on geomancy in respect to choosing graves.
陰宅 dark homes,—*i.e.* graves.
陽宅 light homes,—*i.e.* houses.
宅于天命 to rest in the will of God.
朕宅帝位 WE occupy the Imperial throne.
宅是鎬京 to fix upon Haoching,—as the capital.

tshak

翟 2*

241

R. 陌 錫
C. *chak, tik*
H. *t'ak, t'it*
F. *tik*
W. *ti, di*
N. *dzah, dih*
P. *ʂchai, ʂti*
M. *tsê, ti*
Y. *tik*
Sz. *tse, ti*
K. *ch'ek, chök*
J. *teki, chaku*
A. *dik*

Entering Lower.

The Tartar pheasant, the plumage of which furnishes feathers for fans and other articles. A kind of plume held by worshippers. Feather trimming for court robes. Name of a feudal State near Gobi, now **延安府** Yen-an Fu, in the north of Shensi. Also read *ti*[2*] and *tsê*[4*].

右手秉翟 their right hands held the plumes.
翟羽飾車 pheasant feathers adorned the chariots.
翟謂教羽舞者也 *chai* here means to teach people to deport themselves correctly with their plumes (at court).
夏翟 or **青翟** the wild pheasant.

tsê

仄 242

tsak

窄 3* 243

R. 陌
H. *tsak, tsat*
F. *chak*
P. *ʿchai, tsê²*

See **責** Entering Upper.

See No. 11,682.

Narrow; strait; contracted; mean; illiberal,—as opposed to **寬** No. 6382.

窄小 narrow; of small dimensions.
太窄 too narrow.
窄道 a narrow road.
窄隘 a narrow pass; a defile.
窄緊 narrow and tight; compressed.
窄狹 confined; closely hemmed in.
肚量窄 of small stomach capacity; narrow minded; illiberal.
窄胸 petty; mean; stingy.
窄褙襖 a narrow-sleeved robe.
窄住 hard up.

tsê'

這 244

See No. 564.

tsai'

豸 4 245

R. 紙 蟹
C. *cháiʔ, ʿchi*
H. *ʂsai*
F. *chaiʔ, ʿti*
W. *ʿdza*
N. *ʂdza, ʂdzi, ʂza*
P. *chaiʔ, tiʔ, chiʔ*
M. *tsaiʔ*
Y. *chiae*
K. *ch'ae, ch'i*
J. *chi, dji, tei*
A. *ʿde, ʿtri, trai*

Rising Upper & Lower Irregular.

To discriminate. A fabulous monster, called **獬豸**, having a single horn like a unicorn. It dwells in the desert, and being able to discriminate right from wrong, gores wicked people when it sees them. It eats fire in its ravenous fury, even to its own destruction. It is embroidered upon the **補服** badge worn by a **風憲官**, *e.g.* a Taot'ai, who is sometimes called **豸史** as a term of respect.

久違豸範 I have long missed your lynx badge, *i.e.* have not seen you for a long time.
豸冠 an ancient judicial cap.

Read *chi*[1]. A worm; reptiles without feet.

長 *ch'ang* **行豸** creatures that move straight forward like caterpillars.
豻豸 a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.
使卻子逞其志庶有豸乎 I will let Ch'üeh Tzŭ have his wish, which may perhaps put an end [to the present evil].

tshai

鷹 246

Same as No. 245.

tshai'

寨 4 247

R. 卦
C. *chái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. *chai*
W. *za*
N. *dza, za*
P. *chai*
M. *tsai*
Y. *tsae*
Sz. *chai*
K. *ch'e*
J. *sai, ze*
A. *trai*

Sinking Lower.

A stockade; a military out-post; a stronghold of banditti. A pen for animals; a corral.

寨子 or **寨柵** a stockade; a stronghold.
營寨 an encampment of soldiers.
山寨 a hill fortress; an out-post.
刼寨 to plunder an out-post.
賊寨 a bandit's stronghold.
寨主 the head of a gang of bandits.
鹿角寨 a deer-horn stockade, *i.e.* protected by a kind of *chevaux-de-frise*.

tshai'

砦 248

Same as No. 247.

tshai'

瘵 4 249

R. 卦
C. *ch'ái*
F. *chai, chie*
W. *ts'aʔ, ts'a*
N. *tsɛ, tsa*
P. *tsʻai, chai*
M. *tsai*
K. *ch'ae*
J. *sai*
A. *tzai*

Sinking Upper.

A wasting disease, brought on by toil or care.

勞瘵 decline; consumption.
自瘵 to bring disease upon oneself.
瘵凋 decay of the bodily strength.

tsai

棣 1 250

R. 佳
See **齋** Even Upper.

Suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree. Dead, rotten wood in the roots.

tshe

差 251

tshe

瘥 4 252

R. 歌 卦
N. *tsʻo*
P. *ʂtsʻo*
K. *ch'a, ch'ae*
J. *sai, se, sa, sha*
A. *ʂa*

Even & Sinking Irregular.

An epidemic disease. To get well from any disease. Read *ch'a*[1] and *ts'o*[1].

札瘥 an epidemic of any kind.
天方薦瘥 heaven.
瘥愈 convalescent.
時當自瘥 and when the time comes you will get well of yourself (without help).
病瘥些 he is a little better.
病已就瘥 his disease was then already cured.

CH'AI.

See No. 196.

Digitized by Google

tsha1
膇[1]
253
R. 佳 麻
See 差
Even Upper.

Strips of meat dried in the wind, called 膇腒, were anciently prepared for winter provision.

Read *ts'o*[1]. A rumbling in the belly; flatulent.

tshak2
拆[1*]
254
R. 陌
F. *ch'aik*, v. *t'iak*
P. *ch'ai*, *ts'ê*,
See 策
K. *ch'ek*, v. *t'ak*
Entering Upper.

To break up or open; to unrip. To destroy; to pull down. Also read *ts'ê*[4*]. To be distinguished from No. 550.

拆信 or 拆書 to open a letter.
拆書讀之 he opened the letter and read it.
拆開 to tear open (as a parcel).
當堂拆開 to be opened in the hall, or public office, a public despatch,—as opposed to a confidential communication. The latter has inscribed on it the characters 私堂拆開.
拆衣裳 to unrip clothes.
拆房子 to pull down a house.
拆掉 or 拆毀 to pull down,—as buildings.
拆壞 or 拆散 to break up; to destroy.
難以分拆 it will be difficult to divide it.
拆封 to break a seal; to take off the paper cross-strips with which houses, etc. in China are officially sealed up.
拆搶一空 complete destruction and pillage,—of houses, etc.
拆配 to take from one and give to another.
拆艙 to take down the boarding which forms the hold,—of a Chinese cargo-boat.
拆回 to take down again.
拆讓 to knock down in order to clear the way.
拆大改小 to pull down and build on a smaller scale; to cut down, as clothes.
大拆大卸 to pull the whole down (or unload the whole), —and do it all over again.
拆平 to raze to the ground.

tshak2
皵[1*]
255
R. 陌
See 拆
Entering Upper.

The wrinkles on the face. Read *ts'ê*[4*].

皺皵 wrinkles; lines on the forehead.

tshai1
釵[1]
256
R. 佳
C. *ch'ái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. *ch'ai*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'a*, *ts'e*
P. *ch'ai*
K. *ch'ai*
J. *sai*, *sei*
A. *swa*, *hswa*
Even Upper.

A hair-pin. Womankind.

釵釧 hair-pins and bangles; ornaments.
釵環 hair-pins and earrings; ornaments.
釵環耀目 her ornaments dazzle the eye.
釵簪 women's head ornaments.
荊釵 a thorn for a hair-pin, *i.e.* poor.
鳳頭釵 a phœnix-head pin.
卜釵 to divine with a hair-pin.
群釵 a bevy of women.
釵裙 hair-pins and skirts, *i.e.* womankind.
寶釵 "precious hair-pin," the name of one of the two heroines of the 紅樓夢 or "Dream of the Red Chamber."
金釵石斛 a kind of medicine; the stem of an epiphytic orchid of the genus Dendrobium, the dried yellow stalks of which are likened to hair-pins and look like liquorice root.

sai1
儕[1]
257
R. 佳
C. *shái*
H. *sa*, *ts'e*
F. *chae*
W. *dza*, *tsa*
N. *dze*
P. *ch'ai*
M. *ts'ai*
Y. *ts'ae*
K. *che*
J. *sai*, *zai*
A. *sai* (*shai*)
Even Lower.

A class; a company.

我儕 or 吾儕 we; our set.
伍儕 a class; a set.
同儕 of the same set.
各隨其儕 each in his or her own class.
不齒於儕 not of the same class.
儕偶 comrades; companions.

shai2
柴[2]
258
R. 佳
C. *shái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. *ch'a*
W. *za*
N. *ze*, *za*
P. *ch'ai*
M. *ts'ai*
Y. *ts'ae*
Sz. *ch'ai*
K. *che*, v. *sii*
J. *sai*, *zai*
A. *sai*
Even Lower.

Brushwood; faggots; firewood; fuel. To make a burnt-offering.

柴火 or 柴薪 or 柴炭 fuel.
劈柴 firewood, split and cut to lengths.
一把柴 or 一擔柴 a bundle of wood; a faggot.
打柴的 a wood-cutter.
打柴爲生 to gain one's livelihood by wood-cutting.
水流柴 timber which is drifted down rivers.
乾柴近火 like dry wood near the fire,—likely to ignite.
柴米 fuel and rice; the necessaries of life.
柴門 my cottage; my humble abode.

shai2
柴[2]
258
R. 佳
See 柴
Even Lower.

廢柴 a poor stick; a useless fellow.
柴瘦 lean as a lath.
骨瘦如柴 no more flesh on his bones than on a lath.
柴望 to offer burnt-offerings to Heaven and to sacrifice to the hills and streams.
火柴 matches.
柴鷄 a hen.
柴堆 a stack of wood.
柴蒿 *Boltonia indica*, *Benth. var.* and *B. integrifolia*, *Turcz.*

shai2
喍[2]
259
R. 佳
See 柴
Even Lower.

A dog whining for his food.

喍嗟 the snarling of dogs over food.

shai2
棌[2]
260
R. 佳
See 柴
Even Lower.

A kind of sudorific medicine.

shai2
祟[2]
261
R. 佳
See 柴
Even Lower.

To burn wood in sacrifice; the wood thus burnt.

燒祟以祭天神 to burn faggots and worship the gods.

shai2
跐
262

See No. 12,396.

shai4
蠆
263
R. 卦
C. *ch'ái*
H. *'mai*
F. *ch'ai*, *mai*
W. *ma*, *ts'a*
N. *ts'e*
P. *'ch'wai*
Y. *ts'wai*
K. *ch'ae*
J. *tai*, *dai*
A. *hsai*
Sinking Irregular.

A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.

蜂蠆 a bee's sting.
卷髮如蠆 hair curling like a scorpion's tail.

sai1
豺
264

Same as No. 265.

Digitized by Google

sai₂
豺²
265
R. 佳
C. *ch'ái, shái*
H. *sai₂*
F. *chai, ch'ai*
W. | *za*
N. |
P. *ch'ai*
M. *ts'ai*
Y. *ts'ae*
Sz. *ch'ai*
K. *che*, v. *sïi*
J. *sai*
A. *sai*
Even Lower.

A ravenous beast, akin to the dog, lean and tawny, with short fore-legs. Wicked; wolfish; cruel.

豺狼 a kind of wolf.
豺狼當道 a wolf stops the road,—said of bad officials. Officials generally are spoken of as 當道者.
豺狗 a jackal.
瘦如豺 lean as a wolf.
其心如虎其面如豺 he has a heart like a tiger, a face like a wolf,—the latter animal being said to smile on meeting a man.

See No. 11,699.

tsha'k₂
册
266

CHAN.

tsam
占¹
267
R. 鹽艷
See 佔
K. *chöm*
J. *sen*
A. *chiem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To divine by casting lots. To observe signs. To foretell.

占卦 to divine by means of the 八卦 eight diagrams. *See* No. 6311.
占卦算命 to cast a nativity, or tell one's fortune by divination.
占卜 or 占算 to tell by divination.
占不靈 a divination that does not come true.
占驗 or 占應 a divination or prediction that is fulfilled.
占斷 to decide by some system of omens.
占年 to foretell the events of the coming year, as Zadkiel does.
童女占燈花 young girls telling their fortunes by the lamp-wick.
占口卦 to take an omen, or predict, from the first word one hears uttered by a given person.
占兆 to take omens.
占候 to foretell the season, or the weather.
遺占 a posthumous command.
占雲氣 to divine from the configurations of clouds.
占城國 the central portion of Cochin China,—Cambodia or Champa, the second name being an imitation of the sounds. Under the T'ang dynasty the country was known as 占不勞 *Chan-pu-lao* or *Chan-p'o* (Champa), and the king's residence was called *Chan-ch'éng*, the city of Chan.

tsam
占¹
267

Read *chan*⁴. To usurp; to take by force. To take improper precedence of. Used for 覘 No. 384.

占地 to occupy ground that belongs to another; to encroach.
占地步 to occupy a coign of vantage.
覇占 or 占踞 to usurp; to occupy by force.
占多 to take more than one's share.
占人妻女 to seize upon other people's wives and daughters.
占便宜 to make some profit or gain some advantage.
占先 to take the front place.
占畢咿唔 to hum; to read in a low tone, as one turns over a book.

Read *tien*¹. Careless; superficial; to trifle; to skim over.

占恬 light; trifling.
勿學占恬 don't trifle with learning.

tsam
佔⁴
268
R. 鹽艷
C. *chym*
H. *cham*
F. *chieng, ˌchieng*
W. *tsie, ˌtsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chöm, ch'öm*
J. *ten, den*
A. *diem², ˌchiem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

Used for 占 *chan*⁴, to distinguish it from 占 *chan*¹. *See* No. 267.

佔奪 to appropriate wrongfully.
佔用 to encroach on.
佔着窩子 to "occupy the nest,"—to engross a prostitute's favour.
佔圈地 riding tenures or leaseholds. *See* No. 8745.
佔八成可以得 he has secured eight-tenths of certainty that he will get it,—he is almost certain to get it.

tsam
毡
269

See No. 283.

tsam
站⁴
270
R. 陷
C. *cham, chan*
H. *tiam, ts'am*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan, chan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan, tsan*
K. *cham*
J. *sen, tan*
A. *tram*
Sinking Lower.

To stand up; to stand still; to stop. A stage of a journey.

站起來 or 站立 to stand up.
站住 to stand still; to stop. *See* 只 No. 1863.
站開 to stand away; to stand off.
站穩了 standing firmly.
站不牢 not strong enough to stand.
一站道 or 一站路 a stage in a journey,—usually about ten *li* in length.

tsam
站⁴
270

包站 to arrange to make the stages for a lump sum,—as carters do.
驛站 the distance between post-houses; a stage.
站頭 the end of the stage; the post-house.
站領兒 a standing collar.
站桅杆 to man the yards.
站堂 the magistrate's men who stand in his court.
站住理 to carry one's point.
站不住脚 not to be able to stand on his legs; also to lose one's place (of servants).
站脚兒的話 language that leaves the speaker a position to which he can retire in safety.
站房子 to occupy a house.
太站地方 to take up too much room.
站赤 military stations beyond the Great Wall. From the Mongolian *janji*.

tsam₁
苫¹
271
R. 鹽艷
C. *ˌchyin*
F. *chaing², ˌchaing²*
N. *ˌtsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *ˌchici*
K. *ch'öm, chöm*
J. *sen*
A. *ˌchiem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To cover with grass; to thatch. A straw mat.

被苫於身以蔽雨也 to cover oneself with grass clothes as a protection against rain.
被苫而耕 to cover oneself with grass clothes while working in the fields.
寢苫枕塊 to sleep on a straw mat with a clod for one's pillow,—as in grief, when watching by a parent's coffin.
苫塊之戚 the sorrow of the mat and clod,—alluding to the death of a parent.
在苫 "on the straw,"—put on visiting cards when in mourning for a parent.

tsam₁
詀¹
272
R. 咸鹽
See 站 (but Upper) and 襜
Even Upper.

To talk and joke; to tease; to chaff.

詀譖 to chatter.
詀譙 to chaff; to be sarcastic.

tsam₂
颭³
273
R. 琰
See 占
Rising Upper.

To raise; to move,—as water by wind.

風亂颭 wind blowing things violently about.
招颭 to excite; to stir up,—as waves.

Digitized by Google

tsam1
沾1
274
R. 鹽艷
See 佔
K. *ch'öm*
J. *ten, sen*
A. *triem, t'iem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To moisten; to steep; to imbue; to be a recipient of; to be infected by.

沾雨 moistened by rain.
沾潮 or 沾濕 damp; moist.
沾泥 soiled with mud.
汗沾背 his back is wet with sweat.
柳汁沾衣 the willow sap has soaked his clothes, *i.e.* he has taken the third or highest degree, the examination for which is always held in the 2nd moon, when the willow trees are coming out.
沾染 or 沾潤 to steep in; to saturate with.
沾染世情 saturated with the (evil) habits of the age.
苦樂均沾 I am indebted to you for both sorrow and happiness.
沾執不通 over-methodical; fussy.
茶飯不沾 not to taste food or drink.
沾恩 to be steeped in the kindness or bounty of another.
沾光 to be a recipient of the "brightness" of another, *i.e.* to have gained some advantage from the connection.
深沾惠澤 deeply steeped in the moistening benevolence, *i.e.* deeply indebted for kindness.
沾感 to be deeply grateful.
沾沾 point by point; minutely.
沾沾自喜 lively; sprightly; in good spirits.
沾病 to catch disease.

Read *tien*4. The old name of 樂平縣 Lê-p'ing Hsien in the east of Shansi.

Read *t'ien*1. A small stream in 壺關縣 Hu-kuan Hsien in the south-east of Shansi.

tsam1
霑1
275
R. 鹽
See 占
A. *triem*
Even Upper.

A soaking rain; to wet; to moisten; to imbue with. To bestow favours. Interchanged with No. 274.

霑醉 dead drunk.
霑濕 soaked; wet; damp.
霑體 wet to the skin.
衣濕霑體 wet through to the skin.
霑漬 or 霑潤 steeped in; imbued with.
仁恩霑洽 steeped in your kindness and bounty.

tsam1
詹1
276
R. 鹽
See 瞻
A. *chiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

Verbose; talkative. To oversee; to direct.

詹事府 Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction, or department charged with the direction of the studies of the Heir-Apparent.
宮詹 Chief Supervisor of Instruction.
小言詹詹 small speech is particular, *i.e.* opposed to great speech, which is universal, covers the whole ground in question, and leaves no room for positives and negatives to enter in.
謹詹 to take great care.
詹禮之期 festivals, etc.;—*e.g.* Christmas Day.

tsam1
瞻1
277
R. 鹽
See 佔
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *chiem*
Even Upper.

To look at; to regard with reverence.

瞻視 or 瞻顧 to look at.
瞻仰 to look up at with reverence.
仰瞻膝下 to look up with reverence to the knees of one's parents.
失觀瞻 I have omitted to pay my respects to you,—a polite phrase used in letters.
民具爾瞻 all the people look up to you.
瞻望 to gaze at; to look up to.
瞻彼日月 look at that sun and moon!—they have revolved many times since I saw you last.
瞻禮日 a term used for Sunday.
顧瞻周道 looking upon the road to Chou.
瞻國 name of part of Annam, under the T'ang dynasty.
瞻德城 a garrison town in Ili.
瞻徇 to hold back from fear of giving offence; to be unduly lenient.
瞻覲 to have audience of the Emperor.
瞻簸迦 the *Michelia Champaca*; also applied by the Chinese to the *Gardenia*.
瞻部 Jambu,—the world. *See* No. 13,153.

tsam1
譫4
278
R. 鹽
See 瞻
A. *t'iem*
Even Upper.

Talkative; wildly chattering. Interchanged with 詹 No. 276.

譫語 the incoherent talk of a delirious man.
發譫話 or 打譫語 to talk like a madman.

tsen1
旃1
279
R. 先
See 鸇
Even Upper.

A silken banner, hanging from a staff bent at the top. Used in some cases like No. 1787.

旃表 a signal flag.
戒旃 to admonish; to warn, as from danger.
旃蒙 a term for the five years in a cycle which have 乙 *yi* in them.
舍旃 put them aside, *i.e.* do not believe such stories.
上愼旃哉 may he be careful! (上=尙).

tsen1
栴1
280
R. 先
See 旃
Even Upper.

A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, called 栴檀 in imitation of the Sanskrit *chandana*, or sandal wood, but also including the Pterocarpus and Styrax trees. It is used for carvings, fine furniture and boxes. Used with No. 279.

tsen1
檀
281

Same as No. 287.

tsen1
旜1
282
R. 先
See 鸇
Even Upper.

A silken banner, plain and triangular, used in ancient times to herald the approach of a prince, etc.

建醮旜壇 to set out and arrange an altar for worship, as done by Taoists worshipping their supreme god 玉皇上帝 Yü Huang Shang Ti.

tsen1
氈1
283
R. 先
See 鸇
Even Upper.

Felt; coarse, rough fabrics used for carpets, etc.

氈子 felt; a rug.
氈帽子 felt caps.
氈襪子 felt stockings.
氈褂子 a felt coat.
氈鞋 felt shoes.
氈笠 a rain-hat of felt.
氈包 a carpet-bag.
氈毯 druggets and carpets.
地氈 a carpet.
洋氈 a foreign rug, or carpet.
五彩氈子 a coloured rug.
寒坐并肩氈 in cold weather to huddle together under a rug.
如坐針氈 like sitting on a rug full of needles.
氈房 the Mongol *yourt* or tent.

Digitized by Google

tsien
皵[3]
284
R. 銑
See 展
Rising Upper.

To peel off, as a scab, or as a placard drying upon a wall.

皮開肉皵 [beaten until] his skin broke and his flesh peeled off.

Read *tan*[4]. The skin of the face broken and sore.

tsien
穵[4]
285
R. 銑
See 氈
A. *t'ien*
Rising Upper.

A sheaf or bundle of cut grain.

tsien
膻[3]
286
R. 銑
See 鸇
Rising Upper.

Naked. To strip.

膻身赤體 stark naked.
膻清衣服 stripped off his clothes.

tsien
邅[1]
287
R. 先霰
See 鸇鷹
Even & Sinking Upper & Lower.

To turn around. To follow; to run.

蹇邅 lame; halting in one's walk.
迍邅 unable to get on; unsuccessful in life.

tsien
顫[4]
288
R. 霰
C. *chyn*, v. *chên*
H. *chen*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*, v: *chên*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *chien*
Sinking Upper.

The head awry. Shivering; shaking; trembling with cold or fear.

四肢顫動 arms and legs shaking with cold.
寒顫 shivering with cold.
發顫 to shiver, or shake.
心驚肉顫 heart quaking and flesh shaking, *i.e.* terrified.
顫微微 trembling; quivering.

Read *shan*[1]. To smell.

tsien
饘[1]
289
R. 先
See 鸇
Even Upper.

Congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled. Thick; rich.

饘粥 thick congee.

tsien
驙[1]
290
R. 寒先
See 鸇檀
Even Upper & Lower.

A heavily laden horse. A white horse with a black back. A unicorn.

tsien
鱣[1]
291
R. 先銑
See 鸇鱓
Even & Rising Upper & Lower.

A large sea-monster. The sturgeon. Described as 20 or 30 feet long, and weighing a thousand catties; the mouth opens below the muzzle, and a row of spines runs along the back and belly; the body is scaleless, and the flesh yellow. It is also called **蠟魚** wax fish, **皇魚** Imperial fish, and **黃魚** yellow fish.

鱣鮪 sturgeons and whales.

tsien
鸇[1]
292
R. 先
C. *chyn*
H. *chen*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *chien*
Even Upper.

A kestrel or sparrow-hawk, with a light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight.

如鷹如鸇 like kites and hawks.

tsien'
展[3]
293
R. 銑
C. *chyn*
H. *chen*
F. *tieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chön*
J. *ten*
A. *trien*
Rising Upper.

To open out; to unroll; to extend; to develop; to expand.

展開 or **展佈** to open out; spread out.
展看 to open and look at.
展誦 or **展讀** to open and read.
展放 to blossom out; to open.
展發 to exhibit.
展幣 to open the presents,—of an envoy bringing presents or tribute.
展翅 to spread the wings.
展限 to extend the time allowed.
大展奇才 to develop rare abilities.
展笑 to break into a laugh.
展眉 to expand the eyebrows, *i.e.* look cheerful.
展舒 to expand oneself, *i.e.* take it easy.
展轉 to go to and fro; over and over again; to revolve in one's mind. *See* No. 295.
展墓 to worship at the ancestral tombs after success at the public examinations.
玉展 a polite phrase put outside envelopes, just below the name of the addressee, meaning "for Mr. So-and-so to open."
展臂 to wave or swing the arms.
展假 to extend one's leave or furlough.
展接 to extend; to stretch,—something as far as something else.
展緩 to defer; to put off.

tsien'
搌[3]
294
R. 銑
See 展
Rising Upper.

To bind up. To wipe away, as tears, etc. Wrongly used for 捻 No. 8266.

搌布 a duster.

tsien'
輾[3]
295
R. 銑
See 展
Rising Upper.

To turn half over; to roll over on the side.

輾轉 to turn over and over; to revolve; repeatedly.
輾轉難忘 continually thinking of; unable to forget.
水輾 a water-mill.
輾輪 to revolve the wheels,—as a steamer; to start.

Read *nien*[3]. To roll on; to run in.

車輾一道轍 the barrow runs in a single rut.

tsien'
驏[4]
296
R. 霰
See 展
Sinking Upper.

A horse rolling himself in the dust.

tsa[4]
眨
297

See No. 156.

tshan'
棧[4]
298
R. 潛諫
C. *chan*
H. *ts'an*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chan*
J. *san, zen*
A. *san* (*shan*)
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A covered shed; an upper storey; a covered way or bridge across precipitous rocks. A hearse. A wheelbarrow. A stable. A storehouse; a godown; a shop. Name of a tree. A small bell.

棧齴 a path along a steep cliff.
賓奠幣于棧 the visitors made offerings of silk at the coffin.
竹木之車曰棧 a cart, or wheelbarrow, of bamboo is called a *chan*[4].
有棧之車 barrows with boxes, for conveying stores, etc.
傅馬棧甚難 the management of a stable is very difficult.
馬棧 a stable.
戀棧 to regret a place,—as a horse its stable.
編之以皁棧 he disposed them in stables (of horses).
棧房 a warehouse; a godown.
棧租 warehouse rent; price paid for storing.
貯棧 to warehouse; to store.
棧商 godown proprietors.

Digitized by Google

tsan'
琖[3]
299
R. 潛
See 盞
Rising Upper.

A wine-cup. Used with No. 300.

玉琖 beautiful, or precious, cups.

tsan'
盞[3]
300
R. 潛
C. *chan*
H. *tsan*
F. *chang*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsan*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chan*
J. *san*
A. *tran*
Rising Upper.

A lamp-bowl for holding the oil. A tea-cup; a wine-cup. Numerative of lamps.

酒盞 a wine-cup.

銅盞聲聲喚買冰 the brass cup is jingling to call people to buy ice. [The ice-seller strikes a small brass basin to attract customers.]

一盞燈 a lamp; one lamp.

tsan'
棧[4]
301
R. 潛
See 譖
Rising Lower.

A sheep-pen.

tsan'
獑[3]
302
R. 潛
See 盞
Rising Upper.

To fly swiftly and powerfully.

獑獑 swooping like a falcon.

Read *chien*[1]. Martial.

獑獑 with warlike mien.

tsan' tshan`
戔[4]
303
R. 諫
See 棧
Sinking Lower.

A striped wild cat.

戔貓 a tiger which has lost its hair.

tshan`
輚[4]
304
R. 潛諫
See 棧
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A carriage used by military officials for sleeping in as well as for conveyance.

輚車 a war chariot.

輚輅 a sleeping chariot; a war chariot.

tshan`
醆[3]
305
R. 潛
See 盞
Rising Upper.

Formerly used for No. 300; now applied to spirits standing to get clear.

醆酒 thick, muddy wine.

tsan,
轏
306

Same as No. 304.

斬[3]
307
R. 斤
C. *cham,*
H. *tsam'*
F. *chang*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san*
A. *tram*
Rising Upper.

To cut in two; to decapitate; to cut off; to sever. Sometimes written 斮.

斬首 or 斬頭 to behead.

斬殺 or 斬決 to execute by beheading.

斬罪 a capital crime; the penalty of death by beheading.

通問斬罪 condemned them all to be beheaded.

斬絞 to behead and strangle,—the two forms of execution practised in China.

立斬 or 斬立決 decapitation without delay,—when the provincial authorities have the power to carry the sentence into execution without referring to Peking.

斬監候 or 斬監候秋審 decapitation but to be imprisoned until the autumnal assize,—in which case there is a somewhat elaborate form of procedure to be gone through before the extreme penalty can be imposed.

秋後斬 to behead after the autumn,—as above.

斬開 to cut open.

斬碎 to mince.

斬斷 to chop off; to cut off, as communications.

斬伐 to subjugate, as rebels; to prune, as trees.

腰斬 to chop in two at the waist.

監斬 to oversee an execution.

斬祀 to cut off the posterity, as of a rebel.

斬釘截鐵 to cut a nail and to chop through iron, *i.e.* to push on in spite of obstacles.

斬關截氣 to cut through the influence and sever the aura,—*i.e.* to spoil the geomancy of a place.

斬關而入 to force the barrier and break in.

斬盡 to entirely destroy; to exterminate.

斬傷 to wound by cutting.

斬草 to destroy like weeds. Also, to dig a grave.

斬獲 to kill and to capture,—as in a raid.

tsham'
摲[4]
308
R. 覃
See 慚
Even Lower.

To strike; to raise up. To cut in two. To throw into. To exclude. To place planks for crossing water.

摲[4]
308

Read *shan*[4]. To cut down.

摲葛 to cut down creepers.

有摲而播之 he cut it down and threw it about.

tsham'
摻
309

Same as No. 308.

tshyam`
暫[4]
310
R. 勘
C. *tsam*
H. *ts'am*
F. *chang*
W. *'dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsan*
Sz. *chan*
K. *cham*
J. *san, zan*
A. *tam*
Sinking Lower.

A part of a day; a short time; temporarily; briefly; in the interim; meanwhile. Suddenly.

暫時 or 暫刻 or 暫且 for a short time; temporarily.

暫等 or 暫候 to wait awhile.

暫住 or 暫寄 to reside temporarily.

暫留 to temporarily detain, of persons or things.

暫別 to be temporarily separated from.

暫借 to borrow for a short time.

暫忍 to be patient a little while.

暫緩 slowly; gradually; to defer for the time; for the present.

可暫不可長 it can be so temporarily, but not permanently.

暫濟燃眉 to give temporary relief, as by putting water to a burnt eyebrow. Used of loans of money.

暫遇 to meet suddenly.

暫新 brand-new.

暫行試辦 to make a temporary trial,—as of a new scheme, to test the working.

暫亭泊 to touch at,—as ships.

暫爲收下 to receive a thing temporarily,—with a view to its restitution.

tshan` shan`
綻[4]
311
R. 諫
C. *chan*
H. *t'in*, v. *k'wang*
F. *teing, teing'*
W. *ting, ding'*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
K. *tan*
J. *tan, dan*
A. *'dan, dien*[2]
Sinking Lower.

A seam which has come undone. Ripped open; rent; cracked; split.

綻裂 split; rent; to tear open.

綻了靴底 the sole of my boot is split.

破綻 a rent; a tear. A hint.

補綻 to patch a rent.

綻線 frayed out; unravelled.

花綻 the petals of a flower.

綻花 an opening flower.

打綻 to caulk; to fill up seams in planking.

米色未能飽綻 this kind of rice will not swell in boiling.

Digitized by Google

tsiaṅ
綻 4
312
R. 諫
See 綻
A. *trien*
Sinking Lower.

A seam which has come undone. Similar to No. 311.

補綻 to patch a rent.

tsham
湛 4
313
R. 鹽 嚴 覃
C. *cham*
H. *ts'am*
F. *t'ang*
W. *dza*
N. *gdzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *tam, cham*
J. *tan*
A. *tram*
Irregular Lower.

Deep; clear; tranquil, as water Placid; serene, as moonlight. To sink; to soak in; to steep; to receive, as benefits. Moist; fresh. Excessive. Dregs.

湛湛 bright; sparkling; fresh.
湛新的 brand-new. (湛 here for 暫 No. 310.)
湛露 a heavy dew.
湛恩 steeped in favour; under great obligations.
湛河 an affluent on the north of the Yellow River, in Honan.

tsen
戰 4
314
R. 戰
C. *chyn*
H. *chen*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chici*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *chien*
Sinking Upper.

Alarmed; terrified. To fight; to join battle; to contend, as at examinations.

戰戰兢兢的 or 戰抖抖的 trembling with fright.
戰懼 or 戰慄 to be alarmed.
打冷戰 to quake with fear; to give a start.
打戰 to fight a battle.
對戰 or 步戰 or 相戰 to join battle; to fight; tactics.
戰場 or 戰地 a battle-field.
戰陣 line of battle; in battle array.
戰鼓 the battle drum, *i.e.* the signal for battle.
戰歿 or 戰死 to die on the field of battle.
戰勝 to win a battle.
戰敗 to lose a battle.
久戰士 an old soldier; a veteran.
血戰 or 酣戰 a bloody fight.
戰船 a war-junk.
身經百戰 hero of a hundred fights.
請戰 come on—to fight.
請以戰喻 let me take an illustration from war.
知己知彼, 百戰百勝 he who rightly estimates himself and his adversary will be victorious in all his fights.
戰表 or 戰書 a written challenge to fight.
下 (or 投) 戰書 to issue orders for war; to declare war.

戰 4
314
不先示戰而攻擊基隆 to have bombarded Kelung before issuing a declaration of war.
焉有不戰而勝者乎 who ever yet won a victory without fighting for it?
戰策 strategy in war.
非戰之罪也 he did not lose from want of skill,—but from some other cause.
免戰牌 a stop-fighting notice-board,—a board bearing these three characters, used as a flag of truce.
戰鬬 to quarrel and fight.
拇戰 to play guess-fingers.
連戰皆捷 successful at every examination one after another.
戰功 military services.
戰守 attack and defence; military operations.
戰坪 the lower or fighting deck.
戰局 a state of war.

tsen
樿 1
315
R. 靁
See 顫
Sinking Upper.

A kind of white veined wood, used for making combs and spoons.

tsen tsham
瓚
316

See No. 11,529.

tsiam
蘸 1
317
R. 陷
C. *tsan², y'yên*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chang*
W. *tsiö, tsa*
N. *tsaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *cham*
J. *san, zan*
A. *tram*
Sinking Upper.

To dip into. [This character has been used by some Protestant missionaries for baptism by immersion.]

蘸筆 to dip a brush in ink.
蘸濕 to soak in.
蘸上水 dip it in water.

tsam
賺
318

See No. 2721.

tsham
墋 4
319
R. 讒
See 讒
Rising Lower.

The boundary of a grave.

tsen
餕
320

See No. 289.

tsham
贍 4
321
R. 銑
See 覃
cf. 賺
Sinking Lower.

To scheme to get property by fraud or robbery.

tsham
毚 2
322
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

CH'AN.

A crafty hare. Artful; wily; cunning.

毚兔 a cunning rabbit.

tsham
儳
323

See No. 11,561.

tsham
劖 1
324
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

To cut; to slice.

劖斷 to cut apart.

tsham
巉
325

See No. 334.

tsham
巉 2
326
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Upper.

A cliff; a high peak.

巉巖 a steep, craggy ascent; precipitous.

tsham
攙 1
327
R. 咸
C. *ch'am, ts'ái*
H. *ts'am*
F. *chang*
W. *tsa*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san, zan*
A. *sam*
Even Upper.

To support; to sustain. To supply what is wanted; to edge in; to mix; to blend.

攙起 to raise up; to support.
把他攙起來 raise him up,—of a person making a *kotowe*.
攙扶 to support; to hold up, as a cripple.
力攙顛危 to aid the feeble and tottering.
攙縫 to fill up a crack or crevice.
攙多一份 add on one share more.
攙嘴 to interrupt a person in speaking.
攙銀器 plated ware.
攙合 to mix; to blend.
攙雜不純 mixed and not pure,—of anything to which an inferior sort has been added.
攙和着喫 eat them mixed together.
攙粉 to size; to adulterate by sizing.

Digitized by Google

攙[1] 327

攙親太太 the bride-welcomers, —relatives of the bridegroom who welcome the bride on her arrival at her husband's threshold.

攙着 giving one's arm to.....

ʃsham₁ **欃**[1] 328
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

A tree called 欃檀 which grew near the tomb of Confucius, having a hard whitish wood and large flowers. ?Magnolia. Sharp-pointed. A water-gate.

欃槍星 or 天欃 a comet. The first is also applied to a rebel leader, from the idea of destructiveness always associated with a comet.

ʃsham₂ **灲**[2] 329
R. 瞼
See 饞
A. *tam*
Rising Lower.

The rippling sound of water is 灲灩, applied also to the sportive leaping of fish. Sweat from the hands and feet. Water gurgling through a hole.

ʃsham₂ **甑**[4] 330
R. 陷
See 懺
Sinking Upper.

An earthen pitcher for boiling liquids.

瓦甑 a sort of jug used for boiling congee or rice gruel.

ʃsham₂ **讒**[1] 331
R. 咸
C. ʃ *ts'am*
H. ʃ *ts'am*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. ʃ *ts'an*
M. ʃ *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ts'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san, dzan*
A. *sam*
Even Lower.

To cajole; to misrepresent; to slander.

讒人 to slander people.
讒謗 to abuse; to vilify.
讒諂 to flatter; to praise.
去讒遠佞 dismiss slanderers and avoid toadies.
讒言惹禍 slanderous words get one into trouble.
讒口交加 slandering every one right and left.
讒鼎 name of an ancient tripod.
天讒 the stars ξ o in the foot of Perseus.

ʃsham₂ **鑱**[1] 332
R. 咸
N. *ts'aañ*
See 讒
Even Lower.

A chisel; a bore for cutting or piercing. To carve; to engrave. Used for No. 324.

犁鑱 a plough-share.
鑱字爲記 he carved the words in memory thereof.
藥鑱 a boiler for decocting medicines.

ʃsham₂ **饞** 333
ʃsham₂ **饞**[2] 334
R. 咸
C. *ts'an, ts'ái*
W. *za*
P. *ch'an*
See 讒
Even Lower.

See No. 345.

To be greedy; gluttonous. To love good eating.

口饞 fond of eating.
嘴不饞 not particular about one's food; not greedy.
饞嘴人 a glutton.
饞虫 a greedy insect, *i.e.* a greedy fellow.
饞懶 greedy and lazy.
饞癆病 an insatiable desire to eat, without the power of swallowing much.

ʃshen₂ **廛**[2] 335
R. 先
See 纏
Even Lower.

The ground allotted to a retainer in the feudal times. A market-place; shops.

廛市 a market-place.
巡行廛肆 to inspect the market and shops.

ʃshen₂ **壥** 336
ʃshen₂ **漙**[2] 337

Same as No. 335.

A small branch of the river 洛 Lo, mentioned in the Canon of History. Also an affluent of the river 漢 Han in 穀城縣 in the north of Hupeh.

ʃshen₂ **躔**[2] 338
R. 先
See 纏
Even Lower.

To revolve; the orbit of a celestial body. An old path; a precedent.

日運爲躔 the sun's (supposed) orbit is *ch'an*[2].
星躔 or 躔次 the orbits of the stars.
躔度 the course of the stars; the zodiac.
躔迹 or 躔踐 to follow in the old path; to adopt a precedent.

ʃshen₂ **纏**[2] 339
R. 先
C. *chyn*[2], *sch'yn*
H. *ch'en*
F. *tieng*, v. *chieng*
W. *dzie, dzie*[2]
N. *dzieñ*, v. *jöñ*
P. *ch'an*
M. ʃ *ts'an*
Y. ʃ *ts'an*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *chön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *strien*
Even & Sinking Lower.

To bind up; to wrap; to bandage. To entwine; to cling to; to implicate. To bother.

纏足 or 纏脚 to bind up the feet.
纏頭 to bind the head; a turban.
纏頭費 (or 資) money given to a harlot.
纏繞 to bind round and round.
纏住 to bind firmly.
纏上 to wind round, or wind up.

纏[2] 339

纏腰 to bind one's waist with a girdle.
纏帶 a waist-belt.
纏身 bound by ties, or obligations.
纏累 to implicate.
纏綿 bound up with; inextricable.
纏綿意 entangled, *i.e.* improper, thoughts.
相見交纏 at meeting, they were locked in each other's arms.
纏緊 to bind tightly.
纏手 to impede; to hinder.
纏不清 he never finishes with one, as an endless talker, a bore.
難纏 an undesirable acquaintance; impatient of restraint.
延纏 dragging out; tedious; interminable.
纏勻 to bind round, leaving regular intervals.
纏髻 hair coiled round the head.

ʃsham₁ **幨**[1] 340
R. 鹽
See 襜
Even Upper.

The side curtain of a carriage. A screen at an entrance.

牀幨 a curtain round the lower part of a bed; a valance.
淚滿前幨 his tears bedewed the curtain.

ʃsham₁ **襜**[4] 341
R. 豔
See 幨
Sinking Upper.

Small sticks to support the eaves of a house, extended beyond the wall.

ʃsam₁ **蟾**[1] 342
R. 鹽
C. *chym*, v. *k'êm*
H. *sham*, v. *k'em*
F. *xieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzieñ, zieñ*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
K. *söm*
J. *sen*
A. *t'iem*
Even Lower.

A striped toad, 蟾蜍 or 蟾蠩, which is said to be long-lived. It dwells in the moon, which it is believed to swallow during an eclipse. Hence, the moon. *See* No. 441.

蟾光 moonlight.
幾歷蟾圓 many toad circles, *i.e.* full moons, have passed by.
蟾宮 the toad palace, *i.e.* the moon.
蟾宮折桂 to pluck cassia in the palace of the moon, *i.e.* to take the second or *chü jên* degree.
蟾酥 a kind of venereal medicine, said to be extracted from a toad's forehead.

Digitized by Google

tsʻam
蹔[1]
343
R. 鹽
cf. 諂
Even Upper.

A horse travelling fast. A rapid gallop.

tsʻam
襜[1]
344
R. 鹽
P. *chʻan*
See 幨
A. *hsiem*
Even Upper.

An apron or flap; a covering for the knees; the skirt of a robe.

襜裧 or 前襜 an apron.
襜蔽 a screen; a covering.
襜襜 flapping, as a skirt.
不盈一襜 not an apronful.
襜如也 neatly dressed.
襜帷 the curtains of one's equipage,—the progress of one's journey.

tsʻam
韂[1]
345
R. 鹽
cf. 諂
Even Upper.

A saddle-flap. Trappings; caparisons.

鞍韂 saddle-flaps.
花驄錦韂 a piebald steed with embroidered trappings.

ʂam
嬋[1]
346
R. 先
Y. *shici*
See 蟬
Even Lower.

Beautiful; graceful.

嬋娟 pretty and graceful.
花嬋娟沃春泉 flowers are beautiful when moistened in spring.
竹嬋娟籠曉烟 the bamboo is beautiful in the morning mists.
雪嬋娟不長妍 snow is beautiful, but not for long.
月嬋娟眞可憐 the moon is beautiful, beautiful indeed!
嬋連 of the same clan or family.

ʂam
幝[3]
347
R. 銑
See 闡
Rising Upper.

An old worn-out carriage; rickety.

檀車幝幝 his chariot of sandal-wood must be damaged.

ʂam
禪[2]
348
R. 先 130
C. *shym shyn*[2]
H. *sham, shen*[2]
F. *xieng*
W. *zie*
N. *jön*
P. *ch'an, shan*[2]
M. *tsʻan, san*[2]
Y. *ch'ici, hsici*[2]
Sz. *shan*
K. *sön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tʻüen, tʻien*
Even & Sinking Lower.

To sit abstractedly in contemplation, as the Buddhists do. Contemplation; meditation; abstraction. Sanskrit *dhyâna*.

禪廟 or 禪林 a Buddhist temple.
禪師 Buddhist priests.
禪杖 a crosier. *See* No. 426.
禪經 Buddhist scriptures.
禪法 the rules of meditation; Buddhism.
坐禪 to sit in meditation, or in a state of abstraction.

ʂam
禪[2]
348

定禪 or 禪那 to be in a state of abstraction.
禪堂 a room in a Buddhist monastery set apart for purposes of meditation.
禪舍 rooms in a temple.
禪心 the mind in a state of abstraction.
四禪 the four regions of contemplation through which the mind reaches the final and perfect state.
禪機 Buddhist spells.
參禪 to enter into meditation; to become a Buddhist priest.
禪延 the palace of Indra in the city of 善見城 which stands between the four peaks of Mt. Mêru.

Read *shan*[4]. To level an area for an altar. To sacrifice to the hills and fountains. To resign the throne.

封禪 to declare a hill sacred to worship.
受禪 to ascend the throne.
禪位 to resign the throne.
禪讓 to abdicate.
形形相禪, 無有窮盡 like produces like without end.

ʂam
蟬[2]
349
R. 先
C. *shym*
H. *sham*[2]
F. *xieng*
W. *zie*
N. *jön*
P. *ch'an*
M. *tsʻan*
Y. *tsʻaa*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *sön*
J. *zen*
A. *tʻüen*
Even Lower.

The cicada or broad locust. It is common all over China, and has many names, as 秋蟬 the autumn cicada, 紗蟬 the gauze cicada, 秋涼兒 the autumn cooler. Also read *shan*[2].

蟬脫 the exuviæ of the cicada.
少不得要使個金蟬脫壳之法子 I wish I could slip out of my skin like a cicada.
金蟬脫壳之計 the cicada's trick of slipping out of its shell.
蟬不知雪 the cicada knows nothing of snow,—it dies in the autumn.
覩一蟬方得美蔭而忘其身 he saw a cicada which had just got comfortably into the shade and was forgetting to look after its safety.
蟬吟 or 蟬噪 the cicada's chirp.
冠蟬 a horned cicada, found in Ssŭch'uan.
蟬聯 connected; a pair of scrolls.
蟬鬢 hair on the temples, dressed in a manner which is thought to resemble a cicada's eyes.
蟬嫣 connected together.

ʂen
譫[3]
350
R. 銑
See 闡
Rising Upper.

Incoherent talk. Irregular and incorrect expressions.

ʂen
闡
351

See No. 7704.

ʂen
嘫[3]
352
R. 銑
See 蕆
Rising Upper.

The foolish look of a gaping simpleton is 嘫唆.

ʂhen
韸[3]
353
R. 銑
See 展 (but aspirated)
A. *hsien*
Rising Upper.

To laugh loudly.

韸然而笑 to burst into a loud laugh.

tʂyam
嬗
354

See No. 2721.

tʂham ʂham
諂[3]
355
R. 琰
C. *chʻym*
H. *tsʻam*
F. *chʻieng*
W. *tsʻü*[2]
N. *tsʻiɛ̃*
P. *chʻan*
M. *tsʻan*
Y. *chʻici*
Sz. *chʻan*
K. *chʻöm*
J. *ten*
A. *siem*
Rising Upper.

To flatter; to toady; to fawn upon.

諂媚 or 諂佞 or 諂笑 to flatter; to toady.
諂屈 to fawn upon; to cringe to.
貧而無諂 poor and yet no flatterer.
諂諛取容 to flatter a person in order to curry favour.
諂人可鄙 the flatterer is despicable.
上交不諂 in your relations with superiors use no flattery.
淫聲諂耳 wanton music tickles the ear.

ʂham
譫
356

Same as No. 355.

ʂham
嶄
357

Same as No. 326.

ʂhan
獑[2]
358
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

A kind of monkey, found in Yünnan and known as the 獑猢. Its swiftness on the trees is said to be like the flight of a bird.

tʂham
磛
359

Same as No. 326.

Digitized by Google

san'
產[3]
360
R. 潛
C. *ch'an*
H. *san*
F. *sang*
W. *ts'a, sa*
N. *ts'aañ, sañg*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. } *san*
J. }
A. }
Rising Upper.

To produce; to breed; to bear offspring. Productions of a country. An estate; a patrimony; a means of livelihood. A sort of flageolet or reed with three large holes.

生產 or **產生** to produce; to bear a child.
小產 a miscarriage.
產難 to die in childbirth.
難產 a difficult labour.
產婦 a lying-in woman.
產門 or **產戶** the vagina.
產科 midwifery.
扶產 to support birth, *i.e.* to act as midwife, Chinese women being supported by the midwife during delivery.
產房 the room where a woman is confined.
補產 to give nourishing food to women after delivery.
產業 real estate; landed property.
分家產 to divide the family property.
置產業 to found or buy an estate.
輸清家產 gambled away all his property.
傾家蕩產 to ruin one's family and dissipate one's fortune.
土產 local products.
本產 natural products.
恒產 constant occupation; means of living.

tshan'
剷
361
san'
嶃[3]
362
R. 潛
See **產**
Rising Upper.

See No. 376.

A winding road among hills.

巉嶃 a winding mountain path.

san'
憯[4]
363
R. 潛
See **產**
Rising Upper.

Complete virtue, as shown in a well-spent life.

san'
橪[3]
364
R. 潛
See **產**
Rising Upper.

A tree which grows in Anhui and produces a fruit shaped like a peach, nearly two inches long, of a yellow colour.

Read *shan*[3]. A mattress.

san'
潸[3]
365
R. 潛
See **產**
Rising Upper.

Name of a small stream near Hsi-an Fu in Shensi. It is a branch of the **滻河** river Pa.

潸潸 waters bursting out.

san'
犍[3]
366
R. 潛
See **產**
Rising Upper.

To breed domestic animals.

san'
蹯[3]
367
R. 潛
See **產**
Rising Upper.

To put a sandal or patten on the bare foot.

shan'
鏟[3]
368
R. 潛
C. *ch'an*
H. *ts'an*
F. *sang*, v. *ch'iang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'an*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *san, ch'an*
J. } *san*
A. }
Rising Upper.

A spade; a shovel. To dig; to cut into; to smooth off; to pare.

鑊鏟 or **飯鏟** a rice shovel, used by cooks.
鏟山 to dig into hills,—used of the surface mining practised in China.
一副鏟鉗 a set of fire-irons; shovel and tongs.
鏟草除根 to cut down the plants and pull up the roots, *i.e.* to exterminate, root and branch.

tsan,
羼[3]
369
R. 潛
H. *tsan*
P. *ch'an*
J. } *san*
A. }
Rising Upper.

Sheep crowding, as each one tries to get out first. To throw into confusion, as records.

係後人羼入 interpolated by a later hand.

tsan,
驏[3]
370
R. vulgar.
See **產**
Rising Upper.

A bare-backed horse.

驏馬 a horse without saddle or bridle.
驏騎着馬 to ride a horse without a saddle.

tsen'
蔵[3]
371
R. 銑
N. *ts'ien*
P. *ch'an, chan'*
M. *tsan, tsang'*
Y. *chi*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *ten*
A. *trien*
Rising Upper
Irregular.

To command; to order; to prepare; to release.

蔵武以禦敵 to have the military at one's command in order to keep enemies in check.
蔵兵 to muster troops.
蔵備 to prepare; to hold in readiness.
蔵事 to end an affair.

syam, shan'
懺[4]
372
R. 陷
C. *ch'am*
H. *ts'am*
F. *ch'ang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. } *ts'an*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san*
A. *sam*
Sinking Upper.

To regret; to repent. The Buddhist and Taoist rituals are so called.

則孔子竟成一拜懺頭陀 so that Confucius thus becomes nothing more than a priest (*See* No. 11,441) who bows and scrapes at every sacred word.

shiam'
讖[4]
373
R. 沁
C. *ch'êm*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'aing*
W. *ts'a*
N. *dzêng*
P. *ch'ên ch'ien*
M *ch'ien*
Y. *ts'an*
K. *ch'ăm*
J. *san*
A. *sêm*
Sinking Upper.

To verify; to fulfil. A prophecy; an omen; a hint. Used with No. 372.

讖語 a prophecy; a hint.
死字是讖語 the word "death" was prophetic.
太宗得秘讖云 The Emperor T'ai Tsung (of the T'ang dynasty) received a secret missive saying,—that his throne would pass to a woman.
將來之讖 an unfulfilled prophecy; *lit.* a prophecy for the future.
讖緯 the cross threads or woof of a prophecy (which is likened to the warp),—*i.e.* completion or fulfilment.
圖讖 or **符讖** a diagram or picture in which future events are indicated,—as in Zadkiel's Almanac.
軍讖 a military pass-word.
拜讖 to supplicate; to pray for, as for sons, long life, etc.
讖願 to fulfil a vow.

šen'
嬗
374
dien,
顫
375

See No. 346.

See No. 288.

shan'
剗[3]
376
R. 潛
See **鏟**
Rising Upper.

To dig up; to level down; to trim; to pare; to cut. Interchanged with No. 368.

剗刀 or **剗子** a spade; a large kitchen knife.
剗削 to smooth off; to plane.
剗傷 to wound.
剗地 to level soil.

shan'
錢
377

See No. 368.

Digitized by Google

tshan'
棧[4] 378
R. 潛 See 剗 Rising Upper.

A dog crunching its food. Gnawing; crunching.

tshan'
𣙙[3] 379
R. 潛 See 產 Rising Upper.

A spit with meat on it.

如以肉貫𣙙 like sticking meat on a spit.

tsam
襜[1] 380
R. 鹽 See 襜 Even Upper.

A curtain or screen; a fringe or flounce.

婦車有襜 a lady's chariot has a curtain.

其輈有襜 the pall had a fringe, or flounce.

tsam
險 381

See No. 340.

tsam' tsiam
檢 382

See No. 344.

tsam
覘[4] 383
R. 豔鹽 See 諂覘 A. *chiem* Sinking & Even Upper.

To spy; to peep; to take a sly look.

窺覘 to spy around.

tsiam
覘[1] 384
R. 鹽 See 贍 A. *siem, chiem* Even Upper.

To spy; to peep, etc. Much the same as No. 383.

窺覘 to spy around.

覘候 to be on the look-out for.

tsam
閃[4] 385
R. 鹽 豔 F. v. *'tiang* See 諂 J. *ten* A. *chiem* Even & Sinking Upper.

To open a door a little, so as to peep.

闚閃 to peep through a crevice.

tsam
忴[1] 386
R. 鹽 See 襜 Even Upper.

Discord; a jarring noise.

五者不亂則無忴懘之音矣 when the five musical notes are not confused, there is no discord.

yen yen'
梴[3] 387
R. 先 The same as 氈 except that it is aspirated. Or the same as 闡 but in the even tone. No record. Even Upper.

A long piece of timber. The pivot of a rice pestle. [To be distinguished from 梴 No 11,288.]

松柄有梴 long are the projecting beams of pine.

sen'
搌[3] 388
R. 銑 See 韉 Rising Upper.

To strike; to beat.

sen'
鏟[3] 389
R. 銑 See 韉 Rising Upper.

To pull or extend anything. To persevere. Also read *ch'ên*[3].

把他鏟住 stretch it tight.

鏟長了 pull it out to full length.

鏟着辦 persevere in the attempt.

CHANG.

tsiang
章[1] 390
R. 陽
C. *chöng*
H. *chung*
F. *chiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsoŋ*
P. *chang*
M. *tsang*
Y. *tsang*
Sz. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*
A. *chöng*
Even Upper.

A section or paragraph. A document. An essay. A memorial to the Throne. A statement. Anything of elegant composition. Variegated; beautiful; in order. A numerative of documents. Name of a small state under the Chou dynasty. An old name for a maternal uncle. A cycle of nineteen years; *see* No. 5688.

章句 sections and paragraphs, or chapters and verses.

第六章 chapter VI.

書章 a chapter.

數章 several documents.

文章 an essay, as submitted at the competitive examinations. *See* No. 6227.

作文章 to compose essays.

見話中有文章 seeing that there was some reason in what she said.

章法 phraseology; style.

成章 to complete an affair; to bring to a successful termination.

章[1] 390
R. 陽 See 章 Even Upper.

中道不成章 to fail in mid-career.

奏章 to memorialise the Throne.

王上章薦諸天子 the prince sent up a memorial, recommending him to the Emperor.

章程 rules; regulations; by-laws.

率由舊章 observing the ancient statutes.

維民之章 to be a pattern to the people.

憲章 orders issued by superiors.

圖章 or 印章 a stamp or seal.

擇日章 a guide to the selection of lucky days.

采章 adorned; variegated.

維其有章矣 full of elegance (of princes).

出言有章 refined in speech.

爲章于天 the ornament of the sky,—the Milky Way.

五服五章 five kinds of robes (for the nobles) with five sets of decorations.

貴有空王章 the rich man has the robes of a Chakravartti (No. 2711),—*i.e.* he can have everything he wants. *See* No. 2797.

品物咸章 the various articles all very elegant.

章歲 the metonic cycle of nineteen years.

章甫 an ancient cap, worn under the Shang dynasty.

章魚 or 章舉 the cuttle-fish.

章京 corruption of the Manchu word *chan-yin*, an assistant. The sixty secretaries attached to the Grand Council 軍機處 are so called, as also the chiefs of small military colonies at the boundary of the Khalka territory and Russia.

章嘉呼圖克圖 the Metropolitan of the Lama hierarchy at Peking.

三章 the Three Penal Laws,—enacted by the first Emperor of the Han dynasty to supersede the laws of 始皇帝 the First Emperor; viz. (1) Life to be given for life, (2) Compensation to be given for wounds; and (3) Imprisonment to be the penalty for theft.

章章 manifest; apparent.

tsiang
慞[1] 391
R. 陽 See 章 Even Upper.

To be afraid.

慞惶 terror-stricken. *See* No. 396.

Digitized by Google

墇 4 — 392 — R. 漾 — See 章 Sinking Upper.

An embankment. To separate by a bank.

嫜 1 — 393 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

A husband's father.

姑嫜 mother and father of a husband.

嶂 4 — 394 — R. 漾 — See 章 Sinking Upper.

A cliff; a range of peaks.

峰嶂 a chain of hills.
青嶂 green hills.
山嶂遠重疊 mountain peaks rising over one another as far as one can see.
屏嶂青螺 dark mists curling around the peaks.

彰 1 — 395 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

The variegated skins of animals or plumage of birds. Beautiful; ornamental. To exhibit; to make manifest.

彰明 to make clear; to manifest.
昭彰 to display.
彰善 to show goodness; to exhibit virtue.
嘉言孔彰 his excellent sayings were very impressive.
彰其德威 to exhibit his virtue and dignity.
彰信兆民 to give evidence of sincerity to the myriad people.
彰鷸 the eastern curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*).

樟 1 — 396 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

To walk fast.

樟徨 to walk hurriedly, as when alarmed. *See* No. 391.

慞 1 — 397 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

Terrified.

慞惶 scared out of one's wits.

樟 1 — 398 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

The camphor tree (*Laurus camphora*), said to be so called from 豫章 Yü-chang, the ancient name of Kiangsi, because the tree grew there. Grows abundantly in the interior of the island of Formosa.

樟木 camphor wood.
樟腦 camphor,—known in the north as 潮腦. *See* No. 519.
香樟 camphorated.

漳 1 — 399 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

A large tributary of the river Wei in the north-east of Honan and south of Chihli. It has two main branches, the clear and the muddy Chang. Part of its waters join the Pei-ho, and part reach the ocean through other channels.

衡漳 the cross-flowing Chang,—a name given to this river from its course east and west.
漳縣 a sub-District near 鞏昌府 Kung-ch'ang Fu in Kansuh.

璋 1 — 400 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

An ancient stone ornament used in state ceremonies. A sceptre. A jade plaything.

半圭曰璋 half a *kuei* was called a *chang*. Used for the handle of a drinking-cup; hence, the cup itself.
左右奉璋 the right and left, *i.e.* attendants, handed the libation cups.
如圭如璋 like a jade mace,—for purity.
載弄之璋 they shall have sceptres to play with.
弄璋之喜 the joy of a "play sceptre," *i.e.* of having a son born; sceptres being given to boys to play with, tiles to girls. *See* No. 12,420.

瘴 4 — 401 — R. 漾 — See 章 Sinking Upper.

Malaria; miasma; pestilential vapours.

烟瘴 miasmatic; malarious.
瘴氣 malaria.
瘴厲 a plague; an epidemic arising from malaria.

瞕 4 — 402 — R. 漾 — See 章 Sinking Upper.

A cataract in the eye.

瞕翳 or 瞕瞖 a cataract. Usually described as 綠水灌瞳人 green water poured on to the "man in the eye," *i.e.* the pupil.

鄣 1 — 403 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

An ancient feudal State, situated in modern Shantung. Name of an ancient city in Shantung. Name of a province under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty, comprising the south of modern Anhui.

障 4 — 404 — R. 漾 — See 章 Sinking Upper.

To separate; to screen; to divide off. A barricade; an embarkment; a trench; a screen of cloth; a veil.

猶雲之障日光也 like clouds intercepting the sun's rays.
遮障 to screen off; to rail off.
障閉 to close against ingress.
障塞 to barricade.
築障 to throw up defence-works.
障衛 to entrench a camp; to fortify.
境障 defence-works at the frontier.
保障 to defend the barriers. Applied to eminent generals and statesmen.
板障 a wooden partition.
錦障 an embroidered screen.
啓障紗 raised her veil.
障泥 to protect from dirt. Applied to various things thus used.
障身法 the gift of becoming invisible.

韔 1 — 405 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

A flap of a saddle which protects the rider's dress, called 韔泥.

鶬 1 — 406 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

A water-bird; a kind of wader, otherwise known as 水鷄 water fowl.

麞 1 — 407 — R. 陽 — See 章 Even Upper.

The hornless river-deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) akin to the musk, common in the Yangtse valley.

麞子 in Chihli the roebuck (*Cervus pygargus*); in Central China the hornless river-deer.
銀麞 the silver or white deer, which appears when a good ruler is on the throne.
麞麝 the musk deer.
四眼麞 the four-eyed deer (*Cervus Swinhoii*), found in Formosa and so called from two spots near its eyes.

長 — 408

See No. 450.

Digitized by Google

帳 4
409
R. 漾
See 賬 Sinking Upper.

A curtain; a canopy; a screen; a veil. A tent; an abode. A plan; to calculate. To spread out; a scroll. An account or bill, for which No. 414 is now used. Also used for No. 404.

帳子 curtains.
帳幔 bed-curtains.
布帳 an awning; a screen.
帳鈎 a curtain-hook.
帳頂 the top of bed-curtains; a tester.
圍帳 a screen; curtains round a bed, or drawn before an alcove.
帳簾 a screen or curtain hung before a door.
錦帳一佳人 an embroidered-curtain beauty,—a beautiful bride.
帳房 a tent.
帳下 under the tent,—serving as a soldier; under canvas.
營帳 a camp.
設帳 to pitch one's tent.
打帳要賴他 proposed to repudiate the liability to him.
設祖帳 to prepare a farewell feast.
壽帳 scrolls given to old people on their birthdays.
混帳 good-for-nothing; disreputable.

悵 410

See No. 452.

粻 1
411
R. 陽
See 張長 Even Upper & Lower.

Fine white table-rice. Provisions.

以峙其粻 (received orders) to store up provisions.

痮 412

See No. 413.

脹 4
413
R. 漾
See 賬 Sinking Upper.

A swelled belly; pot-bellied; dropsical. To swell up; to grow big.

水脹 dropsy in the abdomen.
飽脹 puffed out; swelled; tense, as the belly of a dyspeptic.
脹肚 a swelled belly.
腫脹 swollen.
脹的荒 much swelled out.
消脹 to relieve or disperse a swelling.
脹滿 swelled out, as a dropsical belly.
脹氣 flatulency.
脹悶 flatulent; tightness of the stomach.

Read *ch'ang*². The intestines.

賬 4
414
R. 漾
C. *chöng*
H. *chong*
F. *tiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *chañg, tsiañg*
P. } *chang*
S. }
M. } *tsang*
Y. }
K. *chang*
J. *chō*
A. *tröng*
Sinking Upper.

An account; a bill; a debt. To charge; to reckon up. *See* No. 409.

賬目 accounts.
賬項 entries of accounts; items.
賬單 or 賬目單 a bill; an invoice; a memo of accounts.
賬本 or 賬簿 an account book.
賬房 a counting-house.
賬尾 the balance of an account.
賬主兒 a creditor.
討賬目 or 收賬 to collect debts.
今日要討個賬兒 now I'll pay him out!
算賬 or 計賬 to cast up accounts; to settle up.
明天算賬 we will settle up to-morrow.
不算賬 not to be included in the account. Used in the sense of "that does not matter;" also in disparagement of people, as "he is of no account," and in many other ways.
欠賬 to owe money.
清賬 or 完賬 to clear off debts.
倒賬 to become bankrupt.
放賬 to give credit. Also, to pay interest.
賬務絆身 to be embarrassed with debts.
開花賬 to make out a flowery bill, *i.e.* charge for articles not really bought, or charge more than the proper market rates.

餦 1
415
R. 陽
See 張 Even Upper.

Cakes made of flour.

餦饊 cakes, buns, biscuits, etc.

張 1
416
R. 陽
C. *chöng*
H. *chong*
F. *tiong, t'iong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *ciañg, tsiañg*
P. *chang*
M. } *tsang*
Y. }
S. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *chō*
A. *tröng*
Even Upper.

To draw a bow; to extend; to stretch; to draw up, as a document. To proclaim to; to publish; to set out; to display; to boast. Numerative of tables, chairs, paper, documents, etc.

既張我弓 we have bent our bows.
張絃 to draw a bow.
天之道其猶張弓乎 the Tao of God is like drawing a bow,—the exalted are brought low and the lowly are exalted; alluding to the top and bottom horns which are thus made to fall and rise, respectively.
一張一弛 one bending, one relaxing (of a bow), *i.e.* work and play by turns.
張開 to open, as a door, etc.
張口 (or 嘴) to open the mouth.
有錢不買張口貨 people who have money don't spend it in buying "open-mouth goods," *i.e.* mouths to feed.
開張 to open out, as goods; to start or open, as a shop; to sell.
今天沒開張 to-day I have sold nothing.
亮張三天 to have done three days' good business.
張傘 to open an umbrella.
張揚 to spread about; to proclaim.
鋪張華麗 to make a great display of decoration.
具張 to draw up a document.
張掛 to hang up for display; to post, as a proclamation.
張羅故陷 to spread a net to entrap people.
張羅 to help; to lend a hand; to attend to, as guests; to tender, as for a contract; to cast about, as for employment, or to raise money.

Digitized by Google

張[1] 416

鬚眉畢張 every hair of beard and eyebrows made to stand out, *i.e.* minute delineation. Used figuratively of delineation of character.
張大 to hold one's head high; to be arrogant.
誇張 to boast.
乖張 cross-grained; unreasonable.
戾氣方張 the noisome vapour has just spread.
張仙 a demi-god who protects children from harm, and is much worshipped by the Manchus.
主張 to manage; to control; to be responsible for.
沒有主張 I have no help for it; I can do nothing.
向壳內張了一張 peeped inside the shell.
一張紙 a sheet of paper.
一張椅子 a chair.
張王李趙 Chang, Wang, Li, and Chao,—the four common surnames of China.
張冠李戴 Chang's hat on Li's head,—the wrong man.
張三李四 Chang the third brother and Li the fourth,—two common names used for anybody, as John Doe and Richard Roe in legal documents.
你說張家好, 我說李家好 you praising Chang, I praising Li,—each cracking up his own side.
張狂 insolent; overbearing.
張皇六師 maintain your armies in great order.
張惶 panic; in confusion.
張惶敗露 to fail in anything from nervousness, or want of resolution.
張貼 to post up,—as notices.
張致 to pose; to strike attitudes; to be affected.
張疑 to bewilder.
張法 a plan; an arrangement.
張大其詞 exaggeration; bombast.
張敞筆 the pencil of Chang Ch'ang,—of the Han dynasty, who was surprised by a friend painting his wife's eyebrows. Used in the sense of "conjugal familiarities."

漲[4] 417
R. 漾
See 賬
Sinking Upper.

To rise, as the tide. To overflow; to inundate; a freshet. To expand, as iron under heat; to go up, as prices.

水漲 the water is rising.
漲潮 flood tide.
潮漲 the tide is making.
漲起 to rise, as water.
漲滿 or 漲溢 to rise to fulness.
漲發 to rise, as the tide; to be high.
漲灘 to be left dry by a receding river or sea; foreshore.
漲破了 swelled and burst it,—as water in a jug expanding under frost.
春日漲雲岑 in spring, the clouds arrange themselves in the shape of mountain peaks.
紫漲了面皮 a flush overspread her face.
漲價 to rise, as prices; to be at a premium, as stock.
價錢要漲 the price will go up.
流質漲力 the elasticity of a fluid, a term in mechanics.
漲海 a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.

瘴 418

Same as No. 413.

徜[1] 419
R. 陽
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *ssiong*
W. *dziae*
N. *ch'oŋ*
P. *ch'ang, ts'ang*
M. } *ts'ang*
Y. }
K. *sang*
J. *shō, zō*
A. *ch'ŏng*
Even Irregular.

Irresolute.

徜徉 going to and fro; volatile; unsteady.
徜徉天下 to travel over the empire.

鞘[3] 420
R. 革
See 掌
Rising Upper.

The piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes. A part of a saddle. A patch.

打皮鞘 to put on a sole.
打個鞘子 to put a patch on shoes.

掌[3] 421
R. 手
C. *chŏng*
H. *chang*
F. *chiang*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsaŋ, chaŋ*
P. *chang*
M. } *tsang*
Y. }
Sz. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*
A. *chŏng*
Rising Upper.

The palm of the hand; the sole of the foot. A paw; a hoof. To rule; to control; to direct. *See* No. 2549.

手掌 the palm of the hand.
拍掌 to clap the hands; to applaud.
不信時, 與你拍掌爲定 and then if you don't believe me I will clap hands with you to clinch it. [Here follows a vow.]
合座鼓掌 the whole party clapped their hands.
和掌 or 合掌 to join the hands,—as in prayer. *See* No. 3945.
合掌已入聖流 merely folding the hands enrolls one among the faithful,—if it is done as an earnest of repentance.
看掌紋 to inspect the lines on the hand; to practise palmistry or chiromancy.
掌上扮 puppets formed by dressing up the hands.
打一把掌 to give a smack in the face.
一把掌, 將小乙打在一邊 with a smack in the face knocked the servant boy aside.
掌嘴 to beat on the mouth,—as recalcitrant or lying female witnesses.
眞如反掌之易 really as easy as turning over one's hand.
易如反掌 as easy as turning over the hand.
熊掌 bears' paws, considered a great delicacy, and one of the eight dishes specially set apart for the Emperor.
釘馬掌 to shoe a horse.
掌史 to be employed in the historical department.
掌管 or 掌理 to control; to direct.
掌事 to manage a matter.
掌櫃的 proprietor or manager of a shop; a shopman.
掌握兵權 to have control over the army.
掌囚 to superintend a prison; a gaoler.
掌刑的 the underlings who administer the bamboo.
掌簿官 the recording angel in the Chinese Hades.
職掌 to administer a post.

Digitized by Google

掌[3] 421

掌院學士 Chancellor of the Hanlin or Imperial Academy. There are two, one Manchu and one Chinese.
掌儀司 the Office of Worship, Ceremonial, and control of eunuchs, at Peking.
掌教 to direct and teach; the principal of a college.
王事鞅掌 toiling in the service of the prince.
仙人掌 hands of immortals, *i.e.* the cactus, especially certain kinds with flattened branches.
命掌六師 was charged with the command of the six hosts, *i.e.* the army.
掌上明珠 a bright pearl on the palm. *See* No. 2549.
掌理 to look after; to take charge of.
掌印 to be in charge of a seal.
掌印給事中 and 掌道御史 the senior Censors attached to a Peking Board and a province respectively. The junior Censors are not provided with seals.
掌稱 to handle the scales,—to weigh.

鱣[1] 422
R. vulgar.
See 嘗
Even Lower.

A large fish, described as having horns and a yellow body, and able to fly. Also called 黃鱣魚.

仉[3] 423
R. 養
See 掌
Rising Upper.

The surname of Mencius' mother.

丈[4] 424
R. 養
C. *chóng*[2]
H. *ch'ong*, *chʻong*, *chʻong*[2]
F. *tiong*[2], v. *tʻiong*, *tʻiong*, *taung*[2]
W. *dziae*
N. *dziaṅ*
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. *chang*[2]
K. *chang*
J. *chō*, *djō*
A. *tröng*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A measure of 10 Chinese feet = 11 ft. 9 in. English. An elder; a senior; one worthy of respect.

丈尺 measurement.
丈尺有數 the measurement can be ascertained.
丈量 to measure, as land, etc.
丈勘 to survey or measure out land, as in geomancy.
沒有丈量過 I have not measured it.
一丈長 ten feet long.
高三丈 thirty feet high.
老丈 an old gentleman.

丈[4] 424

吾丈 or 我丈 Sir.
大丈夫 a virtuous man; a hero; a great man.
方丈 one of the three Isles of the Immortals; a table overloaded with food; ten feet square; the abbot of a Buddhist monastery; the monastery itself.
丈人 an elder; a wife's father.
岳丈 a wife's father.
丈母 or 丈母娘 a wife's mother.
國丈 the Emperor's father-in-law.
丈夫 a husband; my husband.
丈夫子 male children; superior boys.

仗[4] 425
R. 養濛
C. *chöng*, *chöng*[2]
H. *chong*[2], *chʻong*[2]
F. *tiong*[2], *tʻiong*[2], *tʻiong*[2]
W. *dziae*, *tsiae*
N. *tsiaṅ*, *dziaṅ*
P.
M.
Y. *chang*
Sz.
K. *chang*
J. *chō*, *djō*
A. *tröng*
Rising Lower & Sinking Upper & Lower.

Weapons of war. To fight. To rely upon; to look up to.

兵仗 arms; weapons.
打仗 to fight; to be at war.
打勝仗 to win a battle.
打敗仗 to lose a battle.
接仗 to join battle.
操仗以戰 to drill in preparation for war.
得仗 to get an ally.
內仗 a palace guard.
仗劍 to grasp a sword; to trust to one's sword.
仰仗 to look up to; to rely upon.
倚仗 or 憑仗 to trust to.
仗人之力 to trust to human strength.
仗勢欺人 to trust to one's position to be able to insult people with impunity.
仗着本事 to rely on one's own ability.
仗着嘴 to rely on one's eloquence or persuasiveness.
仗着有錢 to rely on the fact of having money.

杖[4] 426
R. 養濛
W. *dziae*
F. *tiong*[2]
N. *dziaṅ*, v. *ziaṅ*
See 丈
Sinking & Rising Lower.

A staff; a stick; a coolie's pole for carrying; the heavy bamboo with which criminals are beaten, *see* 笞 No. 1958. To beat. To lean on.

枴杖 an old person's staff.
杖者 an old man, or one who uses a staff.

杖[4] 426

杖行 to walk with a stick.
杖朝 to walk with a stick at Court,—a privilege accorded to persons over 80 years of age. Hence, the term has come to mean 80 years old.
杖于鄉 one who uses a staff in his village; a village elder, or one over 60 years of age.
荷杖而歸 he shouldered his carrying-pole and went home.
執杖 to hold the staff,—as a chief mourner at a parent's funeral.
哭喪杖 the mourn-death staff, held by chief mourners as above.
杖頭空虛 the staff-top empty, *i.e.* poor or destitute, it being customary in former times to carry money at the top of the walking-stick.
錫杖 or 禪杖 the metal staff of the religious (Buddhist) mendicant, originally used for knocking at house doors. An abbott's staff or crosier, supposed to have the power to release souls from torture in the world below, and therefore carried at masses for the dead. Name of a hair-pin worn by pious old women. Sanskrit *khakkharam*. *See* No. 2620.
杖信 to trust to.
朋友相交所杖者信 mutual confidence is the bond of friendship.
笞杖 the light and heavy bamboos, as used for the flogging of criminals.
行杖 to administer a bamblooing.
杖枷 to bamboo and put in the cangue.
杖打 to bamboo.
杖責 a flogging with the bamboo.
杖責八十 to inflict 80 blows of the bamboo.
杖一百 give him a hundred blows.
臣先入杖後入獄 your servant is first beaten with the bamboo and then put into prison.
杖刑 flogging with the heavy bamboo,—(the 2nd of the five punishments,) of which there are five grades, from 60 to 100 blows.

Digitized by Google

CH'ANG.

昌[1] 427
R. 陽
C. *ch'öng*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ch'öng, ts'öng*
P. *ch'ang*
M. *ts'ang*
Y. *ts'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *hsöng*
Even Upper.

The light of the sun; shining; glorious; prosperous; good. To make prosperous. *See* No. 499.

昌明 bright; shining; resplendent.
昌盛 abundant; prosperous; having many descendants.
吉昌 well off; lucky.
光昌 splendid; brilliant.
順天者昌 he who obeys God, prospers.
其兆必昌 this omen is certainly a good one.
昌盡必殃 when good fortune is exhausted, then follows evil fortune;—alluding to the alternation theory of Lao Tzŭ, in which the Chinese believe so firmly.
禹拜昌言 Yü bowed when he heard the good words.
猗嗟昌兮 alas for him, so handsome and accomplished!
子之昌兮 how complete is your art!
克昌厥後 ensuring prosperity to your descendants.
昌大 increasing in greatness.
俾爾昌而大 may (the gods) make you prosperous and great.
百昌 all plants; all things; all creation.
百昌生於土而反於土 all things spring from the dust, and to the dust they return.
文昌 name of a constellation—part of Ursa Major—supposed to be the residence of 文昌帝君 the God of Literature, who is much worshipped by Confucianists.
文昌閣 a shrine dedicated to the God of Literature.

倡[4] 428
R. 陽 漾
See 昌
Even & Sinking Upper.

A leader; a guide. To lead; to introduce; to take the initiative.

倡率 to lead on, as troops.
倡導 to lead, or mislead.
倡一陣 to lead a troop.
倡亂 to head a riot.
倡言 to speak first.
倡隨 to lead and follow, as husband and wife.
倡始 or 倡端 to initiate; to originate.
首倡 the first to do anything; an inventor.
倡予和女 give the first note, and we will join in with you. (女 = 汝 you).
一人倡之百人和之 if one man leads, all the rest will follow.

倡[4] 428

Read *ch'ang*[1]. To sing. Interchanged with 娼 a singing-girl.

倡優 singers and actors.

唱[4] 429
R. 口
See 昌
Sinking Upper.

To lead in singing; to sing; to call out; to pass the word. Anciently applied to a division of the night watch, equal to one fifth of it.

唱曲 or 唱歌 to sing songs.
他會唱 he can sing.
唱兩句我聽 sing us a song.
唱出調 to sing out of tune.
唱法 style of singing.
唱本 a song book.
唱和 to sing a duet.
唱戲 to perform a play.
清唱 to perform as amateurs.
唱二簧 to sing slowly.
唱梆子 to sing rapidly.
夫唱婦隨 husband singing and wife joining in, *i.e.* harmony of husband and wife.
彈唱 to play and sing.
鳴鑼唱道 to sound the gong and call out to clear the road, as is done before the procession of a mandarin.
唱名 to call out names, as of visitors; to muster.
唱禮 to direct the ceremonial.
唱飯 to call out rice, *i.e.* to invite a departed spirit to come and eat, as is done near the graves of deceased relatives.

鯧 430

Same as No. 429.

娼[1] 431
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

A singing-girl; a prostitute.

娼妓 or 娼婦 or 娼女 prostitutes.
土娼 local prostitutes.
娼家 a brothel-keeper.
窩娼 to keep a brothel.
娼門 the family or descendants of prostitutes.
當娼 to be a prostitute.

倡[1] 432
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

To throw a cloak or other garment loosely over the body.

猖[1] 433
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

A herd of animals fleeing.

猖狂 mad; wild; boisterous; seditious.
猖魔神 raving mad; demoniacal.

菖[1] 434
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

The sweet flag. Also applied to other water-plants.

菖蒲 the calamus (*Acorus calamus*). Its leaves are hung on door lintels, in the shape of a sword, on the 5th of the 5th moon, the Dragon Festival, to ward off evil influences. *See* No. 7602.

See No. 432.

閶[1] 436
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

The gate of heaven, in recent times said to be kept by 關帝 Kuan Ti, the Chinese God of War. The palace gates of the Emperor are also so called. The west wind.

閶闔始升天之門也 the *ch'ang ho* is the first entrance gate to heaven.
排閶闔入幽谷 open the gate of heaven and enter into the dark valley.
閶門 one of the gates of Soochow city.

惝[3] 437
R. 心
See 昶
A. *söng (shöng)*
Rising Upper.

Alarmed.

惝怳 nervous and agitated.

Digitized by Google

yoń⁴ **淌** 438
R. 漾 See 唱 Sinking Upper.

Great billows; raging waves. Also read *t'ang*³.

淌眼淚 to shed copious tears.
淌水 to drip.
淌出水來 the water is leaking out.
淌汗 to drip with sweat.
淌溝 a gutter; a channel for water to flow off.

ṡoń² **嘗** 439

See No. 449.

ṡoń² **常** 440
R. 陽
C. *shöng*
H. *shang*
F. *siang*
W. *ziac, dziac*
N. *djoñg, dzoñg*
P. *ch'ang*
M. Y. *ts'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *sang*
J. *djō*
A. *t'öng*
Even Lower.

Constant; regular; frequent; usual. A rule; a principle. A long spear in war-chariots.

常時 ever; always.
常常 or 常日 constantly.
常常掛念 to constantly bear in mind.
平常 usually.
非常 unusual; out of the ordinary.
常人 an ordinary person.
常有 it often happens that.....
常看 to constantly read.
照常 according to custom.
如常 as usual.
常言道 it is a common saying that....
往常的事情 past affairs.
常飯 ordinary fare; pot-luck.
常服 ordinary clothes.
常規 a common custom; the ordinary practice.
常久 for a long time.
常事 every-day affairs.
可暫不可常 it can be so temporarily, but not for long.
五常 the five virtues, viz.: 仁義禮智信 charity (*i.e.* natural goodness of heart), duty to one's neighbour, propriety, wisdom, and truth.
常格 ordinary rules.
常造 a constant visitor.
常關 the native Customs,—as opposed to the Maritime Customs.
常稅 native Customs' duties.
常品 ordinary quality.
常在 constantly present.
常會 to meet constantly.
常價 current rates.
常愛 to be in the habit of.....

常² 440

常時頑的 a hobby; a favorite amusement.
常工 long term labourers.
常川 uninterruptedly, constantly.
常赦可原 and 常赦所不原 (offences) that do, and that do not, come within the terms of an ordinary act of amnesty.
不易其常 not to change old-established custom.
以此爲常 such was his common custom.
吾失我常也 I am out of my element.
用常之處 means which may be adopted,—the same being suitable to the circumstances.
物有常數.人有差錯 things have their appointed ends, and man is not infallible. [Of a breakage.]
純嘏爾常矣 may pure blessings be your lot!
無常 inconstant; irregular; used by the Buddhists in the sense of annihilation, death.
一旦無常萬事休 one morning comes annihilation, and all things cease.
無常一到.性命難逃 when a 無錫 Wu-hsi or a 常州 Ch'ang-chow man appears on the scene, it's all up!—used punningly by the Kiangsu people in reference to the truculence of the inhabitants of those districts.
無常鬼 the spirit of a living man, employed to arrest wicked spirits on earth and convey them to Purgatory, the ordinary lictors of the infernal regions not being able to stand the light of day.
無常心 not of constant heart,—said of one who can never stick to anything for long.
太常寺 the Court of Sacrificial Worship, at Peking.

ṡoń² **嫦** 441
R. 陽 See 常娥 A. *häng, t'öng* Even Lower.

Name of a lady who stole the drug of immortality and fled with it to the moon, where she was changed into a frog.

月裏嫦娥 Ch'ang O in the moon.

t'koń³ **敞** 442
R. 養 See 昶 A. *söng (shöng), hsöng* Rising Upper.

High, level land; a plateau. Open; spacious. To display. To burnish. [To be distinguished from 敞 No. 8970.]

高敞 a lofty, open spot.
寬敞 or 闊敞 broad; spacious.
一片敞地 a wide, open space.
處險不敞 a dangerous, narrow spot.
敞懷 or 敞心 to disclose one's feelings.
事還敞着口兒呢 still talking of this matter,—of which enough has been said.
敞着開兒 as much as one likes.
敞着開兒吃 to eat as much as one likes.
敞亮 open and bright; cheerful; well lighted and ventilated.

t'koń³ **廠** 443
R. 養 See 昶 Rising Upper.

A shed. A yard, or workshop. An office.

廠子 or 廠地 a yard,—as a carpenter's or bricklayer's.
草廠 a thatched shed.
蓬廠 a mat shed.
廠所 a station; a *dépôt*.
煤炭廠 a coal-yard, or coal-merchant's.
鑄錢廠 a mint for casting *cash*.
標廠 an office for selling lottery tickets.
關廠 a Customs' examination shed.
廠厦 side sheds, *i.e.* a verandah.
廠甸 former name of the tile factories (*Liu-li-ch'ang*), Peking.

t'koń³ **廠** 444

Same as No. 443.

t'koń³ **懾** 445

Same as No. 437.

t'koń³ **氅** 446
R. 養 See 昶 A. *söng* Rising Upper.

The downy feathers of a crane or other long-legged bird, used for trimming dresses.

氅衣 (or 服) a crane-skin robe,—worn by Taoist priests.
鶴氅 crane's-down,—like swan's-down.
披鶴氅衣 with my crane's-down cloak over my shoulders.

Digitized by Google

鶬 447 — Same as No. 446.

償[2] 448 — R. 陽 — C. *ch'öng* H. *shong* F. *siang* W. *dziac* N. *dzoñg* P. S. *ch'ang* M. Y. *ts'ang* K. *sang* J. *shō* A. *t'öng* — Even Lower.

To pay back; to indemnify; to make amends or restitution To fulfil.

償還 to pay back; to restore.
償錢 or 償債 to pay debts.
賠償 or 填償 to compensate; to indemnify.
償命 to give life for life.
殺人償命 take a life, give a life; a life for a life.
要我抵償 wants me to make good the loss.
償心願 to fulfil the desire of one's heart.
夙願難償 it will be difficult for him to fulfil his old desire.

嘗[2] 449 — R. 陽 — N. *dzoñg, zoñg* — See 常 — Even Lower.

To taste. To try. Past; formerly. Autumnal offering of first-fruits to ancestors.

嘗一嘗 taste it.
嘗一點兒 or 嘗一些 taste a little.
先嘗之 taste it first.
買一個嘗嘗 buy one to taste.
嘗試 to make trial of.
不敢嘗試 I do not dare to try it,—foreign medicine.
他嘗上過吊 he tried to hang himself.
他嘗尋過死 he tried to commit suicide.
未嘗 not yet tried; not experienced, etc.
惟予與女知而未嘗死未嘗生也 only you and I know that you have never lived and have never died. [女=汝 you. 而=爾 you.]
予未嘗不在, 客未嘗不從 [on such occasions] I was always there, always accompanied by a friend.
實未嘗於該船有所稽留 there has really been no detention of the ship,—in consequence of something which has gone before.
嘗聞 I have heard say, or 嘗思 it appears to me,—two phrases used at the beginning of essays.

嘗[2] 449 — 何嘗 a phrase used interrogatively, implying an answer in the negative.
何嘗有 or (in books) 何嘗有之 how have I got?—meaning that I have not got.
何嘗不是 how is it not so?—meaning that it is so.
何嘗病哉 am I ill?—meaning that I do not think I am.
嘗業 habitual occupation, or profession. Also applied to hereditary property.
禴祠烝嘗 [sacrifices in] summer, spring, winter, and autumn.

長[2] 450 — R. 陽養 — C. *ch'öng, chöng* H. *ch'ong, chong* F. *tiong, toung, tiong* W. *dziae, tsiae* N. *djiañ, tsiañg, dziañg* P. *ch'ang, chang* M. Y. *ts'ang* Sz. *tsang* K. *chang, chang* J. *chō, chō* A. *tröng, tröng* — Even Lower and Rising Upper.

Long, of time or space. Excelling; advantageous; profitable, as opposed to shortness. Used like 常 No. 440.

長久 or 長遠 (of matters only) for a long time; lasting; permanent.
這個人不能長久 this man cannot last long,—he will die.
長天 a long day; the whole day.
長夜 the long night; death.
僕將長往 I am about to start on a long journey, or one which will last a long time, *i.e.* to die.
長歸 the long return, or return after long absence; a term used for death, implying that it is merely a return home.
長生 long life; immortality. Used as a euphemism for coffins, death, etc.
長生不老 long life without old age,—the immortality of the modern Taoists, supposed to be attainable by means of an elixir, the secret of which has been lost.
長生術 the secret of immortality; the elixir of life.
長生菓 ground-nuts.
長壽 old age.
長命百歲 long life of a hundred years. Also used as a wish,—"may you have, etc."
長嘆 to draw a deep sigh.
長工 regular, as opposed to job, work.
門長關 the door is constantly shut.
長短 long and short; length; merits and defects.

長[2] 450 — 不說長短 without going into the rights and wrongs of the case,.....
長江 the long river; the Yang-tse.
長城 the Great Wall.
長舌 long-tongue; or 長氣 long-winded,—of great talkers.
長虫 serpents.
長兵 long weapons, as spears, etc.
長毛賊 or 長髮賊 long-haired rebels; the T'aip'ings.
一尺濶三尺長 one foot broad by three in length.
處長 an excess; a constant resort.
長處 good points; good qualities.
論人所長 to speak of what people excel in, or their good points.
各有所長 every man has his strong point.
一無所長 without a single good point.
以才品見長 to excel by one's talents.
文武兼長 excelling both as civilian and soldier.
但樸訥, 無他長 only straightforward, with no other recommendation.
計長三千兩 reckoned the profit at *Tls.* 3,000.
長班 a servant.
長鮮 lictors. *See* 佳 No. 1174.
長行 a long journey.
長綁襪 long white gaiter-socks, reaching to the knees.
長腰 long-waisted.
長口 loquacious.
長史 the Remembrancer of a Prince's Palace.
長於 skilful or clever at.....
長材 good abilities; talent.
長形帶圓 long and round shaped,—oval.
長葫蘆兒 a long gourd,—oval.
長矛 or 長槍 a spear.
長策 a permanent occupation.
長長的 constantly.
長挑 tall and slender.
長臉 a long face.
長方臉 an oblong face.
長寒發冷 continuous cold fits,—a form of ague.

Digitized by Google

長[2] 450

長至日 the day of the summer solstice; the longest day.
日長至 the lengthening of days after the winter solstice.
長安居大不易 living at Ch'ang-an (the capital under the T'ang dynasty) is not at all easy,—it is too expensive. *See* No. 1174.
長安雖好不是久留之處 pleasant as Ch'ang-an is, it is not a place for always,—there is no place like home.

tšiaŋ[1]

Read *chang*[3]. Old; senior. To excel; to increase; to grow.

家長 the head of the family.
長子 the eldest son.
長房 the apartments of the eldest son; the eldest son.
尊長 an elder.
長兄 my elder brother; Sir.
保長 a headman; a *tipao*.
長妾 the senior concubine.
長吏 a senior petty official.
長輩 seniors; those of a generation above the speaker.
長弟 the eldest of one's younger brothers.
長幼爲序 precedence according to age.
年長一歲 one year older.
我比你長 I am older than you.
貴庚多長 how old are you? (To equals or superiors.)
生長 born and bred.
在上海生長 or 生長上海 born and bred at Shanghai.
長成 to have grown to be; to grow up.
長大了 has grown up,—to manhood.
大長了 has very much increased.
不長進 makes no progress,—in studies.
長芽兒 to bud; to sprout.
長價 the price has risen; to get worse, as an evil.
長辮子 to let the pigtail grow.
長癩 to grow mangy,—of dogs.
長樣 the appearance of a growing child; what one promises to be.
長見識 to increase one's experience; to widen one's views.

長[3] 450

長毛 to mildew.
長勁 to increase in strength.
長得好看 grown up very good-looking.
長蟲 it breeds worms, or moths.
此風不可長 this practice cannot be allowed to grow.
長人聰明 it increases one's intelligence.
你長他人志氣 you are magnifying the determination of others,—in order to escape having to do the thing yourself. *See* 滅 No. 7874.
君子道長 the Tao of the perfect man is prevailing,—while 小人道消 that of the mean man is passing away.
長落 the rise and fall of water.
長厚 generous; liberal.

Read *chang*[4]. A remainder; a surplus.

你看長這麼多 look! there is this much over.

tšiaŋ[1]

倀[1] 451

R. 陽
C. *ch'ang*
F. *t'iong, t'iong*
P. *chéng*
Y. *ts'ang, ts'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *chō*
A. *tröng*
Even Lower Irregular.

Groping about; not knowing the road. Madly; blindly.

倀鬼 the spirit of a person who has been eaten by a tiger. It urges the beast to devour others, according to the Chinese belief that those who have met a violent death may return to the world of mortals if only fortunate enough to secure a substitute. *See* 抓 No. 486.
倀倀然 bewildered; undecided.
倀蕩 a rash man; a blunderer.
倀倀乎其何之 where is he going rambling to in this aimless way?

tšiaŋ[4]

悵[4] 452

R. 漾 See 暢 Sinking Upper.

Disappointed in one's hopes. Vexed; dissatisfied.

悵悵然 very annoying.
悵望而不見 to look longingly but not to see; to be disappointed.
白雲悵瞻 to gaze upon the white clouds and long for an absent friend.
悵怏 disappointed.
悵惘 dejected: depressed; vexed.

tšiaŋ[4]

脹[4] 453

R. 漾 See 暢 Sinking Upper.

Confused; giddy. Large-eyed.

眼睛發脹 the eye has swollen up.

tšhoiŋ[2]

萇 454

R. 陽 See 長 A. *tröng, traing* Even Lower.

A kind of fruit called Carambola (*Averrhoa carambola*). The curious polygonal "gooseberry" of Canton, known as 楊桃, or more correctly 羊桃, willow-peach or goat-peach, respectively.

隰有萇楚 in the marsh grows the carambola.
烏萇國 a country of north-west India, called Udyana, and visited by Buddha. Known to the Greeks as Suastene.

tšhoiŋ[2]

蟐[2] 455

R. 陽 See 長 Even Lower.

An insect of the centipede family.

蟐蠶 a kind of centipede, supposed to get into the ear.

tšhoiŋ[4]

韔[4] 456

R. 漾 See 暢 A. *söng, tröng* Sinking Upper.

A case for a bow. To put a bow in its case.

虎韔 a case for a bow.

tšhoiŋ[4]

暢[4] 457

R. 漾 See 暢 Sinking Upper.

A broad, barren plot of ground. Name of a place in the old feudal State of 衞 Wei, now the north of Honan.

暢畝荒涼 the fields lie waste and neglected.

tšhoiŋ[2]

腸[2] 458

R. 陽 F. *tiong, v. toung* See 長 Even Lower.

The intestines; the bowels. Bowels of compassion; the feelings; affections.

腸子 the bowels.
大腸 the large or lower intestines, which the Chinese believe connect with the lungs.
小腸 the urinary intestines, supposed to join the heart and bladder.
臟腸 or 肚腸 the bowels; the intestines.
直腸 the rectum.
腸痔 internal piles.
羊腸 sheep's guts; winding; as a road; involved, as bad composition.
羊腸路 a winding path.
釀猪腸 to stuff pork sausages.
絞腸痧 to have griping pains; a violent colic.

Digitized by Google

腸[2]
458

好心腸 kindly disposed; feeling tenderly.
腸斷 heart-broken.
腸公主 an Emperor's sister,—under the Ming dynasty.
無腸公子 the bowel-less nobleman,—poetical name for a crab.
古道熱腸 polite and obliging.

tshoin
場
459

Same as No. 460.

tshoin
塲[2]
460
R. 陽
C. *ch'öng*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *tiong*
W. *dziae*
N. *dziaṅ*
P. *ch'ang*
M. } *ts'ang*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *chang*
J. *chō*
A. *tröng*
Even Lower and Vulgar Rising.

An area of level ground; an arena; a plot; a place,—under many significations. A job; a spell. Numerative of affairs. Also read *ch'ang*[3] in the north.

官場 the official arena; official life.
官場如傳舍 the official arena is like handing down a house,—one man goes out and another comes in.
法場 an execution ground.
文場 the examination arena, or hall.
進場 to enter the arena, *i.e.* be a candidate at one of the public examinations.
監場 to oversee or superintend an examination,—as the Fu-t'ai superintends the examination for 舉人 or graduate of the 2nd degree.
場期 the date of the examination.
場中 in the arena.
大場 the examinations for the 2nd and 3rd degrees.
小場 the examination for the first or lowest degree.
戰場 a field of battle.
屋場 the site of a house.
場院 a court-yard; a parade-ground; a winnowing-floor.
較場 a drill-ground, or parade-ground for troops.
禾場 or 穀場 a threshing-floor; a large concrete floor for spreading out grain to dry.
壇場 an altar in the open air.
開攤場 to open a gambling-house.
賭博場 a gambling-house.
是非場 a place or position in which it is difficult to keep out of hot water in consequence of constant fault-finding.
不要冷了場 don't let the place get cold,—strike while the iron is hot.

塲[2]
460

在塲 on the spot; *flagrante delicto*.
塲中作興 in the middle of what was going on to get elevated in spirits.
好住塲 a good neighbourhood to live in.
一塲大夢 [life is like] a great dream.
塲面 a stage; public.
不知塲面 not to know how to behave oneself.
通塲 right through: all; uniformly.
其塲面稍覺好看 on a somewhat higher level of respectability.
塲處 a pitch; a state of things.

tshoin'
暢[4]
461
R. 㬎
C. *ch'öng*
H. *'ch'ong*
F. *t'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ch'oṅg*
P. *'ch'ang, ch'ang'*
M. } *ts'ang*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *söng*
Sinking Upper.

Joyous; contented. Pleasant; exhilarating. Clear; perspicuous. Long.

暢快 pleased; happy.
懷暢 to feel light-hearted.
暢膽 bold; presumptuous.
暢叙 to have a pleasant conversation.
暢飲 to enjoy oneself over wine.
暢遂 things going according to one's wishes.
暢達 or 通暢 clear; perspicuous,—of style.
暢茂 luxuriant growth.
暢轂 long naves,—to the wheels of a war-chariot.
暢聆 to hear with pleasure.
暢壞 spoilt by pleasure.
暢滯 expansion and contraction,—degree of expansiveness, as of revenue, or of flourishing business.
暢旺 flourishing; prosperous.
暢月 the eleventh moon.

tshoin'
昶[3]
462
R. 養㬎
C. } *ch'ong*
H. }
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ts'iaṅ*
P. *ch'ang*
M. } *ts'ang*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *hsöng*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A long day. Bright; clear; transparent. Extended; filled. Interchanged with 暢 No. 461.

日昶 a long day.

tshoin'
鬯[4]
463
R. 㬎
C. *ch'öng*
H. *'ch'ong*
F. *t'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ts'oṅg*
P. *ch'ang*
M. } *ts'ang*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *chō*
A. *söng, tröng*
Rising Upper.

Sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs, one of which was turmeric. A bow-case.

鬯酒 mixed wine.
秬鬯一卣 a jar of herb-flavoured spirits made from black millet.
鬯草 aromatic herbs.
主鬯 the man who prepares the libations.
鬯茂 luxuriant, as the growth of plants.
鬯弓 to place a bow in its case.

CHAO.

tshau
召[1]
464
R. 嘯
C. *chiu, shiu*
H. *ch'au, sau*
F. *tieu, sieu*
W. *dziöe, ziöe*
N. *dziwa, ziwa*
P. *chau, shau*
M. *tsau, sau*
Y. *tsua, soa*
Sz. *chau, shau*
K. *chō, so*
J. *chō, shō*
A. *trieu, t'ieu*
Sinking Lower.

To call; to summon; to cite; to give notice.

召見 or 宣召 or 召對 to summon to court, or into the presence.
寵召 your gracious summons,—a polite phrase used in a note of thanks.
父召無諾 when your father calls, do not answer "yes, I'm coming,"—but go.
乃召六卿 thereupon he called together his six Generals.
召請 to invite.
徵召使來 to send for an officer to appear at court.
召租 to advertise a house to let. *See* No. 466.
召佃 to get a tenant.
召耕 to get a tenant to farm one's land.
二類相召 each entailing the other,—as its consequence; correlates.

Read *shao*[4] when used for 邵, an old city in Honan.

tshau
卲[4]
465
R. 嘯
See 照
Sinking Upper.

To prognosticate; to enquire by augury; to divine.

Digitized by Google

tsau
招[1]
466
R. 蕭
C. *chiu*
H. *chau*
F. *chieu, chiu*
W. *tsiöe*
N. *tsioa*
P. *chau*
M. } *tsau*
Y. }
Sz. *chau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *chieu*
Even Upper.

To hail; to beckon with the hand; to invite to come. To give notice; to proclaim. To raise; to excite; to levy. To confess.

招呼 to call to; to hail.
招手 to beckon; to hand over the goodwill of a business.
招工 to advertise for labourers; "labour wanted."
招租 to advertise property to let; "this house to let."
招牌 a sign-board; a shop sign.
招子 or **招帖** a hand-bill; a poster; a notice of a house to let.
不許招帖 stick no bills.
招充 to engage to serve, as an employé.
招親 to seek matrimonial alliance. Mostly used of the Imperial family.
招魂 to summon the spirit,—of a man who has died away from home. A religious ceremony performed by the family of the deceased.
招接客 to entertain guests.
招非 or **招禍** to invite misfortune; to bring evil on oneself.
自招 to bring upon oneself.
招兵 to recruit; to raise troops.
招鄉民 to raise a militia.
招財童子 the boy who brings wealth,—the favourite god of shopkeepers.
招船 to hail or signal to a ship.
招來 to summon or beckon to.
招風 to create a draught; to make a breeze.
招笑 to raise a laugh against.
招股 to invite subscriptions; to invite investments.
招考 to invite entries for the examinations.
招花惹草 alluring; enticing.
招議 or **招物議** to get oneself talked about; to make a public scandal.
承華簡相招 I have received your kind invitation.
招安 to proclaim an amnesty; to invite rebels to submit.
招入 or **招引** to introduce; to bring in, as a convert.
招搖 to cause a disturbance. Also, the star η in Benetnach in Ursa Major, *see* No. 12,918; and a Governor's standard, because ornamented with a figure of this star.

招[1]
466

招搖過市 to swagger through the streets.
招展 to wave about.
不招惹他 don't provoke him.
招架不住 unable to resist him; can't keep him off.
招認 or **招承** or **招罪** to confess; to acknowledge.
畫招 to sign a confession.
招認口供 to acknowledge the truth of the evidence.
自然招承 he will necessarily confess.
招定 to make a full confession.
招人恨 to be very unpopular.
招集公司 to start a commercial company.
招提 a Buddhist monastery; a home or shelter for monks.
招渡 a term used to denote a religious service or ceremonial performed on behalf of the dead.
招商 to invite merchants.
招商局 the China Merchants' S. N. Co.
招壻 the term for a marriage where the husband by special contract lives with his wife's family.
招覆 the re-summoning,—the continued examination of candidates whose names have not been struck off the list after the first day.

Read *chao*[4]. (In colloquial Pekingese.)

招呼不過來 cannot attend to them all; cannot get through it all.

tsau
沼[1]
467
R. 篠
See 照
K. *cho*, v. *so*
Rising Upper.

A fish-pond; a pool; a tank.

蓮沼 a water-lily pond.
池沼 ponds and pools.
靈沼 name of a famous fish-pond of **文王** Wên Wang.

tsau
炤[4]
468
R. 嘯
See 照
Sinking Upper.

An old name for a firefly; bright. A form of No. 474.

炤炤 brightly shining.

tsau
皽[1]
469
R. 蕭
See 昭
Even Upper.

The skin which grows over a scar.

tsau
詔[4]
470
R. 嘯
See 照
Sinking Upper.

To tell; to appeal to. To proclaim; to announce to the people, as has been the custom for Emperors since the time of the Han dynasty. To animate; to encourage. Name of a small state of the Laos people in the south-west of China, A.D. 850.

多瘠罔詔 multitudes are starving, with none to appeal to.
詔告 or **白詔** to proclaim, as the Emperor.
下詔 or **降詔** to issue or publish a proclamation.
皇詔 or **丹詔** or **敕詔** or **鳳詔** or **王詔** or **詔命** or **詔書** an Imperial mandate.
詔旨 an Imperial rescript, or decree.
恩詔 the gracious proclamation,—of his Majesty.
詔對 verbal commands delivered by the Emperor.
詔令奏議 mandates, orders, memorials, and decisions, *i.e.* official records of all kinds.
頒詔天下 to proclaim to the whole empire.
遺詔 the Emperor's valedictory Edict.
詔導 to give orders about; to direct.
詔子以義 he taught his sons their duty to their neighbour.
待詔 a Probationer of the Han-lin or Imperial Academy.

tsau
鉊[1]
471
R. 蕭
See 昭
Even Upper.

A large bill-hook, or sickle.

tsau
墜[4]
472
R. 嘯
See 照
Sinking Upper.

To dig up ground. A bank; a boundary.

墜壁 a boundary wall.

tsau
昭[1]
473
R. 蕭
C. *ch'in*
See 招
K. *so, cho*
Even Upper.

The brightness of the sun; luminous; effulgent; glorious. To manifest; to display.

昭明 or **昭著** clear; bright; luminous.
昭顯 famous; renowned; illustrious.

Digitized by Google

昭[1] 473

昭彰 to manifest.
耳目昭彰 known to ears and eyes, *i.e.* to all the world.
天眼昭昭 the eye of God sees clearly.
昭然如揭 as clear as if before one.
德音孔昭 their virtuous fame is grandly brilliant.
昭事上帝 intelligently (with enlightenment) serving God.
昭陽宮 or 昭陽院 the palace of the Empress.
昭陽如日 bright as the sun.
文王在上,於*wu*[1]昭于天 Wên Wang is on high, oh! bright is he in heaven.
明昭上帝 the bright and glorious God.
左昭右穆 on the left, *chao;* on the right, *mu.* The order of precedence used for the arrangement of Imperial ancestral tablets in the temple, by which the proper place or generation of each person is designated.
率見昭考 he led them before his father enshrined on the left.
昭君套 the band or cap without a top, worn by women,—named after the famous 王昭君 Wang Chao-chün of the Han dynasty, who was surrendered to the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu.
昭文帶 a pouch, slung over the shoulder, for carrying despatches, etc.
昭雪 satisfactory settlement; satisfaction in full.
昭傳 to narrate clearly.
昭昭 patent; manifest.

照[4] 474

R. 囗
C. *chiu*
H. *chau*
F. *chieu*
W. *tsiöc*
N. *tsina*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Sz. *chau*
Y. *chwa*
K. *cho*
J. *shō*
A. *chiu*
Sinking Upper.

To enlighten; to shine on; light; the reflection of light. To look at. To look after. As; according to; seeing that. A pass; a permit.

照臨下土 to enlighten the earth,—as the sun and moon.
晚照 the evening sun.
返照已殘 when they returned, the sun had already set.
火照 the light of fire.
照耀 bright light, as from the sun.

照[4] 474

執火照地似有所尋 holding a light to the ground as if looking for something.
照亮兒 to throw a light on.
照着他 give him a light; light him.
燭照 or 電照 to illumine, or cast light upon. A phrase used in petitions=deign to cast your eye upon this.
台照 for your Excellency to look at. A polite phrase used in letters, bills, etc.
高照 tall candles or lanterns used in temples or processions.
吉星高照 may a lucky star shine down on you.
手照 a light carried in the hand.
照明 to make manifest.
心照 to understand thoroughly.
心肝照見 his heart and liver are apparent, *i.e.* it is clear what kind of a man he is.
照鏡子 to look in a mirror.
照一照 take a look,—in the glass.
照臉 to look at oneself in a glass.
照水 reflected in the water.
照對 to reflect.
正照 a direct ray of light.
反照 a reflected ray.
照看 to look after.
照管 to manage; to superintend.
照應 or 照料 to take care of; to look after.
照顧 to pay attention to; to patronise.
係出失於照顧所致 it was brought about by want of proper attention.
垂照 to look kindly down on.
照相 or 照像 or 照影畫 to photograph; a photograph.
小照 a photograph.
寫照者 a portrait-painter.
存照 to keep as evidence,—as a counter-foil.
照日葵 the sun-flower.
照常 as usual.
照舊 as of old; as usual.
[The phrase 外甥打燈籠 nephew with a lantern=as formerly, as of old; the phrase 照舅 to light his uncle having the same sound as 照舊 as of old.]
照樣作 to make according to muster.

照[4] 474

照你說 according to what you say.
照算 to reckon accordingly, *i.e.* according to some previously-mentioned reckoning.
照抄 to make a copy.
照錄 to copy out.
照地 to view ground,—as an intending purchaser.
照則 according to tariff.
照數 according to the amount.
照行 to act accordingly.
照章 according to regulations.
照案 in accordance with case-law.
照址 everywhere.
照律 according to the Statute.
照式 according to muster.
照辦 to deal with in accordance with.....
照價 at the price.
照斷 to agree in the decision.
照收 to duly receive.
照理 rightly; honestly.
照得 Whereas, etc.—an opening phrase in despatches, proclamations, etc.
照會 a communication between military and civil officials, *e.g.* between a Brigade-General and a Prefect. The term agreed upon in the Treaty of 1842 for communications between foreign and native officials of equal rank. *See* No. 542.
照復 to reply to a despatch.
照請 to write and request that.....
照送 to forward in a despatch.
執照 or 照單 a pass; a certificate.
護照 a passport.
江照 a river pass.
照磨 Commissary of Records or Secretary,—in the yamêns of certain high provincial officials.
照廳 literary designation of the above.
照實 truly; in agreement with the truth.
照實話說 to tell the whole truth,—of an event, misfortune, or accident.

酌 475

See No. 2414.

Digitized by Google

tsʻiau¹
剿 476
R. 蕭
C. *chʻin*
F. *chieu, chʻieu*
W. *chʻiüe*
See 招
Even Upper.

To pare; to lop off. Bright; clear. A catch on a cross-bow. To encourage. To visit.

剿勉 to incite; to urge on.

tsʻiau³
勦 477
R. 效
See 罩
Sinking Upper.

Great; large; rank, as grass. Wrongly used for No. 495.

tsʻiau¹
朝 478
R. 蕭
C. *chʻin, chiu*
H. *chʻau, chau*
F. *tieu, tieu*
W. *dziöe, tsiöe*
N. *dzioa, tsioa*
P. *chʻau, chau*
M. *tsʻau*
Y. *tsau*
Sz. *chʻau, chau*
K. *cho*
J. *chō*
A. *trieu*
Even Lower & Upper.

The dawn; the morning; early, as opposed to **夕** No. 4110 and **暮** No. 8065.

朝暉 the morning; dawn.
朝夕 or **朝晚** or **朝暮** morning and evening.
朝來暮往 coming in the morning and going away in the evening; over and over again; often.
朝日 or **朝天** every day; daily.
朝朝來 he comes every morning.
一朝 one morning; suddenly.
朝暮人 a morning and evening person, *i.e.* one who may die at any moment.
不終朝 before the day was over.
用過朝飯沒有 have you had breakfast?
明朝 to-morrow morning; some day.
三朝湯餅會 the soup and cake feast on the third morning,—after a birth.
花朝 the 10th of the 2nd moon, when all flowers are supposed to open.
何謂朝三 what is meant by "three in the morning"? The phrase alludes to simple people who cannot see that 3 in the morning and 4 in the evening amount to the same as 4 in the morning and 3 in the evening.
朝鮮國 Korea. The term *Chao-hsien* (vulg. *Chʻao²-hsien*) was adopted towards the close of the 14th century, from the name of a district in the north-west of the peninsula, signifying the country nearest to the rising sun.

tsʻiau²
朝 478

Read *chʻao²*. The Court, so called because audiences are given in the early morning. A dynasty. To visit a father, or an elder. Towards; facing.

朝廷 the Court.
朝裏頭 at Court, at the palace.
上朝 to go to Court.
朝衣 or **朝服** Court dress.
朝臣 or **朝官** Court officials.
朝綱 Court etiquette.
整頓朝綱 to set the Court etiquette in order.
朝聘 to invite to Court, as sages used to be invited in ancient times,—with presents.
朝見 or **朝參** or **朝天** to have an audience of the Emperor.
坐朝 to hold an audience.
朝房 or **朝燕** ante-chambers to the Throne-room.
臨朝 to open the Court; to assume the reins of government.
侍朝 to assist at Court,—of officials.
輟朝 to close the Court, *i.e.* temporarily suspend all audiences, etc.
朝靴 full dress boots.
朝帽 or **朝冠** a Court hat.
朝衣大像 full-length portraits of ancestors in Court dress.
朝拱 standing as though at an audience.
本朝 the present dynasty,—whatever it may be.
清朝 the Chʻing dynasty; the present dynasty of Manchu Tartars.
天朝 the heavenly dynasty, *i.e.* China. This term has been in use for many centuries past.
朝號 the name or style of a dynasty.
轉朝 to change the dynasty.
朝代 a dynasty.
朝馬 to ride on horseback within the Imperial palace,—an honour conferred upon eminent officials.
朝考 the examination for admission to the Imperial Academy.
談朝政 to talk politics.
一朝天子, 一朝臣 every Emperor has his own set of ministers.
三朝元老 a high official who has served under three Emperors.

朝¹ 478

一品當朝 may the highest rank fall to my lot!—an auspicious inscription often seen on walls.
朝宗于海 to go to the Court of the sea,—as the rivers **江** and **漢** do. [**朝** was the spring, **宗** the summer appearance of feudal princes at the Imperial Court.]
朝上坡子走 go up the bank.
朝前一點兒 move forward a little.
朝後 move back.
志心朝禮 wrapped up in ceremonial,—as a priest.
朝斗母 to worship the goddess of the Dipper (Great Bear),—for long life.
朝議大夫 honorary title of the 2nd class of the 4th grade.
朝上磕 to *kotow* to an absent person.
朝陽 to look towards the sun, as phœnixes in ornaments. Also, the name of the south gate to the Tartar city of Peking, usually called **前門**. *See* No. 12,883.
兩脚朝天 feet uppermost.
朝天鐙 an equestrian feat in which the rider lies on his back on the horse, and finally throws his legs into the air. Also, stirrups turned bottom upwards, carried in wedding processions.

tsʻiau²
嘲 479
R. 肴
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau, ssau*
F. *tieu, chau*
W. *tsiöe*
N.v. *tsöü, tsoa*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *tō, chō*
A. *dieu, chau*
Even Upper.

To ridicule; to jest at; to jeer at; to abuse.

白嘲 a pasquinade.
嘲笑 to jeer at.
嘲罵 to rail at; to abuse.
執螔蜓而嘲龜龍 he held up a moth and a dragon-fly and jeered at the tortoise and dragon,—for they could neither of them fly, big as they were.
嘲謔 to ridicule.
嘲風弄月 to sport with the wind and play with the moon,—to be a pleasure seeker.

See No. 2394.

tshoʻ²
着 480
tshoʻ²*
燶 481
R. 藥
See 着
Entering Upper.

To set fire to; to blaze up.

一燒就燶 merely light it and it will burn up.
點燶了燈 the lamp is lighted.
火燶了 the fire has caught.

Digitized by Google

tʻsiok
𪜈[1*]
482
R. 藥
F. *chʻiok*
See 酌
Entering Upper.

Name of an ancient city in the State of 濟 Chi, the modern 濟南府 Chi-nan Fu in Shantung.

tsʻiok
著
483

See No. 2566.

tsau'
爪[3]
484
R. 巧
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*
F. *chau*
W. ʻ *tsoa*
N. ʻ
P. *chau, chwa*
M. *tsau, tswa*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *trau*
Rising Upper.

Claws of animals; talons of birds. Feet. To scratch. To hold in the claws or fingers. Servants; attendants. Radical No. 87.

爪子 a claw.
予王之爪士 we are the taloned soldiers of the king.
爪牙 talons and teeth; tooth and nail; servants; soldiers.
予王之爪牙 we are the claws and teeth of the king.
天子坐殿上,爪牙森立 the Son of Heaven sitting on his throne, surrounded by hosts of attendants.
爪翼 claws and wings, *i.e.* attendants.
裹爪 to bind a girl's feet.
狐爪皮 fox-claw skin,—an inferior kind of fur.
鷹爪花 hawk's-claw flower (*Artabotrys odoratissimus*).
買辦爪 the steward's claw, *i.e.* the assistant who makes the market purchases.
虎爪 tiger-claws,—a kind of shears.
爪撓 to scratch.
爪破 or 爪爛 to scratch raw, or tear to pieces.
一爪蕉 a bunch of bananas or plantains.

tsau'
帟[3]
485
R. 巧
See 爪
Rising Upper.

To cover the head.

帟頭巾 a turban worn chiefly by natives of Amoy and the neighbourhood. Its use is said to have originated in a desire to hide the queue when first imposed upon the people by the Manchu Tartar or present dynasty.

tsau'
抓
486

Same as No. 2685.

tsau'
笊[4]
487
R. 巧效
F. v. *chia*
See 爪
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A bamboo skimmer; a ladle. A nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one in a tree. *See* 巢 No. 520.

笊籬 a wire ladle.

tsau'
找[3]
488
R. 廾 v. 爪
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*
F. *chau*
W. *tsa, tsoa*
N. *tsoa*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Sz. *chau, tsau*
Y. *tsoa*
J. *ka, ge*
A. *hwa, trau*
Even Lower v. Rising Upper.

To seek; to look for. To change, as money. To repay; to make up. [To be distinguished from 我 No. 12,680.]

找人 to seek for a person.
找他去 go and look for him.
找不着 I cannot find him.
找着了 I have found him.
找回來了 I have brought him back.
找門路 to seek an opening, or employment.
找尋 to seek for.
找錢 to change money; to give change.
找換 to change, as a money-changer.
找票子 to change a bank-note.
找出來了 he has changed it, as a note or draft. Also, he or it has been searched out, or is found.
找補 to supply the deficiency.
找足其數 to make up the full number, or pay the full sum.
找數尾 or 找還 to pay the balance of an account.
找項 a balance.
找拿 to go in search of.....
找頭 exchange (on money).
找死 to seek death,—to run into danger.
找錯兒 to pick a quarrel; to find faults.

tʻsiau
兆[4]
489
R. 篠
C. *chiu*
H. *chʻau*
F. *tʻieu*
W. *ʻdziöe, ʻdjiöe*
N. *ʻzioa*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *chō, djō*
A. *trieu*
Rising Lower Irregular.

An omen; a prognostic. A million. *See* No. 634.

兆頭 an omen.
吉兆 a lucky omen.
凶兆 or 敗兆 a bad omen.
預先之兆 a foreshadowing omen.
出了個兆 a sign has been given; an omen has occurred.
雪花飛六出,先兆豐年 when the snow-flakes have six petals, it is a sign of an abundant year.
我則泊兮其未兆 I am held fast, without any definite ideas.
一兆 a million.
兆民 the million people; the masses.
億兆之衆 the myriad multitude of the people.
售銀盈兆 he sold it for a million taels.
京兆 the millions at the capital; the capital.
京兆尹 literary designation of the Governor of the Prefecture of Shun-tʻien, in which Peking is situated.

tʻiau
𣚘
490

Same as No. 489.

tʻiau
𣚘[4]
491
R. 篠
See 兆
Rising Lower.

A bank around a grave; a boundary.

宅𣚘 the boundary of a grave.

tʻiau
旐[4]
492
R. 篠
See 兆
Rising Lower Irregular.

A flag with tortoises and snakes emblazoned on it.

旐旛 banners and streamers, as used in processions.
設止旐矣 the banner with tortoises and serpents was raised.
旂旐央央 his banners, with their blazonry of dragons, serpents, and tortoises, fluttered gaily.

tsʻiau
晁[1]
493
R. 蕭
See 朝
Even Upper & Lower.

A surname. Was originally 鼂, and is the old form of 朝 No. 478, *q.v.*

晁錯 or 鼂錯 the famous minister of Wên Ti of the Han dynasty, who was basely sacrificed by his master in the vain hope of checking a serious rebellion which threatened the existence of the dynasty. B.C. 155.

Digitized by Google

tsau⁴
櫂 494
R. 效
C. *cháu*
H. *t'au*
F. *chau*
W. *dzoa, djüo₃*
N. *doa*
P. *chau, ch'au*
Y. *tioa, tswah*
K. *to*
J. *tō*
A. *trau*
Sinking Lower.

An oar; a scull; a sweep. To row. Often written 棹.

櫂船 to scull a boat.
櫂槳 to row an oar.
出力櫂 row harder.
櫂過海 row across the river. *See* No. 3767.

tsau⁴
罩 495
R. 效
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*
F. *tau*
W. N. *tsoa*
P. M. *chau*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *tō, chō*
A. *trau*
Sinking Upper.

A basket, used to catch fish by placing it over them on the mud, after which they are taken out with the hand through a hole in the inverted bottom. A cover; a shade; a veil; a pall.

罩魚 to catch fish in a basket.
烝然罩罩 in multitudes they are taken under the baskets.
鷄罩 a chicken coop.
轎罩 a cover for a sedan-chair, to keep it clean.
罩兒 or 罩子 a cover; a shade.
燈罩 a lamp-shade.
罩面布 a veil, as worn by foreign ladies.
罩衣 a cloak, or hood.
罩棺 a pall.
罩眼法兒 trick of covering the eyes,—of the lookers-on; sleight of hand.

tsau⁴
簀 496

Same as No. 495.

tsau⁴
燶 497
R. 效
C. v. *cháu*
See 櫂
Sinking Lower.

To fry. A blazing fire.

油燶 to fry in oil.
燶到脆 fry it crisp.

tshau⁴
趙 498
R. 篠
N. *tsioa*
See 兆
Rising Lower Irregular.

To hasten to; to visit, as vassals their suzerain. Name of an ancient feudal State. A surname;—it stands first in the 百家姓 *Family Names* because it was the surname of the Emperor who founded the Sung dynasty, A.D. 960, about which time the *Family Names* was compiled.

趙 498
趨趙 to hasten to.
明日奉趙 I will return it to-morrow,—as a borrowed book.
趙久 a good while.

Read *t'iao*⁴.

其鎛斯趙 they ply their light hoes on the ground.

tsau⁴
肇 499
R. 篠
C. *shin²*
H. *shau²*
F. *tieu²*
W. *dziöc*
N. *zioa*
P. *chao²*
M. *sau²*
Y. *tsun*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *chō, djō*
A. *trieu²*
Rising Lower Irregular.

To begin; to found; to devise. At first. To strike. To perfect. Used for 兆 No. 489. Also read *shao*⁴.

后稷肇祀 Hou Chi founded the sacrifice.
肇敏戎公 you have begun earnestly displaying your merit. [戎公＝汝功.]
德肇其昌 the virtue (of his forefathers) laid the foundation of his prosperity.
肇允彼桃蟲 at first, it seemed to be a wren.
肇端 the original scheme, plan, or institution.
肇緒 the beginning.
肇興 to initiate; to inaugurate.
肇十有二州 at first, there were twelve divisions, or provinces, of the empire.
肇釁 or 肇亂 to stir up trouble; to get up a row. *See* No. 1985.
蒭本肇末 to order the essentials so as to make perfect the accessories.
肇訟 to go to law.

tsau⁴
肇 500

Same as No. 499.

kyau¹
啁 501
R. 肴 尤
N. *tsöü*
See 嘲 周
A. *dieu, chau*
Even Upper.

To boast; to chatter. Interchanged with 嘲 No. 479.

啁啁 or 啁啁聲 the twittering of birds.

Read *tao*¹.

嘐啁 talkative.

tshau²
櫜 502
R. not in Chalmers. Williams says used for 巢剿
Irregular.

A raised hut from which to watch crops. A basket for catching fish; to drag a net.

Read *chiao*³. To execute; used with No. 1360.

命櫜絕而不長 he ordered them to be executed and not to be allowed to grow up,—as the children of rebels.

叉 503

Same as No. 484. [To be distinguished from 叉 No. 186.]

CH'AO.

tshau¹
弨 504
R. 蕭
See 釗 昭
A. *chieu, dieu, sieu*
Even Upper.

The recoil of a bow when the arrow is released. An unbent bow.

大弨 a large bow.

tshau¹
怊 505
R. 蕭
See 超
Even Upper.

To be grieved. Extravagant.

怊悵 overcome with grief.

tshau¹
超 506
R. 蕭
C. *ch'in*
H. *ch'au*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *ch'iöc*
N. *ts'ioa*
P. *ch'ao*
M. *ts'au*
Y. *ts'oa*
Sz. *ch'au*
K. *ch'o*
J. *chō*
A. *sieu*
Even Upper.

To leap over. To go before; to excel. To promote. To save; to release. Content.

挾泰山超北海 to take Mt. T'ai under one's arm and leap over the North Sea,—impossible.
超凡 or 超群 or 超常 out of the common run; unusual.
超卓 very clever, or accomplished.
超越 excelling; ahead of.
乃愈見莊子之超空耳 thereby making Chuang Tzŭ's pre-eminence all the more conspicuous.
天生超性 a born genius.
超等 first class,—in the honours' list, etc.
超特壹 first-class, better than that, and best of all,—the order of the Chinese and English being inverted.
超升 to promote rapidly,—in the public service.
超拔 to save; to rescue.
超生 to save from death.
超化 to escape from the endless circle of transmigration.
超度 or 超幽 to save the souls of deceased friends, *i.e.* secure to them pleasant times in the world below, by masses and other Buddhist ceremonies.
超然臺 the Tower of Contentment,—a name given by Su Tung-p'o to a favourite

Digitized by Google

超[1] 506

resort, as he explains it 以見予之無所往而不樂也 meaning "I never go there without being happy."

超手 to fold the arms,—by thrusting the hands into the sleeves.

賣超手 to have nothing to do; to be on the loaf.

超豁 to open a way for; to make it easy for.

吵[3] 507 tshau,
R. 肴巧
F. *ch'ao, ch'a*
See 抄
A. *jieu*
Rising and Even Upper.

A clamour; an uproar. To wrangle; to make a noise. To annoy.

吵鬧 to brawl; to make an uproar.
相吵 to quarrel.
吵嚷 to dispute in an angry tone.
嘈吵 to make a row.
吵人耳 to deafen with noise.
大吵一場 a great hubbub.
作吵 to cause a disturbance.
吵吵 wrangling.

Read *miao*[4]. The cry of pheasants and other fowl.

抄[1] 508 tshau,
R. 肴效
C. *ch'áu*
H. *ts'au*
F. *ch'au*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'oa*
P. *ch'au*
M. *ts'au*
Y. *ts'oa*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *sau*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To seize; to take. To ladle out. To search; to confiscate; to put an execution into a house. To copy out. Wholesale.

抄拏 to seize; to grab.
抄搶 to ransack; to loot.
抄錢用 to embezzle money.
匙抄 a spoon.
抄家 to confiscate the property of any person. *See* No. 4545.
抄佔 to confiscate.
攻抄 to attack and surround.
抄化 to beg for subscriptions,—as a priest.
抄錄 or 抄寫 or 抄謄 or 抄繕 to copy documents.
抄白 to make a copy, as opposed to the original. Chiefly of deeds or official papers.
抄案 to take down the evidence in a case.
把他抄起來 copy it out.
手抄 rough, or hastily-taken notes.
抄批語 to copy out an order of court.

抄[1] 508
抄覽本 to copy favourite pieces into a book; to copy or crib from others at examinations.
抄陳文 to send in old matter as one's own original composition,—at the public examinations.
京抄 copies from the capital,—a name for the *Peking Gazette*.
洋貨抄莊 a wholesale warehouse for foreign goods.
抄奉 to have received a.....of which the following is an exact copy.
抄發 to send a copy to a subordinate.
抄呈 to hand a copy to,—a superior.
抄稿 to copy a draft; to make a fair copy.
抄送 to send a copy of.
抄附 to append a copy of.
抄給 to give a copy of.
抄單 a copy of a paper.
抄莊 variously explained as (1) a wholesale house, and (2) a house selling genuine imported goods.
抄本兒 a manuscript copy of a book.
抄電 to submit a copy for the inspection of.
抄示 to send copies for the guidance of.....
抄摺 copy of a memorial.
抄抄 to make copies,—a Peking yamên phrase. One or more of the 當月官 secretaries on duty at the yamên goes personally or by substitute each day into the Grand Secretariat, to take copies of all Decrees, Rescripts, or Memorials affecting his yamên, sent to that Department from the Grand Council.
抄着近走 to take the nearest way,—a short cut.

炒[3] 509 tshau'
R. 巧
F. *ch'a*
See 抄
Rising Upper.

To roast, as coffee. To fry.

炒栗子 or 炒風栗 to roast chestnuts.
炒茶 to fire tea.
乾炒 to fry dry, *i.e.* without oil or fat.
炒米 or 炒米花 to roast rice.
煎炒 to fry in fat.
炒肉 to fry meat.
炒勺 or 炒鍋 a frying-pan.

眇[4] 510 tshau`
R. 肴
See 抄
Even Upper.

To harrow.

眇田 to harrow a field.
帶水三眇 water and rake it thrice.

耖[1] 511 tshau`
R. 效
See 抄
Sinking Upper.

To harrow ground after ploughing. A harrow. To scatter seed.

舠[4] 512 tshau`
R. 效
See 抄
Sinking Upper

A vessel pitching and rolling.

風狂舟舠 the wind high and the ship pitching and rolling.

訬[3] 513 tshau`
R. 肴
See 抄
Even Upper.

To annoy. Graceful; nimble. Strong. Cunning. Used for No. 507.

訬擾 to disturb; to annoy.
訬輕 troublesome.
訬婧 graceful.
訬竦 high.

鈔[4] 514 tshau`
R. 肴效
F. *ch'au, ch'a*
See 抄
Even & Sinking Upper.

A document; a voucher; a receipt. Taxes. Money orders; money. Used for No. 508.

鈔項 or 鈔課 or 鈔銀 or 船鈔 tonnage dues.
稅鈔 duties on goods and tonnage dues.
苛鈔 to force the people to pay taxes; to squeeze.
鈔錢 paper money; cash notes.
小鈔 a note for less than 1,000 cash.
鈔票 government money orders.
放鈔 to lend money out at interest; to burn paper money.
費鈔 to lavish money.
吏鈔 the pay of clerks and petty officials.
關鈔 the Customs' revenue.

旐[4] 515 tshau`
R. 効
See 鈔
Sinking Upper.

To limp; to walk lame.

Digitized by Google

tsok
焯[1*]
516
R. 藥
See 酌綽
Entering Upper.

Light; bright.

焯爍 sparkling; glittering.

tsok
綽
517

See No. 2439.

tshau
朝
518

See No. 478.

tshau[2]
潮
519
R. 蕭
See 朝
Even Lower.

The tide, described as 地之喘息 the breathing of the earth. Moist; damp.

潮水 the tide.
潮長 the tide is rising. *See* No. 417.
落潮 ebb tide.
潮退 the tide is falling.
潮水滿了 it is high water.
潮滿時 or 潮平 at high water.
乘潮 to avail oneself of the tide; to take it at its flood.
順潮 with the tide.
逆潮 against the tide.
韓潮 the flow of eloquence in the writings of Han Wên-kung. So 蘇海 for that of Su Tung-p'o.
潮氣 damp air; exhalations from the ground. Also, impure; indecent.
正潮氣龍 he is a bawdy beast.
潮濕 or 發潮 damp.
潮蒸 to become damp and heated, as grain.
潮壞 damaged by damp.
死咁潮呀 very much in love with.....
潮海關 the Swatow Custom-house.
潮腦 camphor, because from 潮州. This term is confined to the north. *See* No. 398.

tshau
巢[2]
520
R. 肴
C. *ch'au*
H. *ts'au*
F. *chau*
W. *zoa*
N. *dzoa*
P. *ch'au*
M. *ts'au*
Y. *ts'oa*
Sz. *ch'au*
K. *so, ch'o*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sau*
Even Lower.

A nest in a tree, as distinguished from 穴 a nest in a cave or under shelter, and from 窠 a nest on the ground. A haunt; a retreat; a den. A kind of pan-pipe. Name of an ancient State.

巢窩 a nest in a tree.
雀巢 a bird's nest.
防有鵲巢 in Fang are the magpies' nests; or, on the embankment are the magpies' nests,—meaning in the trees there.
百鳥歸巢 all the birds have gone to their nests. Used of rural country, frequented by birds.
巢穴 a den; a lair.
賊巢 a robbers' den; a rebel camp.
巢居 to live; to dwell.
無巢穴 houseless; homeless.
毀巢 to break up a robbers' den, or a rebel camp.
南巢 the place where 湯 T'ang imprisoned 桀 Chieh, the last sovereign of the 夏 Hsia dynasty, B.C. 1766.
巢父 a legendary sage, said to have lived in a nest in a tree. On hearing of the offer of the throne to 許由, B.C. 2357, he at once washed his eyes and ears to prevent any defilement of his own senses.

tshau
巢[2]
520

tshau[3]
傑
521
R. 巧
See 巢
Rising Lower.

Tall, as a man. Small.

傑長大漢 a fine tall son of Han.
傭傑宇而處焉 he rented a small lodging and lived therein.

tshau[2]
漅
522
R. 篠肴
See 勦
Rising & Even Upper & Lower.

A lake in 合肥縣 in Anhui, which produces gold-fish.

tshau[1]
譟
523
R. 肴效
See 抄
Even & Sinking Upper.

To speak on behalf of another.

tshau[2]
轈
524
R. 肴
See 巢
Even Lower.

A turret or look-out on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.

tshau
晁
525

See No. 493.

tshau[2]
鼂
526
R. 蕭
M. *sau*
See 潮
Even Lower.

A marine animal, called 鼂鼃, said to sing at night and go into the sea by day. *See* No. 493.

tsoau
燶
527

See No. 509.

tsau
譟
528

See No. 11,810.

tsoau
櫂
529

See No. 494.

tsok tsoau
鷁
530

See No. 509.

tsau[3]
麭
531
R. 蕭 篠
See 招
Even (or Rising?) Upper.

Dried provisions taken for a journey.

CHÊ.

tsa[1]
傞
532
R. 麻
See 遮
Even Upper.

Firm.

傞儸 firm, but not virtuous. Artful; clever. Unauthenticated.

tsa[1]
嚓
533
R. 鴉
See 遮
A. *gie*, *sgia*
Sinking Upper.

To screen. Loquacious; babbling.

囉嚓 garrulous; a crowd shouting.

tsa[1]
蔗
534
R. 鴉
See 遮
K. *cha*
Sinking Upper.

The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), known as 甘蔗 sweet cane, or 竹蔗 bamboo cane, or 竿蔗 reed cane.

鐵蔗 iron cane, *i.e.* dark red cane.
蔗寮 sheds where sugar is made.
刻蔗 or 榨蔗 to extract the juice of the cane.
熟蔗 boiled cane, hawked about for sale.
蔗渣 or 蔗粕 the refuse after the sugar has been expressed; cane shreds.
顧倩之食蔗云漸入佳境 as Ku Ch'ien said of eating sugar-cane,—that he gradually entered the delightful region. (He began his cane at the top, or sugarless end, and ate downwards.)

tsa
樝
535

Same as No. 534.

Digitized by Google

蠪[4] 536
R. 陌 虫
See 摭
Entering & Sinking Upper.

A sort of grasshopper. A woodlouse; also known as 土鼈 ground turtle.

蠪蟒 a kind of serpent.

讋[1] 537
R. 藥
See 灼酌
Entering Upper.

To reprimand. To hope for. To deceive.

費周讋 to talk much and not convince.

鷓[1] 538
R. 鳥
See 遮
K. *cha*
Sinking Upper.

The common partridge, known as 鷓鴣.

遮[1] 539
R. 麻
C. *che*
H. *cha*
F. *chia*
W. *tsi*
N. *chö, tso*
P. *chê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *chie*
Sz. *chê*
K. *cha*
J. *sha*
A. *ʂgia*
Even Upper.

To cover; to hide; to screen; to intercept; to protect.

衣不遮身 his clothes do not cover his body.
遮身法 the trick of becoming invisible.
遮盖 or 遮蔽 to cover; to conceal.
遮護 to shelter.
遮掩 or 遮瞞 to hide from view; to conceal; to hush up; evasive; wanting in frankness.
遮滅 to eclipse.
遮醜 or 遮羞 to hide one's shame. The second is used for the pudenda.
遮不得 it cannot be concealed.
遮飾 to gloss over; to put in a false light; to disguise.
遮擋 to stand between; to take the part of; to impede.
遮攔 to screen off; to protect by an enclosure.
伏在遮堂背後 concealed himself behind the partition of the hall.
遮灰 to screen from the dust.
遮太陽 to keep off the sun.
遮陽 a projecting blind of a sedan-chair, to keep off the sun; the awning on a ship, etc.

遮[1] 539
雨遮 an umbrella.
周遮 discursive, of talk; widely-travelled, of a person who has been about a great deal.
遮住 shaded; intercepted, as light.

遮 540
Same as No. 534.

着 541
See No. 2394.

者[3] 542
R. 馬
W. *tsie, tsae, tsiae*
Y. *tsae*
See 遮
K. *cha*
Rising Upper.

A particle, defined as 語助 that which helps out language. In this sense it imparts various shades of meaning, adjectival, adverbial, etc., to words to which it is joined. Also, a demonstrative pronoun, for which No. 564 is now used.

昔者 or 曩者 formerly.
不念昔者 to think no more of by-gone days.
或者 perhaps.
壹者 once; this time only.
二者 these two,—as above.
始者不如今 our former relations were different from the present.
今者不樂, 逝者其亡 if we are not happy now, by and by we shall be dead.
再者 further,—as when beginning an additional argument.
茲者 now.
啓者 to begin,—a phrase at the beginning of letters, advertisements, etc.
敬稟者 respectfully to petition.
使者 a messenger.
觀者 a looker-on.
病者 a sick man.
愚者 foolish people.
死者 the dead.
從者 followers; disciples.
能者 men of ability.
刼財者稱爲强盜 those who carry off property are called robbers.

者[3] 542
凡爲地方官者 all those who act as local authorities, *i.e.* all the local authorities.
嗣後有案情似此者 henceforth, in all cases the circumstances of which resemble these.
中也者天下之大本也 a just medium, this is the foundation-stone of the empire.
不爲者與不能者之形何以異 not to do as compared with not to be able to do, wherein lies the difference?
須至照會者 a necessary-to-arrive communication, *i.e.* a despatch which it was incumbent upon the writer to forward. A phrase used, *mutatis mutandis*, at the close of various kinds of official documents.
銅斤者錢法之源 copper is the basis of our coinage.
彼姝者子 that lovely girl.
彼蒼者天 thou azure one, God!
其所爲使者 that which causes these things to be as they are, or brings about these phenomena.
不者且有火患 if you don't (do as I say), the result will be a fire.

著 543
See No. 2566.

酌 544
See No. 2414.

螫[1*] 545
R. 陌 虫
C. *shik*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *chê*
M. *tsê, sê*
Y. *shêh*
K. *sŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *t'ik*
Entering Upper.

To poison; to sting. Venomous. Oppressive. Also read *shih*[4*].

螫虫 a poisonous insect; the scorpion.
蠍子螫了 a scorpion has stung me.
螫着了 I have been stung.
螫了手 it has stung my hand.
自求辛螫 to go out of one's way to get a bad sting; to kick against the pricks.
毒螫 poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

Digitized by Google

tsa'
赭[3]
546
R. 馬
W. *tsi, tsiao*
Y. *tsae*
See 遮
K. *cha*
Rising Upper.

The colour of ochre; reddish brown.

赭石 hæmatite iron ore, used as paint.
代赭石 ore from **代州** Tai Chou in Shansi.
赭衣 reddish clothes, put on criminals at execution.
赫如渥赭 red as if I were rouged.
赭其山 made brown the hill,—by clearing it of trees.
赭色 orange-coloured.
赭寇 the T'ai-p'ing rebels.

tsa'
赭
547

See No. 685.

tsa'
䞐
548

Same as No. 685.

tsheh
轍
549

See No. 581.

tseh
折[2*]
550
R. 厂
C. *chyt*。*shyt*
H. *chet, shet*
F. *chiek, siek*
W. *tsie, zie*
N. *tsih, chêh zih*
P. *ṣchê, ṣshê*
M. *tsê, sê*
Y. *tsieh, hsieh*
Sz. *che, she*
K. *chöl, söl*
J. *setsz, zechi*
A. *chiet, t'iet*
Entering Upper and Lower.

To snap in two; to break off; to break up. To decide, as cases. To fold, as paper. To diminish; to deduct. To calculate. To set off against. To ill-treat. To sell or barter. To send. To extend. To reprimand. To reduce. Part of a coffin. An act of a play. [To be distinguished from 拆 No. 254.]

折不得 can't break it, or must not break it.
折斷 to break asunder.
折枝 to break off a twig.
折柳 to break off willow sticks, as for a fence.
折花 to pluck flowers. *See* No. 342.
無折我樹檀 do not break my sandal trees.
折一半 break off half.
各折其半 broke both of them into halves.
折毀 to break to pieces.
折損 to injure.
打折了 broken or snapped off.
打個折頭 to make a composition with one's creditors.
折中 to break in the middle; to strike an average; to decide equitably.

折[2*]
550

折中辦 to arrange a compromise.
折獄 to decide criminal cases.
推折獄才 celebrated for judicial acumen.
暫委甯波府代折代行 I temporarily appoint the Prefect of Ningpo to act for me.
折證 to act as umpire.
將一張紙折了一折 took a sheet of paper and folded it,—as required.
折角兒 to turn down the corner of a page. *See* No. 559.
將四書折一角 to turn down a page in the *Four Books*,—as is done by the Emperor for the examiners to choose a theme.
折價 to abate the price.
折扣 or **扣折** discount.
折還 to make a composition,—with creditors.
幾成折還 what dividend will you pay?
折增 to add, in calculating.
折合 or **折算** to calculate.
每疋折糧二石 each piece was valued at, or reckoned as, two piculs of grain.
折交 to pay in proportion to.
折收 to receive in proportion to, or so much per cent.
折銀 to calculate an amount of money.
折抽 to levy a proportionate tax.
人工折算賬目 to set off one's labour against a money debt.
將功折罪 to set off merit against fault.
折餉 or **折席** to take money instead of rations.
折磨 to ill-treat; worry; anxiety.
折兌 to sell; to barter.
折簡 to send a card to any one.
折節下交 to extend one's acquaintance among inferiors.
折節讀書 to go in for extensive reading.
面折 to personally reprimand.
折服 to reduce to submission,—by violence or otherwise.
曲折 to bend round; bent.
折墮 reduced to extremities; dilapidated.
折墮你 hang you!

折[2*]
550

折福 to cut short or discount happiness. A person's quota of happiness is a pre-ordained fixed quantity. It should not be used up too fast. To give a child food or clothes out of proportion to his social position is to "discount his happiness." A man who lives beyond his means "discounts his happiness," in which sense the term is used to others in reproach. It is used by oneself in humility, as on receiving an offer of something apparently too good: **折福折福** = it is more than I am entitled to, or as usually expressed **當不起**. *See* No. 3707.
折殺 or **折死** to cut short (one's happiness) and cause one's death,—as it is believed that excessive or undeserved honours may do, as above.
折搶 to tack,—as a ship.
折責 to be lenient in punishment; to let off easy.
一折 1 part in 10; 10 per cent; a part.
折散 to sunder.
折減 to rebate.
折變 or **折賣** to realise property.
短折 a short life; cut off prematurely.
折半 to reduce by half.
不能前進,只得折回 being unable to proceed, I was obliged to retreat.
折抵 to be a set-off.

tsheh
㮇[1*]
551
R. 雨 厂
See 跕浙
Sinking & Entering Upper.

To join a seam. To engrave.

㮇縫 to sew a seam; to join planks.

tseh
浙[1*]
552
R. 厂
C. *chyt*。
H. *chet*
F. *chiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *chê'*
M. *tsê*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *che, tsa*
K. *chöl*
J. *setsz*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

A river from which the province of **浙江** Chehkiang derives its name. It is said to mean "bore," and the river has been so called from the bore to be witnessed at Chapu.

門對浙江潮 the door looked out on the tidal bore in the Chê river.
浙海關 the Ningpo Custom-house.

Digitized by Google

哲[2*] 553
R. 厽
C. *chyt*。 H. *chet* F. *tick* W. *tsie* N. *tsih* P. *ȝhê* M. *tsé* Y. *chich* Sz. *tse, che* K. *chʻöl* J. *setsz* A. *triet*
Entering Upper.

Wise; discerning. To know intuitively.

明哲 wise; shrewd.
哲人 wise men.
或哲或謀 some have perspicacity, some have counsel.
世有哲王 for generations there had been wise kings.
濬哲 profoundly wise,—said of the Emperor Shun.
聖哲 intuitive wisdom,—of sages or prophets. Also used of the Emperor.
哲夫成城哲婦傾城 a wise man builds cities, a wise woman throws them down.

悊 554

Same as No. 553.

蜇 555

Same as No. 556.

蜇[4*] 556
R. 厽
C. *chyt*。 H. *chet* F. *tick*, v. *tʻa*ⁿ W. *tsie* N. *tsih* P. *ȝhê* M. *tsé* Y. *chich* Sz. *tse* K. *chʻöl* J. *setsz* A. *triet, triet*
Entering Upper.

To sting. A sting. A kind of crab.

蜇吻 to sting the lips.
海蜇 or 蜇皮 the dried skins of various sorts of jelly fish or 水母.

鞢[4*] 557
R. 韖
See 製
Sinking Upper.

A scabbard; a case for a knife. Soft leather.

斮[1*] 558
R. 覺
See 捉
Entering Upper.

To cut in twain.

斮鱗 to scale fish.
斮朝涉之脛 [The tyrant Chou Hsin] cut off the legs [of an old man and a boy] who were crossing the ford in the morning,—to see if it was true that only young people had marrow in their bones.

摺[2*] 559
R. 葉
C. *chyp* H. *chap* F. *chick* W. *tsie* N. *tsich* P. *ȝhê* M. *tsé* Y. *chich* Sz. *che, tse* K. *söp, chöp* J. *shō* A. *têp*
Entering Upper.

To fold; to double up. A state paper. To bend.

摺紙 to fold paper.
摺扇 a folding fan, as opposed to a round fan.
摺疊 to fold up, as clothes.
摺子 a memorial to the Throne; any small folded paper or parcel.
摺奏 or 奏摺子 to memorialise the Throne.
摺畧 a digest; a précis.
手摺 notes; memoranda.
遞遺摺 to send in a deceased statesman's valedictory memorial,—to the Emperor.
摺差 a courier.
摺腰 to bend the back,—which T'ao Yüan-ming said he would not do for five pecks of rice, the salary of a magistrate.
摺腰申謝 to make a bow and return thanks.
摺角 to turn down a leaf; to make dogs' ears. *See* No. 550.
不要摺 do not fold it.
摺兒 a fold.
摺稿 the text, or draft, of a memorial.
摺開 to submit correspondence etc., to a superior.

蟄[2*] 560
R. 緝
C. *chêt*, H. *chit*, *chi*ʔ F. *tik*, W. *dzai*, v. *dzi*, *dzöe*, N. *tsih, dzih* P. *ȝhĕ, ȝhê* M. *tsz*, Y. *tsz*ʔ K. *chʻip* J. *chū* A. *trêp*,
Entering Lower.

To hibernate; to become torpid. Hidden away; quiet. To cluster.

驚蟄 arouse the torpid,—the third of the twenty-four solar terms, from March 5th to 20th. Insects are then roused from their winter quarters, and the spring equinox is at hand.
蟄蟲 insects that have become torpid.
宜爾子孫蟄蟄兮 it is right that your descendants should be in swarms.
蟄獸 the hibernating animal,—the bear.

謫[4*] 561
R. 葉
See 慴
A. *têp*
Entering Upper and Lower.

To mimic what others say. Talkative.

柘[4] 562
R. 禸
H. *cha, chak, chit*, W. *tsiʔ, ziʔ* M. *tsê, tsa* See 遮 K. *cha*
Sinking Upper.

The *Cudrania triloba, Hance*, a thorny tree about 15 feet in height, bearing an orange-coloured fruit with a milky juice. The leaves are used for feeding silkworms when mulberry-leaves are scarce. Also read *tsa*[4].

拳柘 a small, thorny variety of the above, on which silkworms also feed.
攘之剔之,其檿其柘 he hewed and thinned the wild mulberry-trees.

斫[1*] 563
R. 龠
C. *chök*, *tök*。 H. *chok, tok* F. *chʻiok, tauk* W. *cia* N. *tsoh, tsiah* P. *choʔ, toʔ* M. *tso, tsʻo* K. *chak* J. *shaku* A. *chök*
Entering Upper.

To cut with a sword; to chop off; to amputate.

這[4] 564
R. 禸
C. *che* H. *ʻche* F. *ʻchi, ʻchia* W. *chu*, *ciüe*, N. *chö* P. *chê*, v. *chei* M. *tsê* Y. *chiei* Sz. *chê* K. *cha* J. *sha* A. *gia, ȝgien*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

This, as opposed to 那 No. 8090; here.

這個 this.
這個人 this man.
這個女人 this woman.
這裏 in this; here.
這邊 this side; here.
這兒 here.
這兒的人 the people of this place.
這等 this kind.
這樣 this fashion; in this way; thus; this kind.
這件事 this affair.
這是 this is (of persons or things).
這時候 this season; now.
這麼着 thus.
這麼下雨不止 such incessant rain.
這還了得麼 can this be allowed to be so?—meaning that it cannot.
這一層 this particular occasion.
這日 one day.
這地 here; thus.
這幾是 there! that's enough! that'll do!

Digitized by Google

車 4* 565
R. 葉
See 輒
Entering Upper.

Long ears, which are considered to be a sign of wisdom.

輒 4* 566
R. 葉
C. *chyp*$_5$
H. *chap*
F. *tiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *çhê*
M. *ts'ê*
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'e*
K. *ch'öp*
J. *chō*
A. *triep*
Entering Upper.

The sides of a chariot where the weapons are carried. Unceremoniously; abruptly. A disease of the feet.

輒敢如此 I ventured to act thus,—on my own responsibility.
輒然 hastily; suddenly.
輒足長坐 to sit all day with even feet,—that is with neither foot in front of the other, like a statue.

輒 4* 567

Same as No. 566.

懾 4* 568
R. 葉
C. *shyp*$_5$, *nyp*$_3$
H. *ch'ap*$_3$, *chap*$_3$
F. *niek*$_3$
W. *sie*$_3$
N. *hsih*, *hsieh*
P. *shê*^{3}, *chê*^{3}, *nie*^{3}
M. *sé*, *tsz*
Y. *nieh*
K. *söp*, *chöp*
J. *shō*
A. *ñiep*
Entering Upper Irregular.

Afraid; pusillanimous. To subdue; to influence.

懾慴 cowardly.
懾服人心 to win people's hearts.

攝 1* 569
R. 葉
See 攝 or the upper series form of 涉
Entering Upper.

The branches of a tree swaying in the wind. A sort of vine or creeper.

楓攝攝 the maple waving in the wind.
攝虎藥 a trailing plant that runs over trees.

襵 1* 570
R. 葉
See 褶 摺
Entering Upper.

A fold or plait in a skirt.

打襵子 to make a plait,—in a skirt; to fold the skirt over.
百襵裙 a heavily-plaited skirt.

躡 4* 571
R. 葉
See 躞
Entering Upper.

An old name for a hog.

喆 572

Same as No. 553.

牒 4* 573
R. 葉
See 牒
Entering Lower.

To slice off meat; to mince. To hash. A hash of mutton, beef, and fish.

CH'Ê.

車^1 574
R. 麻魚
C. *ch'e*, *köü*
H. *ch'a*, *ki*
F. *ch'ia*, *kü*
W. *ts'i* } *cü*
N. *ch'ö*, *ts'o* }
P. *ch'ê* }
M. *ts'ê* } *chü*
Y. *ch'iei* }
Sz. *ch'e* }
K. *ch'a*, *kê*
J. *sha*, *kio*, *ku*
A. *hsa*, *kï*
Even Upper.

A wheeled vehicle; a carriage; a cart; a barrow. The chariot or rook in Chinese chess. To cut. This character is read either *ch'ê*^{1} or *chü*^{1}, the latter mostly in the book language and only when a noun, the former in speaking. As a surname, always *ch'ê*^{1}; as a piece in chess, always *chü*^{1}.

車子 or **小車子** a wheelbarrow.
一輛車 one cart.
車輛 carts.
車夫 or **車戶** or **趕車的** or **車仗人** carters.
車幔 or **車帷** the front screen or curtain to a cart.
車棚 the awning stretching out in front of a cart.
車弓 the arched top to a cart.
車圍 the covering put over a cart to preserve it.
車箱子 the inside of a cart.
車沿子 or **車轅子** the shafts of a cart.
車轅兒 the shaft-board of a cart.
車輪 or **車轆轤** cart-wheels.
單套車 a one-horse cart.
車脚 or **車價** or **車錢** cart-hire.
大車 or **長車** a waggon. The former is also used for a "chief engineer."
其書五車 his works would fill five carts,—said by Chuang Tzŭ of Hui Tzŭ.
賃手車一輛 hired a wheelbarrow.
火輪車 or **汽車** a railway-train.

車^1 574

兵車 or **戎車** a war-chariot.
王姬之車 the carriage of the king's daughter.
風車 a windmill; a whirligig.
滑車 a pulley.
滑車架 a pulley-block.
指南車 south-pointing chariot,—said to have been given by **周公** Chou Kung, B.C. 1110, to certain envoys from the extreme south, in order to guide them back to their homes. An old name for the mariner's compass.
棄車殺將 sacrifice the chariot in order to slay the general, *i.e.* sacrifice a rook to secure a mate. *Cf.* a sprat to catch a salmon. [The "chariots" on one side are **車**, on the other **俥**.]
公車 name of an office under the Han dynasty, in charge of Memorials, Rescripts, etc.
公車北上 he has gone to Peking to compete for the third degree.
副車 the supplementary list of successful candidates.
車渠 mother-of-pearl. *See* No. 575.
車颺 to winnow.
牙車 or **車頰骨** the jaw-bone.
車牀 or **車架** a turner's lathe.
車玉 to cut jade or polish gems.
旋車光 to polish on a lathe.
三車 the three carts, or three conveyances across the Sañsara to the shores of Nirvâna. These are severally drawn by sheep, deer, and oxen, allegorically representing the saving power of the three degrees of saintship. Sanskrit *Triyâna*. *See* No. 770.
車前草 the plant before the cart,—*Plantago major*, L.
車馬臨門 carriages and horses at the door,—a rich man.
敢扳車駕 I venture to drag your chariot,—to my house. Used in invitations.
下車伊始未及周知 the incoming official has not yet put himself *au courant* with his business.
車水 to work an irrigating wheel.
車魚 the pomfret,—a fish found at Ningpo.

Digitized by Google

車[1] 574

車豬 cart-pigs, or pigs brought to Peking in carts from the country, as opposed to **騙豬**; *see* No. 9190.
馬車 a foreign carriage.
車船 carts and ships,—carriage by land and water.
車班兒上的 the men belonging to the suite of a person,—carters, attendants, etc.
珠車堆子 the sentry-boxes and guard-houses,—surrounding the Forbidden City in Peking.
車軍 the chariot division of an (Indian) army. Sanskrit: *Rathakâya*.
車轍 cart-ruts. *See* No. 581.
車框 the framework of a cart.
車門 a *porte cochère*.

tsha, **硨**[1] 575
R. **麻** See **車** A. *hsa* Even Upper.

A mineral or precious stone, called **硨磲**, brought from India. Also applied to the mother-of-pearl shell brought from the Malay archipelago and used for making the opaque white buttons of the 6th official grade.

See No. 582.

tshi', **哆**[3] 577
R. **紙** See **侈** Rising Upper.

To open the mouth wide; to gape.

哆然 with one consent; unanimously.

tshel, **徹**[4*] 578
R. **屑** F. *tiek, t'iek,* See **澈** Entering Irregular.

Pervious; to penetrate; intelligible. To get at. To peel; to skin. To cultivate on the share system. To remove. Interchanged with No. 579.

貫徹 or **通徹** to penetrate; to fully understand.
徹底查明 to sift to the very bottom; to thoroughly investigate.
不透徹 not to go right through; not thorough; superficial.
徹始徹終 to make oneself fully acquainted with all the details from first to last.
徹天 to rise to heaven.
天命不徹 the will of God is not intelligible,—to man.

徹[4*] 578

周人百畝而徹 the founder of the Chou dynasty enacted the hundred *mou* allotment and the share system. [Ten families cultivated 1,000 *mou* in common, dividing the produce, and paying a tenth to the government.]
徹者徹也 the share system means mutual division.
徹法 the tithing system.
徹我牆屋 he has removed our walls and roofs.
屢徹不遲 remove (the dishes) without delay,—as at the end of a sacrifice.
徹侯 the feudal nobles or **諸侯** were so called under the Han dynasty, until the reign of Wu Ti **武帝** whose personal name happened to be **徹**. The term **通侯** was then substituted.

tshel, **撤**[4*] 579
R. **屑** C. *ch'yt,* H. *ch'iet,* F. *t'iek,* W. *dzie* N. *ts'ih* P. *ch'ê'* M. *ts'ê* Y. *ch'ieh* Sz. *ch'e* K. *ch'öl* J. *tetsz, dechi* A. *triet,* Entering Irregular.

To remove; to carry off. Used for No. 578.

撤去 to take away; to remove,—as dishes.
撤去不用 to discontinue.
被風撤去 whisked away by the wind.
撤了飯罷 remove the food.
撤席散桮 to end a feast and leave the table.
撤開 to reject; to put away; to peel; to take off, as a garment.
撤回 to recall, as an official from his post, or as troops; to turn back; to send back.
撤銷 to cancel; to expire, as a period.
撤任 to remove from office.
撤究 to remove from office and punish.
撤參 to remove from office and impeach.
撤委 to supersede an official.
撤退 to resign one's post; to dismiss an employé; to withdraw; to draw off, as troops.
撤水拏魚 to empty out the water and take the fish.
撤災 to remove calamity.
酒撤子 a wine syphon.
不撤薑食 [Confucius] was never without ginger at meals.
撤到 transferred to,—as troops.
撤出 to strike off; to withdraw, as an amount.
撤出來 to take off or away,—of things partially fixed in or on something else.
撤平 to raze; to dismantle.

tshel, **澈**[4*] 580
R. **屑** C. *ch'yt* H. *ch'iet,* F. *t'iek,* W. *dzie* N. *ts'ih* P. *ch'ê'* M. *ts'ê* Y. *ch'ieh* Sz. *ts'e* K. *ch'öl* J. *tetsz, dechi* A. *triet,* Entering Irregular.

Clear water. Water exhausted, or run off, leaving the channel dry. Used for No. 578.

澄澈 clear; pure in heart; sincere.
澈查 to thoroughly investigate.
澈底根究 to thoroughly sift a matter to the bottom.

tshel, **轍**[4*] 581
R. **屑** C. *ch'yt,* H. *ch'iet* F. *tiek,* W. *dzie* N. *dzih* P. *ch'ê'* M. *ts'ê* Y. *ch'ieh* Sz. *ch'e* K. *ch'öl* J. *tetsz, dechi* A. *triet* Entering Lower Irregular.

A rut; the track of a wheel. A precedent. Also read *chê*[2].

轍窩兒 cart-ruts.
前頭有車後頭有轍 a cart in front, a rut behind,—follow the precedent.
依轍而行 to follow in the existing groove.
再 (or **復** or **仍**) **蹈前轍** to again tread his former path,—generally, of wickedness.
不能舍其故轍 unable to leave the old groove.
故轍可循 the old precedent can be followed.
涸轍 a dried-up rut, *i.e.* at the last extremity for want of money.
轍亂旗靡 chariot-tracks confused and banners drooping,—as when an army is beaten and in disorder.

tsha, **搋**[3] 582
See **馬** C. *ch'e* H. *ch'a* F. *ch'ia, ch'ie* W. *ts'i* N. *ch'ö, ts'o* P. *ch'ê* M. *ts'ê* Y. *ch'iei* Sz. *ts'e* K. *ch'a* J. *sha* A. *hsa* Rising Upper.

To tear; to pull apart. To pull; to haul up.

搋破 to tear.
搋毀 to tear down and destroy.
搋碎 to tear to pieces.
招貼卽搋 bills posted here will be torn down.
搋開 to pull apart; to open, as a scroll. *See* No. 2468.
搋拉 to pull; to drag.
把他搋起來 haul it up,—as a sail, flag, etc.
搋住 to haul taut.
搋手 to pull by the hand; reins.
搋上 and **搋下** to haul up and down, respectively.
搋篷 to hoist sail. *See* Nos. 3400, 8901.
搋篷拉縴 to hoist the sail and pull the tow-line,—to assist.

Digitized by Google

搋[3] 582

搋挂 to hoist,—as a flag.
搋旗望臺 a hoist-flag and look-out terrace,—a signal station.
尋搋 to gather up the thread of.
搋衣衿 to hang on to one's clothes,—as a child does.
搋平 to strike an average.
東拉西搋 to drag in irrelevant matter.
搋舌犯嘴 to make mischief by carrying tales backwards and forwards.
鬼搋腿 the devil catching hold of one's leg,—as happened to a thief when half-way through a hole he had made in the wall of a house.

tsi
掣[1] 583
R. 手 扈
C. *chai*
H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N. *chi*
P. *ch'ê*
M. *ts'ê*,
Y. *ch'ieh*,
Sz. *ts'e*,
K. *ch'e*, *ch'öl*
J. *sei*, *setsz*
A. *hse*, *hsiet*, *triet*,
Sinking & Entering Upper & Irregular.

To obstruct; to hinder. To take by choice. To pull; to grasp tight.

牽掣 to drag along with one.
挾掣 to oppress; to extort under intimidation.
掣肘 to impede the elbow,—said of any affair or state of things which impedes free action.
掣肘之虞 anxiety lest there should be any impediment.
掣簽 or 掣籤 to draw a lot,—as from a fortune-teller's bag. The distribution of appointments among successful candidates for the third degree is settled by drawing lots.
遵古法掣 choose (the ingredients) according to the old prescription.
取掣 to take delivery,—of goods.
乍掣乍縱 now tight, now loose,—as the twitching of a convulsive patient.

tch'ê
屮[4*] 584
R. 屑
See 徹
Entering Upper.

Plants sprouting. Radical No. 45.

tch'ê
砦[4*] 585
R. 屑
See 徹
Entering Upper.

To drive off an ill-omened bird.

砦鳥巢 to destroy a bird's nest,—lest it be of evil omen.

tch'uh
彳[4*] 586
R. 彳
See 慭
N. *ts'oh*
A. *hauk*
Entering Upper.

To step with the right foot; as 彳, No. 2013, is to step with the left foot.

彳亍 to step first with the left and then with the right foot, making 行 to walk.
女尼街頭彳亍出門 the nun came out of the door into the street one foot at a time, *i.e.* quietly, cautiously; also, with mincing gait.

See No. 255.

皮 587

tch'ê
這 588

CHEI.

See No. 564.

CHÊN.

tchin
眞[1] 589
R. 眞
C. *chên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *chên*, *chön*
Even Upper.

Real; true; genuine, as opposed to 假 No. 1160 or 僞 No. 12,522 false. Applied in Taoist phraseology (1) to the complete or perfect sage and his attributes, and (2) to wizards and their craft. Also, to all that is immortal, spiritual, ethereal, etc.

眞參 real, genuine ginseng.
眞金線 real gold thread.
眞心 true of heart; sincere.
眞話 the truth.
說話不眞 to speak untruthfully. Also, to speak imperfectly, as a child or as a man whose tongue is large.
眞事 a genuine affair; something that really happened.
眞材 good stuff,—which a talented man is made of.
眞容貌 a capital likeness.
眞贓 his veritable property,—of stolen goods.
眞理 orthodox principles.
不知眞假 not to know whether it is true or false.
眞正 real; *bonâ fide*.
眞正可以 it will do admirably.
眞元 the true, *i.e.* good, nature (of a man).
眞性 the true (better) nature.
眞箇是 it is so indeed.
眞確 or 眞眞的 really and truly.
眞而切眞 absolutely true; really and truly.

眞[1] 589

眞切 distinctly; clearly.
瞧不眞切 can't see, or make out clearly,—of eyesight.
眞信 trustworthy,—of one's word.
眞高 first-class,—as goods.
寫眞 or 傳眞 to paint a portrait.
認眞 recognising the true course, *i.e.* conscientiously.
認眞辦理 to take action really, *i.e.* not nominally, nor in a perfunctory way.
眞本 the genuineness of anything; the actual cost of anything.
本眞 the original or natural state or composition of anything.
天良本眞 the goodness of natural goodness, as the natural purity of a child.
失眞 not to be genuine,—as forged inscriptions, etc.
修眞成仙 to cultivate one's original purity and thus become immortal.
眞人 a pure man,—a being for whom objective existences have ceased to be, and in whose mind positive and negative are ONE. Also, a wizard.
有眞人而後有眞知 we must have pure men, and then only can we have pure knowledge.
古之眞人不知說 *yüeh*[1] 生不知惡死 the pure men of old did not know what it was to love life or hate death.
遇見一個全眞先生 he chanced to meet a sage who had perfected his purity, *i.e.* made himself into a spiritual being.
以此全其眞 thereby attained immortality,—alluding to a famous wine-bibber.
眞宰 the First Cause; the human soul as emanating therefrom. Used by Mahommedans for God.
若有眞宰而特不得其朕 it seems as though there were a God, but the clue to his existence is wanting.
四眞 the Four Pure Ones, or leading disciples of Lao Tzŭ, viz. 莊子 Chuang Tzŭ, 列子 Lieh Tzŭ, 文子 Wên Tzŭ, and 庚桑楚 Kêng-sang Ch'u.
天眞爛漫 his natural disposition was easy-going.
眞的假不得, 假的眞不得 truth cannot be made falsehood nor falsehood truth.

Digitized by Google

稹[1] 590
R. 眞 See 眞 Even Upper.

To be blessed in response to prayer.

縝[3] 591
R. 軫
W. *tsang, tsang*
N. *chïng, tsing*
P. *ch'ên, chên*
M. *tsên, sên*
See 疹
A. *hsên*
Rising Upper.

To tie. Black and thick, as hair. Close-woven.

縝黑 deep black.
誰縝不變 whose black hair will not change colour?
縝密 fine and close,—of texture.

臙[1] 592
R. 眞 See 嗔 Even Upper.

Dropsical swelling; swelling legs.

鎮[4] 593
R. 震
C. *chên*
H. *'chin*
F. *tcing'*
W. *tsang*
N. *chïng*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin, shin*
A. *chên, trên*
Sinking Upper.

To repress; to keep in subjection; to guard; to ward off, as evil influences. A mart, or great trading town; a market.

鎮服 to reduce to submission. Also used of evil spirits.
鎮壓 to reduce to order,—as a rioting mob.
鎮物 to conquer evil influences, devils, etc.
鎮撫 to pacify.
鎮宅 to put one's house to rights, *i.e.* get rid of evil spirits.
鎮驚 to allay fear.
威鎮海內 to hold the country in awe.
鎮守 to guard, as a pass.
鎮守……將軍 the title of a Tartar General, with a blank for the name of his command.
鎮標 brigades, or divisions of the forces under the command of a Brigade-General.
鎮台 common name for a **總兵** Brigade-General.
鎮將 superior military officers.
鎮江 guard the river,—Chinkiang, so called from its position near the mouth of the Yangtsze.
鎮國將軍 a noble of the Imperial lineage, of the ninth degree.

鎮[4] 593

鎮市 or **鎮店** a market-town; an unwalled city.
四大鎮 the four great market-towns. These are **漢口, 景德, 朱仙,** and **佛山.**
鎮鄉 towns and villages.

鬒[3] 594
R. 軫 See 疹 Rising Upper.

Bushy, thick hair; thick black hair.

鬒髮如雲 her black hair in masses like clouds.
黑鬒鬒的 glossy black.

黰[3] 595
R. 軫 See 疹 Rising Upper.

Similar to No. 594.

Read *yin*[1]. To dye black.

侖[3] 596

Same as No. 594.

昣[3] 597
R. 軫 See 疹 Rising Upper.

Bright as a gem. Transparent.

畛[3] 598
R. 眞 軫
N. *tsing*
See 疹 Even & Rising Upper.

Raised paths or dykes, dividing up the low marshy ground where crops are sown. A boundary. To announce to the gods that the Emperor is going to visit the boundary. To terminate, as life.

徂隰徂畛 some went through the low wet lands, some along the dykes.
畦畛相接 the dykes of their fields adjoined.
田畛 dykes of fields, *i.e.* their boundaries.
畛域 a frontier.

珍[1] 599
R. 玉
C. *chên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin*
A. *trên*
Even Upper.

Precious; rare; beautiful, as gems. Delicate; delicious, as flavours. To prize.

珍寶 precious things.
珍奇 rare things.
珍珠 pearls.
珍珠粉 pearl sago.
珍珠米 maize.
珍珠花 *Spiræa*, or meadow-sweet.
珍珠蘭 *Chloranthus inconspicuus*,—used to scent tea.
珍珠點 "pearl drops,"—the *fleur de lis.*
珍珠毛 the so-called "unborn lamb skin."
如掌上珍 like a jewel in one's hand, *i.e.* a daughter.
山珍海味 mountain delicacies and sea flavours, *i.e.* all kinds of rare food.
珍饈美味 delicious dainties and beautiful flavours, *i.e.* all kinds of nice food.
八珍豈所敢望 how can I hope for the eight delicacies,—off which the Emperor is supposed to dine. These are bears' paws, deers' tails, ducks' tongues, torpedo roe, camels' hump, monkeys' lips, carps' tails, and beef marrow.
珍瑞 an auspicious token of any kind.
珍重 to value: to take care of. A phrase used at parting=take care of yourself.
將花分外珍重 was extra careful of the flowers.
前途珍重 take care of yourself on the journey.
珍愛 to prize.—of things or people.
命世之珍 the priceless possession of an age,—as Confucius.
見珍人世者 to be esteemed a jewel among men. [Understand **於** after **珍**.]
珍禽 rare birds.
珍藏 to treasure up.
珍奇各物 various treasures and rarities,—the exhibits at an Exhibition.
珍惜 to prize.

Digitized by Google

tsin!
疹[3]
600
R. 軫
C. *chʻên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*, v. *mŏng*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. / Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *chên*
Rising Upper.

Pustules of any kind; a rash or eruption. Used for various kinds of fever.

疹子 a rash.
出疹子 to have the measles, or scarlet fever.
瘟疹 scarlet fever.
痘疹 small-pox pustules.
癍疹 a sort of carbuncle.
癮疹 small pimples, as in measles.

tsin!
眕[3]
601
R. 軫
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To restrain rising anger; to keep one's temper.

憾而能眕者鮮矣 those who can be angry and not show it are few.

tsin!
紾[3]
602
R. 軫
N. *tsing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To twist a cord round; to bind. Crooked; obstinate.

紾轉 to go around.
紾戾 crabbed; obstinate.

tsin!
胗
603

Same as No. 600.

tsin!
袗[3]
604
R. 軫
N. *tsing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

Plain dark clothes. Clothes of one thickness. Border of a dress.

兄弟袗玄 the brothers wore black.
袗絺綌 single grass-cloth or linen.

tsin!
診[3]
605
R. 軫
N. *tsing*
P. *ʻchên*, v. *chên*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To examine,—as a doctor. To verify.

診視 to examine a patient.
診明 to ascertain the nature of a disease.
診脈 to feel the pulse.
診治 to cure.
診夢 to interpret a dream.

tsin!
軫[3]
606
R. 軫
N. *chĭng*, *tsing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To turn; to revolve. A bar in a carriage to lean upon. The pegs of a lute. Distressed; sorrowful. The last of the twenty-eight constellations, including the stars β, δ, η, ν in Corvus.

輿軫 bodies or boxes of carriages and wheels,—*i.e.* carriages.
士卒殷軫 military carriages in great numbers.
軫轉其道 the carriage went rolling on its way.
轉軫 to twist round the pegs of a lute,—as when tuning.
軫懷 compassion; kind feelings.
軫念 to think kindly on.
紆軫 discontented; fretting against fate.

ching
貞[1]
607
R. 卜
C. *ching*
H. *chin*
F. *ting*
W. / N. *tsing*
P. *chêng*, *chen*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*, *chêng*
K. *chŏng*
J. *tei*, *chō*
A. *tring*
Even Upper.

To enquire by divination. Lucky, as applied to the 內卦 or lower three lines of any one of the sixty-four diagrams; *see* 爻 No. 5177. Chaste; pure; virtuous. Used for "number four," being the fourth character in the 易經 Book of Changes. Also read *chêng*[1].

貞烈 chaste, even to death.
貞潔 or **貞淑** pure; undefiled, as a virgin.
氷貞玉潔 ice chastity and jade purity, *i.e.* pure, unsullied.
貞女 a virtuous woman; a virgin.
貞節 pure and undefiled,—said of a widow who will not remarry.
貞節坊 gateways or arches put up in honour of widows who have not remarried.
守貞 to keep one's purity,—said of a girl whose *fiancé* has died, and who elects to remain unmarried ever afterwards.
貞正 pure and upright.
貞諒 trustworthy, faithful.
貞固不搖 of immovable virtue.
貞者見之謂貞 a pure man seeing it calls it pure,—to the pure all things are pure. *See* 淫 No. 13,244.
貞觀開元 when Chêng Kuan began, *i.e.* when the T'ang dynasty began. **貞觀** was the 年號 or periodic style of **太宗** the second Emperor of the T'ang Dynasty, A.D. 627.

貞[1]
607

貞者事之幹也 *chên* (the pure) is the essential element in all matters.
休貞 prosperous and auspicious; a lucky site for a grave.
考休貞 to search out a good site for a grave.
貞疾 a constant illness.
貞裁 an equitable decision.

tsin.
楨[1]
608
R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

A common evergreen growing in north China. It is the **女楨** or wax tree (*Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. obtusifolium*). It is also called **冬青** "green in winter." Its seeds, called **女楨子**, are much used as a tonic. Also read *chêng*[1].

楨榦 part of the frame by which adobe walls of houses are raised. Hence, a support.
邦之楨 a pillar of the state; a patriot.
維周之楨 the supporters of the House of Chou.

tsin
禎[1]
609
R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

Lucky; propitious. Also read *chêng*[1].

禎祥 auspicious; of good omen.
崇禎 the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

tsing, tshing
榛[1]
610
R. 眞
C. *tsun*
H. *gtsʻin*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsêng*
P. *chên*
M. / Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *trăn*
Even Upper.

The hazel-nut or filbert tree (*Corylus heterophylla*) is known as **榛子**. A thorny tree.

榛仁 or **榛瓤** the kernel of the hazel-nut.
榛榛 overgrown with thorns and brushwood.
若不少記榛梗 if you don't call to mind my thorns (my thorny or bad behaviour)—*i.e.* if you bear no malice.

tsin
溱[1]
611
R. 眞
See 臻
Even Upper.

A small stream, one of the sources of the river 淮 Huai in Honan. Also a river in Hupeh.

溱溱 abundant, as a crop; clustering, as houses.

Digitized by Google

tsin
臻[1]
612
R. 眞
C. *tsun*
H. *tsin*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsêng*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *trăn*
Even Upper.

The utmost; the highest. To reach; to attain to. To collect. Many.

百福駢臻 may all blessings settle here,—a phrase seen on doors, etc.

澤臻四表 his bounty reached everywhere.

饑饉薦臻 famine comes again and again.

彼人之心于何其臻 the heart of man, to what lengths will it (not) go?

臻于衛 to arrive at the State of Wei.

tsin
蓁[1]
613
R. 眞
See 臻
Even Upper.

Luxuriant, as foliage. To wear on the head.

桃之夭夭, 其葉蓁蓁 the peach tree is young and elegant; luxuriant are its leaves.

tsin
箴[1]
614
R. 侵
F. *ching*
See 鍼
Even Upper.

A needle. To probe; to pierce. To warn; to admonish. Interchanged with No. 615.

石箴 or 箴砭 a stone probe, used to puncture sores.

箴言 warning words, or 箴規 warning rules,—admonitions.

箴銘 to have admonitory phrases carved on stone for general information.

箴疵 to attack people's faults; to criticise.

其孫箴尹 his grandson was Minister of Remonstrance,—the prototype of the modern Censor.

tsim
鍼[1]
615
R. 侵
C. *chêm*
H. *chim*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *chêm*
Even Upper.

A needle; a pin; a probe; a sting. To probe; to pierce. Pine-leaves.

鍼線 needles and thread; needle-work.

飛鍼走線 flies the needle and goes the thread,—of rapid sewing.

穿鍼 or 紉鍼 or 引鍼 to thread a needle.

鍼尖 the point of a needle.

鍼眼 the eye of a needle. Also 鍼鼻兒 *lit.* the nose of a needle.

鍼刺 or 鍼繡 to embroider.

鍼黹工 or 鍼指 embroidery; fine needle-work.

做些鍼指 to do a little needle-work.

鍼[1]
615

竟像綉花鍼一般 just like an embroidery needle, ... 找了一天總無影響 you look for it all day and never find it.

鍼脚稀 the stitching is coarse.

海底撈鍼 like fishing up a needle from the bottom of the sea,—impossible.

小時偷鍼, 大時偷金 steal needles when young, you'll steal money when old.

金鍼 the mariner's compass. Also known as 定南鍼 south pointing needle. *See* No. 574.

寒暑鍼 a cold-heat needle,—a thermometer.

風雨鍼 a wind-rain needle,—a barometer.

鼓鎚鍼 a drumstick needle,—a pin.

乞巧鍼 beg-clever needle,—very skilful.

鍼皮削鐵 sewing skins and scraping iron,—parsimonious.

鍼對 as like as two needles; the needle due N. and S.; needle opposed to (a beard of grain),—diamond cut diamond. *See* No. 7655.

如坐鍼氈 or 鍼毡之所 like sitting on a rug full of needles, *i.e.* in a position where one is always being attacked.

鍼灸 acupuncture and cauterisation.

鍼法 the practice of acupuncture.

tsim
針
616
Same as No. 615.

tsim
鱵[1]
617
R. 侵
See 鍼
Even Upper.

A kind of white-bait (*Hemiramphus intermedius*), commonly known as the 鍼嘴魚 needle-mouth fish, from its sharp projecting snout. Also known as the 長短鱵 and 罵婆魚.

tsin yen
甄[1]
618
R. 眞
C. *yên, chên*
H. *yen*
F. *ing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên, tsên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *yen, kien, chên*
Even Upper.

To mould; to fashion. To act on; to influence; to excite; to alarm.

甄陶萬類 to mould and fashion all things,—alluding to the theory of creation.

甄別人才 to discern the special talents of each individual.

tsin yen
蓻[1]
619
R. 眞
See 甄
Even Upper.

A bright blue orchid, the 荊蓻, which grows in the south of China. Also known as 地松 ground fir, and 蟾蜍蘭 toad orchid.

tsim
怔
620
See No. 690.

sun
肫
621
See No. 2848.

tsim tim
砧[1]
622
R. 侵
C. *chêm*
H. *tsem*
F. *ting, t'ing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *chin*
A. *chêm*
Even Upper.

A block to beat clothes on when washing them. An anvil. A heavy stone with a handle fitted into it, used by athletes.

砧板 a chopping-board, as used by butchers.

石砧 a stone to which criminals are chained.

抽砧 to throw the heavy stone to each other.—for catching.

藁砧 a stone to beat clothes on when washing them. Used figuratively for "a husband." *See* No. 1389.

tsim
揕[1]
623
R. 沈
See 鍼
Sinking Upper.

To strike or stab. The noise of felling wood.

tsim
斟[1]
624
R. 侵
C. *chêm*
H. *chim*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *chêm*
Even Upper.

To pour out. To deliberate.

斟茶 to pour out tea.

斟酒 to pour out wine.

斟滿了 fill up!

斟議 or 斟酌 to consult; to deliberate.

斟酌着 according to circumstances; as the case may be.

斟酌爲佳 it is better to deliberate.

細斟 to carefully discuss.

斟妥了 it has all been settled.

Digitized by Google

sim¹
椹[1]
625
R. 侵寢
C. *ɕshêm*
H. *ɕshim*
F. *xeing²*
W. *ɕzang*
N. *zing²*
P. *jên²*
M. *xên²*
Y. *ts'ên*
N.B.—Used also as 枯; 葚 is equivalent to the above.
K. *sim*
J. *chin*
A. *t'êm²*
Even & Rising Lower Irregular.

A kind of wood good for arrows. A target. Used for No. 9843.

椹菌 a fungus growth on the *chên* tree.

臣之胷不足以當椹質 my breast is hardly the thing to use as a target.

hiem
碪[1]
626
R. 侵覃
See 砧 嵁
Even Upper.

Used for No. 622, in the same senses.

Read *han¹*. Peaked, like mountains; hilly.

碪碞於青霄 the lofty peaks pierced the azure sky.

左右石碪碞立 right and left the stones were piled up high.

霹靂碪 a name given in the **本草** *Pên Ts'ao* to a meteoric stone from **雷州府** on the mainland north of Hainan.

hiam
鱣
627

See No. 11,522.

hyam
譫
628

See No. 11,532.

šim¹
顁[3]
629
R. 寢沁
See 枕
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To hang the head, as when weak or sleepy.

šim¹
枕[3]
630
R. 寢沁
C. *chêm*
H. *chim*
F. *ching*, v. *chieng*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *chêm*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A pillow,—of wood, bamboo, china, etc. A stake to fasten cattle to. Adjacent.

枕頭 a pillow.
枕箱 a box and pillow in one.
耳枕 a pillow with a hole for the ear.
枕套 or **枕頭袋** a pillow-case.
角枕粲兮 how beautiful was the pillow ornamented with horn.
伏枕 the face buried in the pillow.

枕[3]
630

枕伴 a bed-fellow.
枕邊教妻 teach your wife on the pillow,—give her curtain lectures!
枕邊言 pillow words,—as spoken by a wife to her husband, and against the insidiousness of which Chinese moralists inveigh.
曲肱而枕 he bent his arm and pillowed his head.
枕戈 to make a pillow of weapons,—to be prepared.
高枕而寐 he sleeps soundly, *i.e.* without care.
安枕無憂 to sleep peaceably without care.
枕席難安 unable to rest peaceably in his bed.
枕上死 to die in one's bed, *i.e.* not a violent death.
木枕墻 the stick leans against the wall.
枕骨 the pillow bone, or occiput.
後枕厚 his occiput is thick, *i.e.* he will have a numerous posterity.
門枕 a door-sill.
枕冷衾寒 pillow cold and bedclothes chilly,—of poverty.

ham, šim¹
酖[4]
631
R. 沁覃
C. *ɕshêm*
H. *tam*, v. *tseu*
F. *t'ing*
W. *ɕdzang*
N. *dzêng*,
P. *chên*
M. *ɕts'ên*, v. *ɕhên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin, djin*
A. *ɕt'êm, ɕchêm*
Sinking Lower, very Irregular.

A bird like the secretary falcon, also called **同力鳥**, with a long black neck and red bill. It eats snakes and is supposed to be so poisonous that fish die where it drinks, the grass withers around its nest, and its feathers steeped in spirits make a virulent poison. Venomous; deadly. To poison.

酖酒 poisoned wine.
酖毒 poisonous.
宴安酖毒 feasting and ease are deadly poisons.
飲酖卒 he drank poison and died.
將酖之 tried to poison her.

Read *tan¹*. Addicted to.

酖嗜 greedy; gluttonous.
荒酖酒色 addicted to wine and women.

ham, šim¹
鴆
632

Same as No. 631.

šim¹
頿[3]
633
R. 沁
See 枕
Sinking Upper.

The occiput; the bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping. *See* No. 630.

Read *tan³*. Filthy.

Read *tan¹*. Silly.

頿顑 foolish-looking.

šim¹
朕[4]
634
R. 襲
C. *chêm²*
H. *ɕchim*
F. *tsing²*
W. *ɕdzang*
N. *dzêng*
P. *chên²*
M. *tsên²*
Y. *tsêng²*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chim*
J. *chin, djin*
A. *ɕtsêm, ɕtsên*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Originally a common word for I, me, my; but appropriated by **始皇帝** the First Emperor, B.C. 222, to Imperial use alone. WE. Subtle.

天忘朕邪 has your Holiness forgotten me?
朕躬 WE,—the Emperor.
朕知 WE know.
朕德 OUR virtue.
朕心 OUR heart.
朕安 WE are well,—in reply to enquiries.
朕親 OUR relatives.
朕命不易 OUR appointment of you shall not change.
而持不得其朕 still we cannot grasp his (God's) attributes.
似有佳朕 she appeared to be *enceinte*.
朕兆 the subtle; the mysterious,—as the future.
未成朕兆 not yet assumed shape,—formless.

šim¹
栻[4]
635
R. 襲
See 朕
Rising Lower.

The head of a mallet. A plant, the leaves of which when burnt furnish a mordant for fixing colours.

šim¹
眹[3]
636
R. 軫
See 陳
cf. 朕
Rising Lower.

The pupil of the eye.

無目眹謂之瞽 to have no pupils to the eyes is to be *ku*,—stone blind.

šim¹
侲[4]
637
R. 震
See 賑
Sinking Upper.

A lad of ten or twelve years of age; a good boy.

侲童 boys employed in religious processions.

Digitized by Google

tsin jin
娠 4
638
R. 辰
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *chïng, sing*
P. *shên*
M. *sên, ts'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Upper.

Pregnant.

娠婦 a pregnant woman.
胎娠 pregnant.
娠動 quickening of the fœtus; also, incipient labour.
娠喜 *enceinte.* *See* No. 4073.
落娠 a miscarriage.

tsin
帳 1
639
R. 辰
See 辰
Even Lower.

The nose-bag of a horse. Commonly known as 馬篳囊.

tsin tsin
振 4
640
R. 震
C. *chên*
H. *ch'en*
F. *ch'ing*
W. *tsang*
N. *chïng*
P. *chên*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *chên*
Sinking Upper.

To move; to shake. To excite; to stir up. To restore. To call back. From.

振衣 to shake one's dress.
手振 a trembling hand.
振動 to excite to action; to be up and doing.
振臂 to wave the hand,—in encouragement of soldiers, etc.
振作 to excite to action; to urge on.
振作有爲 he is very capable, or very able.
振拔 to raise.
振救 to save from danger.
振刷 (or 起) 精神 to rouse one's energies.
振怖 to alarm.
振覺 to awaken.
振興 to cause to prosper.
望其振興家業 hoping to improve the family fortunes.
大振家聲 he has greatly raised the family reputation.
威振四海 he inspires awe within the Four Seas, *i.e.* everywhere.
振旅 to lead troops back.
振古 from of old.

Read *chên*[1]. Numerous. Noble.

振振 in swarms.
振振公子 the noble sons of the prince.

tsin'
賑 4
641
R. 震 軫
H. *chen*
See 振
Sinking & Rising Upper.

Liberal; charitable. To give in charity.

賑濟 or 賑捐 to subscribe money to relieve,—as in famine times.
賑饑 to relieve the hungry.
賑恤 to relieve and compassionate.
賑需 charity in a concrete form.
賑欵 funds of a charity.

tsin'
震 4
642
R. 震
H. *'chin*
See 振
Sinking Upper.

To shake; to agitate; to shock; to startle; to terrify. To quicken.

地震 an earthquake.
春震帝王生, 冬震帝王崩 an earthquake in spring portends the birth, in winter the death, of a prince.
徐方震驚 the region of Hsü shook and was terrified.
不震不動 unshaken, unmoved, —of a hero.
雷震 struck by thunder (*i.e.* lightning).
震雷 the roll of thunder.
震怒 thundering anger.
震威 to strike with awe.
震破了 shattered by the shock, —as of an earthquake.
名震遠近 his name is known far and wide.
莫不震懼其威 all trembled at his majestic bearing.
震悼 to be shocked with grief.
震壓 to repress; to keep down.
震動 to move; to disturb, as by an earthquake; to arouse; to excite.
震卦 the 4th of the Eight Diagrams, referring to the quickening of nature.
未幾婢腸震 before long the maid's womb quickened, *i.e.* she found herself *enceinte.*
載震 to become pregnant.
震旦 a Buddhist name for China.
震懾 to stand in awe of. Also, to overawe.
震搖 to shake.
震死了 frightened to death by a sudden shock.

shin
陣 4
643
R. 震
C. *chên*
H. *ch'in*
F. *teing*
W. *tsang*
N. *dzing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên, tsên*
K. *chin*
J. *djin*
A. *trên*
Sinking Lower.

To arrange; to form in ranks; a regiment of soldiers; an army. A battle. Repeatedly. Numerative of gusts, blasts, showers, etc. [To be distinguished from 陳 No. 658.]

布陣 to set out; to arrange.
陣兵 to quarter troops.
排陣 to draw up in line of battle.
上陣 to go to battle.
陣上 in battle.
陣亡 or 陣上亡 to die in battle.
陣勢 position of troops,—in reference to their strength.
陣圖 plan of the battle.
打頭陣 the van-guard; the front of the battle.
打敗陣 to lose a battle.
冲鋒陷陣 rushing on the spears and throwing himself into the fight.
擺女人陣 to get a woman to do the fighting,—to get behind one's wife's petticoats.
迷魂陣 infatuated with, or under the pernicious influence of,— a woman.
陣陣的 repeatedly.
一陣一陣冷 getting colder and colder.
一陣冷, 一陣熱 now cold, now hot.
一陣雨 a shower of rain.
一陣烟 a puff of smoke.
一陣明, 一陣不明 one moment you understand, and the next you don't.
一陣火焚 a burst of fireworks.

CH'ÊN.

tsin, tsin
嗔 1
644
R. 眞
C. *ch'ên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang, ch'iung*
N. *chïng, ch'ing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *tsên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *hsên*
Even Upper. Aspirate Irregular.

To get angry; to rail at.

生嗔 to get angry.
嗔怪 to rebuke.
嗔嫌 anger and hate.
並非嗔着 he did not abuse, nor scold, him.
他不尋嗔你來 he does not seek to irritate you.

Read *t'ien*[1].

怒氣嗔胸 anger filled his breast.

Digitized by Google

瞋[1] 645
R. 先 眞
See 頃 田
Even Upper & Lower.

To stare at in scorn; to glare at in anger.

嗔怒無度 glared at him, angry beyond all bounds.

瞋視 to glare at angrily.

琛[1] 646
R. 侵
Even Upper.

A beautiful precious stone.

來獻其琛 they come to present their precious things.

天琛水怪 gems from heaven and strange things from the sea,—rarities in general.

瞫 647

Same as No. 646.

臣[2] 648
R. 眞
C. *shên*
H. *shin, ch'in*
F. *sing*
W. *tsang*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'ê*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin, djin*
A. *tên*
Even Lower.

A subject; a vassal; a servant. A minister of State; a statesman. Used by civil Chinese officials to the Emperor for "I," where Manchu officials use 奴才 your slave. Radical No. 131. *See* No. 3269.

君臣 sovereign and subject; or, sovereign and minister, in which sense the term appears as one of the Five Relationships of mankind; *see* No. 7464. Fundamental and accidental.

稱臣奉貢 to become subjects and pay tribute.

臣僕 servants and slaves,—as were criminals and captives in ancient days.

臣子 a minister of State.

臣宦 or 臣僚 government officials.

臣衙門 the minister's (*i.e.* my) yamên.

忠臣 a loyal minister.

貳臣 a traitorous minister, who passes over to the new dynasty.

群臣 or 諸臣 the various officials,—at Court.

文臣 and 武臣 civil and military officials, respectively.

欽差大臣 an Imperially commissioned great minister,—an Imperial Commissioner, an Ambassador, etc.

臣[2] 648

本大臣 I, the great minister, —used by high officials, as above, when speaking or writing of themselves.

五臣 the five ministers,—of the Emperor Shun.

不臣 said of a rebellious or disloyal minister.

素有不臣之心 he was of a disloyal temperament.

臣妾 my concubine,—as an offi 'a' would say in addressing the throne.

率土之濱莫非王臣 within the boundary of the land, there is none who is not a subject of the sovereign.

樸雖小, 天下不敢臣 small though it be in body, there is no one in the world who dares to use it as a servant. [Said of 道 Tao.]

主者天道也 臣者人道也 that which rules is the Tao of God, that which serves is the Tao of man; or, the Tao of God is fundamental, the Tao of man accidental.

臣順 to submit; to own allegiance.

萬國臣服 all nations submitted.

沉[2] 649
R. 侵 寢
C. *ch'êm*, v. *chên*[2], *shêm*
H. *ch'im, shim*
F. *t'ing*, v. *t'eing, sing*
W. *dzung, sung*
N. *dzing, sing*
P. *ch'ên, shên*
M. Y. *ts'ên, sên*
Sz. *ch'ên, shên*
K. *ch'im, sim*
J. *chin, shin*
A. *trêm*
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

To sink; to perish. Deep. Dull, as colour. Bass notes. Heavy. Very. As a surname, read *shên*[3], and generally written 沈; *see* No. 9849.

沉底 to sink to the bottom.

沉在水裏 to sink in the water.

沉船 a sunken ship; a wreck.

沉船木料 wood from a wreck.

沉沫 or 沉沒 sunk; gone out of sight; perished.

陸沉者 people drowned on dry land.

沉案 to put off, or shirk hearing, a case,—until eventually it lapses altogether.

十沉九浮 ten it sinks against nine it floats,—the odds are rather against floating.

沉淪 to perish; to pass away, —as a former faith, good old customs, etc.

沉[2] 649

沉溺 sunk in, as in vice; infatuated; doting.

沉吟 bass singing; to bethink oneself.

沉思 to think deeply; to reflect.

沉重 heavy; severe; grave; serious, as an illness.

沉篤 dangerous; serious, as an illness.

沉醉 or 沉酣 very drunk.

沉失 to sink; to be lost.

沉迷不反 to be irrevocably sunk and lost,—in vice, etc.

沉默 reserved; discreet.

沉下臉來 his face dropped.

沉睡 fell fast asleep.

沉痼 a severe illness.

沉著 or 沉靜 unmoved; imperturbable.

陰陰沉沉的 lowering skies.

沉沉兒 or 打个沉兒 stop a bit! hold on!

沉沉 very deep; very heavy.

沉甸甸 heavy and clumsy.

分兩沉 heavy in weight.

沉香 garoo wood, or lign-aloes (*Aquilaria agallochum*), so called because it sinks in water. *See* No 7836.

土沉香 native garoo wood,—a kind of Agave, supposed to resemble garoo wood.

九天八爲沉天 of the nine heavens the eighth is the *ch'ên* heaven.

沉水 a river in Ssŭch'uan.

沉鳧 the mallard; wild duck in general.

霃[2] 650
R. 侵
See 忱 沉
J. *chin, djin*
A. *trêm*
Even Lower.

Long-continued rainy weather.

陰陰霃霃 dull; lowering, as if about to rain. *See* No. 649.

鱵[2] 651
R. 侵 寢
See 沉 審
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

The roe of fish.

Digitized by Google

辰[2] 652
R. 曲
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jīng, zing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *sên, hsün, shun*
Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

A part of time. A lucky time. The heavenly bodies which mark the time. Radical No. 161. Also read *shên*[2]. *See Tables, Vd.*

一個時辰 a twelfth part of the day, as divided by the Chinese into two-hour periods.
辰時 the division of the day from 7 to 9 a.m.
好時辰 a lucky time; a birthday.
良辰 a lucky day.
時辰香 time incense, *i.e.* incense sticks, which mark the time as they burn.
時辰表 time-manifester,—a watch.
忌辰 a sacred day,—the death-days of the Emperors and Empresses of the present dynasty. *See* No. 924.
生辰 a birthday.
我生不辰 I was born at an unlucky time.
天之生我,我辰安在 O God who gave me birth, where was the lucky hour for me? *i.e.* I was born at an unlucky hour.
星辰 the heavenly bodies; the zodiacal spaces where the sun and moon meet in conjunction.
三辰 sun, moon, and stars.
北極謂之北辰 the north pole is called the north *ch'ên.*
大辰 the planet Mercury.
五辰四時也 the five *ch'ên* are the four seasons.
辰月 the 3rd moon.
辰維 to be now thinking.
辰光 time of the day.

宸[2] 653
R. 宀
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jīng*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

The private apartments of the Emperor; Imperial.

宸宮 the inner or private part of the Imperial palace. *See* No. 3555.
宸垣 the Imperial city, *i.e.* the quasi city where the Emperor lives, within the Tartar city of Peking.
宸翰之寶 the Imperial signature.
宸廑 Imperial anxieties.

㬎[2] 654
R. 曲
See 辰
Even Lower.

To jump for joy.

輭輭㬎㬎 hopping and skipping for joy.

晨[2] 655
R. 曰
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jīng*
P. *ch'ên*
S. *ch'ên*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

The sun shining out. Morning; dawn.

晨夕 morning and evening.
自晨至晚 from dawn to dark.
晨昏 morning and evening; dawn and dusk.
晨昏顛倒 to turn night into day, and vice versâ.
明晨 to-morrow morning.
晨早到 arrived at daylight.
鷄司晨 the cock heralds the morn.
晨星 Orion. Virtuous and good men. *See* No. 11,548 *shên*[1].
晨風 a morning breeze.

蜃[2] 656
R. 虫 震
C. *shên, shên*[2]
H. *shun*
F. *sing, sing*[2]
W. *zang*
N. *jīng*
P. *shên, ch'ên*
M. *sên, sun*
K. *sin*
J. *shin, djin*
A. *t'ên*[2]
Rising and Sinking Lower Irregular.

A huge marine monster which can change its shape. The Chinese sea-serpent. Said to have been suggested by waterspouts, and generally associated with mirage. A frog.

蜃氣 the sea-serpent; waterspouts.
蜃市 sea-serpent market; also 海市蜃樓 sea market and sea-serpent pavilions, *i.e.* the buildings and monsters seen in a mirage and mistaken by the Chinese for realities.
蜃疆 the mirage land,—Lew-chew, in which direction mirages were seen.
蜃炭 mortar made of burnt frogs,—used for the walls of a mausoleum.
蜃車 a hearse,—carried so near to the ground as to resemble a frog.

麎[2] 657
R. 鹿
See 辰
Even Lower.

The female of the 麋 elk, No. 7826.

陳[2] 658
R. 阜
C. *ch'ên*
H. *ch'in*
F. *ting*
W. *dzang*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên, ts'ên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin, djin*
A. *trên*
Even Lower.

To arrange. To spread out. To marshal. To state to a superior. Old; stale; worn-out. Name of a feudal State. A path. [To be distinguished from 陣 No. 643.]

陳饌 to arrange dishes of food.
陳設 to set out; to arrange.
陳設亭 a small pavilion in which are set out certain favourite articles of the dead.
鋪陳錦帳 to prepare the nuptial couch.
陳行 or 陳師 to marshal troops.
陳列 to arrange; to set forth, of things or of details in a written document.
陳說 to state a case; to explain.
陳明 to state in detail, or clearly.
陳情表 a statement or plaint made to the Emperor.
伸陳 or 申陳 the term adopted in the treaty of 1842 for communications addressed by Consuls to Governors-General and Governors of provinces.
陳久 old; for a long time.
年陳日久 years stale and days old,—out of date.
陳人 an old acquaintance. Also, one whose sole claim to superiority rests upon his superior age.
小舖子的兎兒爺 like the rabbit-images in small shops,... 陳人 old acquaintances, the shopkeepers not being able to afford new ones.
陳腐 spoiled by keeping; out of date.
陳糧 or 陳粟 old, stale grain.
陳皮 dried orange peel.
陳案 an old-standing case or law-suit.
在陳絕糧 to be without food in the Ch'ên State,—as Confucius was. Used of any time of peril.
胡逝我陳 why did he come to my path, *i.e.* to my house. The path is from the outer gate to the hall or reception room.
陳紹 or 陳紹糟 old Shao-hsing wine.

Digitized by Google

陳[2] 658

陳對 to reply in detail.
陳認識的 an old acquaintance.
陳尸 to expose a body.
陳請 to recommend to a superior,—a course to be pursued, etc.
陳穀子 stale grain; useless; played out: rotten.
陳述 to explain; to give details.
陳醋 fine old vinegar.

Read *chên*[4]. Used for No. 643.

陳斃 to kill in battle.
陳石 kerb stones; a plinth.
陳枕 sleepers.
陳子 or 陳兒 a time.
一陳一陳的 every now and then.
一陳 a gust; a puff; a shower, etc.

tshin
蔯[2] 659
R. 眞
See 陳
Even Lower.

A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism.

茵蔯 or 茵蔯蒿 a fragrant plant (*Artemisia japonica?*) from the leaves of which a decoction is made for fever-patients to drink.

tshin
橙 660

See No. 774.

tshin
塵[2] 661
R. 眞
See 陳
Even Lower.

Dust; dirt. This world, as opposed to the next. That which obscures the mind; sensuality; vice.

塵土 or 塵灰 or 塵沙 dust.
塵垢 dirt.
塵塗 or 塵埃 dust,—usually in a figurative sense; the dusty world.
塵凡 mortality; beings of dust.
紅塵 or 世塵 red dust or dust of the generation,—this world; this mortal life, as opposed to the existence offered by Buddhism.
塵墳 the world.
塵寰 or 塵軀 this mortal coil.
拂塵 to brush away dust.
塵尾 a duster,—made of a yak's tail or horsehair.
無一點塵 not a particle of dust.

塵[2] 661
塵封起來了 covered up with dust.
塵牘 dusty archives; accumulation of documents.
塵汚 to soil with dust.
惹塵 it shows the dust,—as black cloth.
維塵冥冥 the dust will only blind you.
自塵 to raise dust about oneself.
絕塵 across the dust, without moving it,—of a swiftly galloping courser.
洗塵 to wash away the dust,—of a feast at a friend's return.
置酒迎塵 to set out wine to meet the dust,—of a friend's arrival. *See* No. 1588.
步後塵 to follow in a man's dust, *i.e.* to imitate his example.
風伯清塵 the wind is the dust-cleanser.
心塵 dust of the heart,—evil desires.
六塵 the six senses,—色 of form, 聲 sound, 香 smell, 味 taste, 觸 touch, and 法 perception of character,—which it is the object of the Buddhist to vanquish.

tsin'
趁[4] 662
R. 震
C. *ch'ên*
H. *'chin*
F. *t'eing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin*
A. *sên*
Sinking Upper.

To go. To follow. To avail oneself of.

趁行 (*hang*[2]) to sell at a lower price than is current or agreed upon, with a view to monopolise the sale.
趁願 to avail oneself of a person's willingness.
趁時候 to avail oneself of the time.
趁機會 to avail oneself of the opportunity.
趁空 to avail oneself of leisure,—to do something.
趁早 to take time by the forelock.
趁虛而入 to take advantage of an opening or opportunity to get in.
趁着這陣雨 taking the opportunity of this shower.
趁風揚帆 while you have a good wind, hoist your sail.
趁勢而爲 to avail oneself of one's position to do anything.
趁便 to take advantage of the opportunity.

tsin'
趁 663

Same as No. 662.

tsham'
墋[3] 664
R. 寢
P. *ch'ên*
See 枕 (aspirated)
cf. 參差
A. *sêm*
Rising Upper.

Dirty. Turbid; obscure.

墋黷 dirty; begrimed with dust.

tsham,
嶄[1] 665
R. 寢
P. v. *ch'ên*
Rising Upper.

Uneven.

嶄差 irregular,—as the tops of mountains or trees.

tsham'
磣[3] 666
R. 寢
See 墋
Rising Upper.

Sand; grit.

牙磣 grittiness in food, which hurts the teeth. Also, indecent; lewd.
磣的慌 very gritty.
含磣 offensive; in bad taste.
你說得這麼牙磣 you speak so indecently.

tsham'
醦[3] 667
R. 勘
See 彩
Sinking Upper.

Vinegar-like; sour.

醦酢 vinegar.

tsun'
輾 668

See No. 295.

yin'
紖[3] 669
R. 軫
See 朕
K'ANGHI gives the sound 朕 but the final is wrong.
Rising Lower.

A rope by which cattle are led. It is drawn through the cartilage of the nose.

執紖 to hold the ropes of a pall, as is done by the nominal bearers or supporters.

tsin'
疢[4] 670
R. 軫
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ch'ing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

A fever which breaks out in sores. A fastidious appetite.

疢如疾首 I have a pain like a headache.

tshing'
稱 671

See No. 734.

Digitized by Google

tshin
闖
672

See No. 2785.

tshin
襯
673

Same as No. 676.

tshin⁴
嚫
674
R. 震
See 襯
Sinking Upper.

To give money, especially to Buddhist priests for religious services.

達嚫 the spiritual recompense for religious offerings.

tshan⁴
櫬
675
R. 震
See 襯
Sinking Upper.

A coffin, especially the inner one. To gather faggots.

棺櫬 a coffin.
棺櫬屋 a shed, generally near the grave, where the coffin is kept until the proper day for burial.
扶櫬回籍 carried his body back to his native place.
櫬梧 a name of the *Elæococca cordifolia*.

Read *kuan*⁴. A water-bucket.

tshan⁴
襯
676
R. 震
C. *ch'ên*
H. *ts'ang*
F. *ch'aing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'êng*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *tsʻên*
Y. *tsʻên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *ch'in*
J. *shin*
A. *sên*
Sinking Upper.

Inner garments; underclothing; to lie beneath; to line. To ornament. To give alms. To assist.

襯色 to add one colour to another, as in painting; to adorn the person.
添襯 to put on or add another colour, for effect.
陪襯 to supply more colouring; to bring forward in illustration.
襯僧 to give money to Buddhist priests.
襯施供具 to provide (priests) with all requisites.
幫襯 to assist in any way; to give strength to; to toady.
襯巾 a handkerchief carried in the girdle.
襯袋 pouches, or pockets in the girdle.
襯衣兒 an unlined inner robe, worn with full dress.
襯紙 a fly-leaf of a book; the extra paper inserted in the folded leaf of a Chinese book, generally to prevent ink from soaking through to the page below.

tshin
綅¹
677
R. 侵
See 琛
Even Upper.

To stop. Properly adjusted.

綅纓 a feather or hair flounce or fringe on dresses.

tshim
綅¹
678
R. 侵
C. *shêm*, v. *ch'un*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *tsʻên*
Y. *tsʻên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *chin*
A. *t'êm*
Even Upper.

Name of a district in the southern part of Hunan.

sin
鐔¹
679

To stretch out. *See* No. 389. [To be distinguished from 鎧 No. 5798.]

鐔麵 to pull and work the dough,—as a baker does.
把繩子鐔住了 pull the rope tight.
鐔鍊 or 鐔鍊啷噹 to test,—as a man's worth.

tien
掂
680

Same as No. 679. Also read *tien*¹.

sin
陣
681

Same as No. 643.

tshin²
抮
682
R. 震
See 震
Sinking Upper.

To shake. To wipe or brush clean. To adjust; to arrange.

抮刷 to shake and brush,—as a coat.
抮衣 to brush clothes.
抮約 to arrange; to make an agreement.

滲
683

Same as No. 649.

tshin
櫬
684

Same as No. 734.

sin
賝¹
685
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*
H. *shin*
F. *ch'ing*, *t'ing*, *ch'ing*
W. *ts'i*,
N. *sing*
P. *ch'êng*
Y. *tsʻêng*
K. *ch'êng*
J. *tei*, *chō*
A. *tring*
Even Upper Irregular.

A deep red colour, made by twice dyeing. To dye red. To blush.

魴魚賝尾 the bream is showing its tail all red,—the apparent colour being caused by the fish tossing about in shallow water. The bream's tail is also said to turn red when the fish is frightened.
賝顏自負 a flushing face carries its own conviction.

sin
聖
686

Same as No. 685.

CHÊNG.

tsin⁴
正
687
R. 庚敬
C. *ching*
H. *chin*, *chang*, *chin*, *chang*
F. *ching*, *chiang*, *chaing*, *chiang*
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing*
P. *chêng*
M. *trên*
Y. *tsê g*
Sz. *chê i*, *chêng*
K. *chông*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *chaing*
Even & Sinking Upper.

The standard of correctness. Principal, as opposed to secondary. Lawful. Upright. Orthodox, as opposed to 邪 No. 4395. Exact. Straight, as opposed to 歪 No. 12,443. Genuine. The right side, as opposed to 反 No. 3413. To enquire. To correct. To fit. Plus.

無俾反正 do not cause the right to be reversed,—turned into wrong.
正色 the standard colour, as opposed to a shade of the same; the normal expression of a person's face, unmoved by joy, anger, etc.; hence, sedate; grave.
正黃色 yellow,—neither light, nor dark, but the yellow of the 五色 five colours.
正黃旗 the plain or entire yellow banner, as opposed to the 鑲黃旗 or bordered yellow banner. *See* 旗 No. 1045.
八正門 the eight true entrance-gates into Nirvâna. These are

正見	correct	views
〃思	〃	thoughts
〃語	〃	words
〃業	〃	occupation
〃精	〃	application of energy
〃定	〃	abstraction
〃念	〃	memory — of the law of Buddha
〃命	〃	life.

六正 the six virtues which should be practised by officials.
正教 the orthodox religion,—a term especially in use among Mahommedans.
正法 capital punishment.
正宗 the true criterion.
正午 noon.
正卯 6 o'clock a.m.
正寢 a sleeping apartment for men.
正 and 副, or 正 and 從 (*See* No. 12,028), or 正 and 子, or 正 and 陪 are principal and secondary, or principal and accessory, or chief and subordinate, etc.

Digitized by Google

正[4] 687

正堂 the hall *par excellence*, or the main hall. The term is applied to Prefects and Magistrates, to distinguish them from their 副堂 assistants.

正單銀 a *first* of exchange.

正稅 *see* No. 10,134.

正位 the principal seat.

正品 the full rank, *i.e.* the first or chief division of each of the 九品 nine grades of official rank, as opposed to the 從品 or second division of the same grade. *See* 品 No. 9273.

他口音正 his accent is correct.

寫正字 to write characters according to the standard orthography, — without contractions, etc.

正室 or 正房 the room *par excellence;* the one lawful wife, as opposed to concubines.

令正 your wife.

先正 ancient worthies.

正人 or 正派人 a respectable, or honest man; a loyal spirit; a true man.

正人君子 an upright, honourable man.

不正經 not upright and honest; immoral.

鄉正 village elders.

正理 orthodox principles.

當行而行方爲正理 to do a thing because it is one's duty is in accordance with true principles.

正解 the true interpretation.

正道 or 正途 or 正路 the main road, as opposed to by-paths; the true path; the orthodox doctrine.

正途功名 a degree won by competition, not bought.

正當 exactly as it ought to be; exactly.

正中 exactly in the centre.

正數 the exact, or full, amount.

正是 it is precisely so, or as follows.

正在備文之間 I was just in the middle of writing to you.

正在要問 I was just on the point of asking; also, of hearing the case.

正在前面 directly opposite; in front of.

正合時 at the nick of time.

正待 just about to.....

正[4] 687

正值 just at the time of.....

撥正 to set a thing straight.

正直 straight; correct; upright, —of men.

正不正呢 is it straight or not?

坐正 to sit straight.

席不正不坐 if his mat was not straight he would not sit on it,—of Confucius.

正席 the chief or central tables at a banquet.

正視之似白 if you look at it straight, it seems white,— as mother-of-pearl.

正貨 proper or regular merchandise, *i.e.* not contraband goods.

倘係正經貨物 if the things are actually merchandise,— as opposed to passengers' baggage.

正西 due west.

正南坐 to sit facing due south, as the Emperor does; hence, to be Emperor.

朝正 to have an audience.

正工 work done during working hours; contract work.

正身解送 forward the man in person,— not merely his deposition.

正賊 the actual thief; a ring-leader.

正過來 to set straight,—as something which is awry.

正客 the principal guest.

正錢糧 or 正項 regular revenue; the land tax.

正氣 firmness; uprightness.

正門 the central gate.

正對 perfectly right.

正額 a regular, fixed, or normal amount.

正旦 oldish women's parts,—in theatricals.

正生 civil officers,—in theatricals.

正佛 the real Buddha; the real personage in question.

正賦 a legal or regular tax.

正扣布 grey T-cloths, best quality.

正廳 the principal hall of a Chinese house.

正名 to regulate, or correct, terms. It is an approved theory that a correct terminology in language is a *sine quâ non* of successful political rule. The "correct terminology" seems to be one in

正[4] 687

which terms should express the true qualities and relations of things.

正兒 a principal in the first degree, as opposed to a 帮兒 a principal in the second degree.

正號 a man's "proper style" or 字 "literary appellation," as distinguished from his 別號 or pseudonym.

正紳 reputable gentry; persons of repute.

正飾 to decorate.

花正開,未曾結菓 the flowers are in full bloom but as yet there are no signs of fruit.

吾誰使正之 who shall I employ to settle the matter equitably?

正面 the right side of anything; the obverse, as of coins; the side which should go uppermost; facing N. or S.

就正於人 enquire of somebody about it.

山村無所就正 in his mountain village there was no one to correct,—his essays for him.

不量鑿而正枘兮 to fit a handle without calculating the hole,—it is to go into, *i.e.* whether square or round. *See* No. 2425.

正負 used in mathematics for *plus* and *minus*.

正印官 the regular constitutional, or territorial officers of government, distinguished by square, as opposed to oblong, seals. These are the Provincial Treasurer, and Judge, the Prefect, sub-Prefect, Magistrate of a 州 Department, and Magistrate of a 縣 District. *See* No. 13,282.

君子正是國人 the superior man rectifies the people of the State.

正月繁霜 in the first month of summer the hoar-frost abounds, —the times are out of joint. [Not to be confounded with 正月 *chêng*[1] *yüeh* below.]

Read *chêng*[1]. The square in the centre of a target.

正鵠 a target.

終日射侯不出正兮 shooting all day at the target without ever missing the centre.

Digitized by Google

正[1] 687

正月 the first moon or month of the year. It was named *chêng*[4] *yüeh* by **隱公** Duke Yin of **魯** Lu, but *chêng*[4] was changed to *chêng*[1] by **始皇帝** the First Emperor, B.C. 221, because his Majesty's personal name **政** had the sound *chêng*[4].

開正 to open the seals of office, or resume business, after the New Year's holiday.

來正 the first moon of next year.

Read *chêng*[3]. Whole; entire; an exact amount, without fractions. *See* No. 697.

正本 the whole volume, or piece.

正天正夜的 for days and nights running.

正天家 all day long.

三百兩正 three hundred taels *only*; exactly three hundred taels.

正個兒的 a whole one.

娗[1] 688
R. **庚**
See **征**
Even Upper.

Name of a woman. Correct deportment; modest demeanour.

征[1] 689
R. **庚**
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
See **正**
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

To attack; to reduce to submission. To go; to pass, as time. To levy taxes. To spy.

征戰 to fight a battle; warriors; fighting men.

征伐 to attack,—openly, by declaration of war, as opposed to **襲** No. 4142.

征誅 or **征勦** to exterminate,—as rebels.

征服 to conquer.

征取 to capture.

征助 to assist.

征徐國 to reduce the States of Hsü.

征兵 to send troops to subjugate.

征人 warriors.

征夫 the (absent) warrior,—as Ulysses.

我征聿至 our expedition suddenly arrived,—on its return.

出征無道 to attack the without Tao, *i.e.* the barbarians.

肅肅宵征 swiftly by night we go.

征[1] 689

客赴長征 the travellers proceeded on their long journey.

而月斯征 your months (*i.e.* your life) are passing away.

征稅 to levy duties.

征糧 to collect the land-tax.

征鈔 to levy tonnage-dues.

征收 to collect,—as duties.

征納 to levy a tax, or duty.

征討 to demand; to claim.

征比 a clerk of the taxes in a magistrate's yamên.

征利 to snatch the profit.

怔[1] 690
R. **庚**
H. *chin*
P. *chêng*
See **正** often read Sinking.
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

Restless; afraid.

怔忪 or **怔忡** agitated; nervous.

症[4] 691
R. vulgar.
F. *cheing*
See **正**
A. *chïng*
Sinking Upper.

Disease. Used as a suffix to the names of various complaints.

症候 or **病症** disease.

急症 or **惡症** acute, as opposed to chronic.

外症 and **內症** external and internal complaints, respectively.

順症 and **反症** curable and incurable complaints, respectively.

紫癍症 scarlet fever.

怪症 a strange or uncanny disease.

政[4] 692
R. **敲**
H. *chin*
F. *ching, chiang*
See **正**
A. *chaing*
Sinking Upper.

Government; administration of affairs. *See* No. 7129.

國政 the administration of government.

家政 management of domestic affairs.

內政 petticoat government.

政事 or **政務** the business of government.

政人 government officials.

不自爲政 not himself attending to the government.

政風 political influence; weight.

議政 a councillor of State.

論政 to talk politics.

敷政優優 he extended his sway with gentleness.

政[4] 692

仁政 or **善政** a mild, beneficent sway.

虐政 or **苛政** a cruel, harsh rule.

政令 government orders.

政教 official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

從政 in official employ.

七政 the seven regulators,—sun, moon, and five planets.

農政 guide to agriculture,—the name of a book. Also, a superintendent of agriculture.

鐵政 the iron monopoly.

觴政 the rules of drinking, according to which fines are levied, etc. *See* No. 7386.

行觴政 to play at wine forfeits, also known as **行酒令**.

政體 the administration of public business; the "government body" or health of an official.

政體違和 to be indisposed,—a phrase used only of officials.

政府 the Government.

政簡刑清 scant of government and pure in his application of punishment.

胵[1] 693
R. **庚**
See **征**
Even Upper.

To fry fish or flesh in a pan.

証[4] 694
R. **敲**
H. *chin*
F. *cheing*
See **正**
A. *chïng, chaing*
Sinking Upper.

To remonstrate with. Commonly used for No. 726.

鉦[1] 695
R. **庚**
See **征**
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

A gong, used to sound a retreat to troops, as opposed to **鼓** the drum which is the signal for attack. Also, a priest's gong; the spot on large bells where they are struck.

鉦以退之 the gong sounded for retreat.

鉦人 gong men,—in an army.

神鉦 name of an ancient stone drum which had a clear ringing sound.

樹頭掛銅鉦 on the tree hangs the brazen gong,—the sun shining through branches.

Digitized by Google

晟[3] 696
R. 梗
See 征
A. *ching*
Rising Upper.

The sun rising.

昔雨初晴朝日晟 just as the night rain stopped, the morning sun rose.

整[3] 697
R. 整
C. *ching*
H. *chin,chang*
F. *ching*
W. N. *tsing*
P. *chêng*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chêng*
K. *chöng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ching*
Rising Upper.

To adjust; to put in order. To repair. To reform. The whole.

整齊 or 整頓 to put in order; to arrange things.
整整齊齊 in regular order; trim; proper.
整衣 to arrange one's dress.
整束衣冠 to adjust one's dress and hat.
整容 to put in order the appearance, *i.e.* to shave, etc. A common sign of barbers' shops.
整我六師 put in order my six armies,—for war.
爰整其旅 he marshalled his troops.
整隊 to draw up a regiment.
整潔 in good order and clean; in good condition.
整理 to put in order; to repair.
整理規模 to reform manners and customs.
整治 to repair; to set in order.
整河工 the work of keeping river banks in good repair.
整肅軍容 to pay great attention to the proper military bearing,—of troops.
整橋修路 to put in order bridges and repair roads.
整作 to make right.
整塊的 in large pieces,—not broken up small.
整的破的 the whole and the broken.
整吊給他 give him the whole string of cash.
整套 the whole lot.
整天家 or 整天的 the whole day; all day long.
百五兩整 five hundred taels only. *See* No. 687.
整字 a complete character.
整上來 to set on the table,—as food.
整千整萬 whole thousands and myriads.
整軍經武 supplies and pay for the army.

整[3] 697

整整的住了五日 stayed five whole days.
整半 the whole and the half.
整夜的 the whole night.
整是.....to be one, or a whole.
整壽 a birthday when one of the decuple numbers is reached, —*e.g.* 50, 60, 70.

See No. 607.

貞 698
偵[1] 699
R. 庚
H. *'chin*
F. *t'ing, 'tiang, t'eing*
P. *chêng, chên*
See 貞
Even Upper.

To spy; to reconnoitre.

偵探 to make secret enquiry; to play the spy.
偵伺 to lie in wait so as to watch; to spy.
遊偵 to go out to reconnoitre.
偵獲 or 偵拏 to catch; to seize a person unawares.
偵知 to ascertain by a scout.
偵緝 to search out.
偵訪 to enquire into.

See No. 608.

楨 700
滇[1] 701
R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

The name of an upper branch of the North River in Kuangtung.

滇陽 an old name for 翁源縣 in Kuangtung.

See No. 609.

禎 702
爭[1] 703
R. 庚
C. *chêng, chang*
W. *tsae*
See 掙
J. *sō, shō*
Even Upper.

To wrangle; to contest.

相爭 to quarrel over anything; to strive for mastery.
爭論 to dispute.
爭氣 disposition to contest; energy; determination.
爭先 to struggle to be first.
爭能 to strive for mastery.
爭訟 to go to law.
爭奪 to seize.
爭吵 or 爭口氣 or 爭嘴 to quarrel.
爭鬪 or 爭競 or 爭鬧 to fight; to brawl.
爭執 or 爭拗 to be contentious; obstinate; pig-headed.
維邇言是爭 they only quarrel about shallow words.
爭功 to strive for merit.

爭[1] 703

難與爭鋒 it is not easy to measure lances with him.
所爭有限 the amount at issue is trifling.
爭奈 however; nevertheless.
爭家產 to dispute about family property.
爭地 to dispute about land.
爭賣 to compete with in selling.
爭端 origin of a misunderstanding.
爭如 not so good as.
爭買 to bid against one another, —as at an auction.
爭光 to dazzle.
爭論不定 not to be able to come to an agreement about.
爭些 nearly.
爭毆 a collision, as between troops of different regiments; to fight.
爭風 a quarrel from jealousy; jealousy in love.

爭 704
崢 705
Same as No. 703.

See No. 747.

錚[4] 706
R. 敖
See 諍
Sinking Upper.

To draw a bow. To press open anything.

掙[1] 707
R. 敖 庚
C. *chang*[2]
H. *tsang*
F. *cheing, chaing*
W. *ts'ae, ts'ae*
N. *tsêng, tsaing*
P. *chêng*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chêng*
K. *cheng*
J. *chō, tō, shō*
A. *traing*
Sinking Upper.

To pierce; to stab. To earn. To get free from. To make an effort.

掙塞 to block up.
掙牙 to get something between the teeth.
掙來 or 掙得 to earn.
掙錢 to earn money.
掙家 to support a family.
掙開 to get free from,—as a horse from its halter.
掙脫 to get rid of.
掙起身來 picked himself up, —after a fall.
掙扎起身 raised himself with an effort,—as a sick man. *See* No. 125.
少不得自家掙扎過活 you will have to make an effort to earn your own living.
硬掙 determined; energetic.

Digitized by Google

tsaiⁿ 猙¹ 708 R. 庚 See 掙 Even Upper.

A fabulous creature with five tails and a horn.

猙獰 horrid; repulsive; hideous.

tsaiⁿ 琤¹ 709 R. 庚 See 掙 Even Upper.

The tinkling of gems striking together.

琮琤 a tinkling sound.

tsaiⁿ 睜¹ 710 R. 梗 C. *chêng, têng, chang ch'ung* Always read where used at all like 爭 Rising Irregular.

To open the eyes wide.

睜着一隻眼 to keep one eye open; to be on the look-out.
睚睜 to glare at angrily.
睜眼 or 睜開眼 to open the eyes wide; to stare.

tsaiⁿ 箏¹ 711 R. 庚 C. *chêng* W. *tsae, tsang* See 掙 Even Upper.

A kind of harpsichord having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum.

風箏 an Æolian harp. These are fixed to kites; hence this term has come to to mean a kite.
放風箏 to fly kites.
彈箏 to play on the *chêng* or harpsichord.
箏箏 a singing sound, as of wind whistling.

tsaiⁿ 膦¹ 712 R. 庚 C. *chang* H. *tsing* F. *cheing*, v. *tang* W. *tsae* N. *tsêng, tsaiñ* P. *chêng* M. *tsên* Y. *tsên* Sz. *chêng* K. *cheng* J. *sō, shō* A. *traing* Even Upper.

The tendon Achilles; the heel. The elbow.

蹚膦鞋 shoes from which one's heel sticks out, as frequently worn by the Chinese; to go slipshod.
手膦 the elbow.
枕膦 to pillow the head on the elbow.

tsaiⁿ 諍¹ 713 R. 庚 敬 F. *chcing, chaing* See 掙 Even & Sinking Upper.

To remonstrate with.

諫諍 to expostulate with; to warn.
議諍 to debate; to discuss.
天子之前, 諍論可否 in the presence of the Son of Heaven is it allowable to dispute?
諍人 a race of pygmies, described as being seven inches high.

tsaiⁿ 錚¹ 714 R. 庚 C. *chêng* F. *cheing* W. *tsang* N. *tsêng* P. *chêng, ch'êng* K. *cheng* J. *sō, shō, A. traing* Even Upper.

The clang of metal. A small gong.

鼓錚 drums and gongs.
錚錚之士豈易多得 such a famous scholar do you think it an easy thing to get?

tsin 拯³ 715 R. 逾 C. *chêng* H. *chin* F. *ching* W. *tsing* N. *tsing* P. *chêng* M. *tsên* K. *chīng* J. *shō* A. *chīng* Rising Upper.

To lift up; to pull out; to save.

拯民於水火之中 to rescue people from fire and water.
拯救 to save from any danger.
拯溺 to help those in distress.

tsiⁿ 烝¹ 716 R. 蒸 See 蒸 Even Upper.

Steam; to steam; to stew. To distil. Capable, as a ruler. To advance. All; many. Winter sacrifice; *see* 嘗 No. 449. Vigorous. To debauch, usually of relatives of a higher generation. An expletive.

烝熟 to steam thoroughly,—until properly cooked.
烝飯 to steam rice.
烝籠 a steam-basket, or kind of sieve in which rice is steamed over a pot of boiling water.
烝水鍐 a boiler,—of a steam-engine.
烝酒 to distil spirits.
烝之浮浮 the steam from the distilling floats about.
文王烝哉 a capable prince was Wên Wang.
烝我髦士 I advance my men of promise.
烝進 to introduce; to offer, as presents.
烝徒楫之 all the men labouring at their oars.
烝民乃粒 all the people had grain.
烝然 in multitudes.
烝烝 vigorous-looking.
烝寡嬸 committed incest with his widowed aunt.

烝¹ 716 父子俱烝之 father and son both debauched her.
有敦瓜苦烝在栗薪 there were the bitter gourds hanging from the branches of the chestnut tree.
烝騰 to rise like vapours.
烝暑 a damp heat.
烝酥 short-bread.
烝作舖 a shop where steamed cakes or dumplings are made and sold.

tsiⁿ 癥¹ 717 R. 蒸 See 蒸 Even Upper.

A disease of the bones.

骨癥 atrophy.
生乾癥 to suffer from atrophy.
乾癥 is applied to fruit that has dried up on the tree.

tsiⁿ 蒸¹ 718 R. 蒸 C. *ching* H. *chin* F. *ching* W. *tsing* N. *tsing* P. *chêng* M. *tsên* Y. *tsêng* Sz. *chên, chêng* K. *chīng* J. *shō, djō* A. *chī g* Even Upper.

Twigs of hemp, used for fuel; small branches, fit for firewood. All. To rise, as steam. To steam. Interchanged with 烝 No. 716.

以薪以蒸 bringing large faggots and small branches.
天生蒸民 God made all men.
蒸蒸日上 daily rising higher and higher,—in the scale of progress.
蒸饅頭 to steam dough dumplings.
蒸梨出妻 to divorce a wife because of (badly) stewed pears,—as did 曾子 Tsêng Tzŭ when his wife prepared some pears badly for his stepmother.

tsiⁿ 承¹ 719 R. 蒸 See 承承 A. *t'in* Even Upper & Lower.

Cooked sacrificial meat. Swollen. Doltish. To ascend.

tsiⁿ 徵¹ 720 R 先 H. *chin* F. *ting* See 蒸 K. *chung* J. *chō* A. *tring* Even Upper.

To levy; to collect, as duties. To recruit, as troops. To ask for. Evidence; proof; fulfilment. Effect, as opposed to cause. An old name for 澄城縣 in Shensi. [To be distinguished from 徵 No. 12,586.]

徵收賦稅 to levy taxes and duties.
徵斂 to gather, as taxes.

Digitized by Google

徵[1] 720

徵免船鈔章程 the tonnage dues' regulations.
徵聘 to invite by aid of presents.
徵召 to summon,—good men to come forward and aid in the government.
徵兵 to enlist troops. *See* No. 4344.
徵調 to send troops on service; conscription, either for war or for public works.
徵求無已 constantly begging for.
有徵 there is proof.
明徵 clear proof.
立徵據 to establish proof.
無徵之言 unfounded assertions.
徵逐 the intimate intercourse of friends.
徵採 search out; select.
徵諸 to apply,—a principle.
納徵 the sending of proof,—the third preliminary in arranging a marriage.
徵驗 fulfilment, as of a prophecy; the result anticipated, as of medicine.
凡有怪徵者必有怪行 every uncanny effect must be preceded by some uncanny cause.
八徵 the eight signs of good fortune as seen by physiognomists.
貴徵 or 徵格 facial features indicating good luck.
徵仕郎 honorary title of the 2nd class of the 7th grade.

Read *chi*[3]. One of the five musical notes, corresponding to fire.

癥[1] 721
R. 蒸 See 徵 Even Upper.

A disease of the abdomen; obstruction of the bowels.

癥瘕不除 unless the obstruction be got rid of.
癥結 knots or obstructions in the bowel.

Read *hsia*[1]. A female complaint.

瞪 722

Same as No. 10,865.

朕 723

See No. 634.

鄭[4] 724
R. 邑 C. *chêng* H. *ch'êng* F. *tang* W. N. *dzing* P. *chêng* M. *tsêng* Y. *tsêng* Sz. *chêng* K. *chông* J. *tei, chō* A. *tring* Sinking Lower.

A feudal State under the Chou dynasty, B.C. 774—500, now 開封府 K'ai-fêng Fu in Honan. Its capital was the present 鄭州 Chêng Chou.

周鄭交質 [the royal House of] Chou and [the earl of] Chêng exchanged pledges.
鄭重 earnest; thorough; important; weighty.

瞪 725

See No. 10,865.

證[4] 726
R. 徑 F. *chêng* See 正 K. *chîng* J. *shō* A. *chîng* Sinking Upper.

To prove by evidence; to testify. To remonstrate with. Used with No. 694.

證人 a witness.
一干人證 all the parties and witnesses in the case.
證見 to bear witness to what one saw.
作見證 to have been an eye-witness,—and therefore able to bear testimony.
證據 a proof; a protest lodged in order to serve afterwards as evidence.
證驗 to verify.
證明 to show; to prove.
證質 to confront opposing witnesses,—and let them fight it out, as is done in Chinese courts, the magistrate looking on and drawing his own conclusions.
飾詞作證 to give ornamental evidence; perjury.
證佑 to protect,—as the gods do. In composition, to prove by quoting authorities.
監證 to oversee; to superintend.

黥[4] 727
R. 徑 See 證 Sinking Upper.

Rice which has become black from damp.

甥[1] 728
R. 庚 See 爭 Even Upper.

Broad; open. The echo in a large house. Painted silk.

甥宏 ample; expansive.

幐[4] 729
R. 敬 See 諍 Sinking Upper.

To unroll a painting or scroll.

倀 730

See No. 451.

張[4] 731
R. 弓 See 帳 Sinking Lower.

To burnish. To stop up.

磨張 to rub bright enough to reflect the face.
張牙 minium or red lead.

鋥 732

Same as No. 731.

拼 733

Same as No. 715.

CH'ÊNG.

稱[1] 734
R. 蒸 徑 C. *ch'ing* H. *ch'in* F. *ch'ing, ch'ving* W. N. *ts'ing* P. *ch'êng* M. *ts'ên* Y. *ts'êng* Sz. *ch'êng* K. *ch'ing, ch'ông* J. *shō* A. *hsing* Even & Sinking Upper.

To style; to designate. To state. To praise; to honour. To raise. To feign. To weigh.

稱呼 or 稱謂 or 稱爲 to call; to name; to style.
自稱其父曰家父 one styles one's own father *chia fu*.
稱說 to call; to name.
通稱 are all called (so-and-so).
報稱 to report that.....
稱讚 or 稱羨 or 稱揚 or 稱獎 or 稱頌 or 稱賞 or 稱嘆 to praise; to extol; to admire.
你誇我稱 you praise me and I will admire you,—said of friends who flatter each other.
稱人 to praise people.
稱彼兕觥 let us raise the rhinoceros-horn goblet,—to drink a health.
稱爾戈 to take up arms; to fight.

Digitized by Google

tshin
稱[1]
734

稱病 to feign sickness; to malinger.
稱疾不從 pleaded sickness and did not go with him.
稱言 to state.
稱便 to commend as satisfactory.
稱兵 to take up arms; to adopt warlike measures.
稱于世 universally extolled.
稱驗 to weigh and inspect.
稱是 exactly corresponding.
稱東西 to weigh things,—on a steelyard.
稱一稱 weigh it.
稱貨 to weigh goods.
這一桿秤子太小,稱不了 this steelyard is too small to weigh it with.
稱物平施 to give good weight.
大戥稱進小戥稱出 to weigh in (to oneself) with heavy weights, to weigh out (to others) with light weights.
爲之權衡以稱之 if you make scales and steelyards for weighing,—則 the result will be, etc.

Read *ch'êng*[4]. A steelyard or weighing machine, for which 秤, *see* No. 782, is mostly used. Suitable; corresponding. A suit, as of clothes.

壓稱 or 搭稱頭 to allow for tare, as in weighing goods.
稱人意 suitable; in accordance with what people want.
不相稱 not in harmony one with the other.
頗不相稱 somewhat out of keeping,—with something before mentioned.
不稱其服 not in keeping with their clothes.
衣不稱身 his clothes do not fit; also, he and his clothes are not in keeping one with the other.
不稱其職 he is not equal to his position.
公分無不稱 to divide equitably.
這兩個可以相稱 these two can go together,—they match.

tshan
撐[1]
735
R. 庚
C. *ch'ang*, v. *ch'ang*
H. *ts'ang*, v. *ts'ang*
F. *t'ang*, v. *t'ang*
W. *ts'ae*
N. *ts'êng*, *ts'ang*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'éng*
K. *cheng*, v. *t'eng*
J. *tō*, *chō*
A. *hsaing*
Even Upper.

To prop up. To assist. To punt. To stretch open. *See* No. 736.

烟霧撐天 the mist rises up towards heaven.
能彀支撐得住 can bear the weight of it.
撐不來 I cannot help you.
勉强撐持 to make the best of anything.
全賴撐持 all crowd round him for support.
虧我撐持 luckily I was able to help.
撐持得住 or 撐得住 to make a thing succeed; to be able to run the business.
撐船 to pole a boat; to punt.
撐渡 to pole across a ferry; to intrigue.
充撐 to curry favour with.
撐起來 to set upright; to prop up.
撐搖 to work a boat such as a lighter.

Read *t'ang*[1].

撐犁 a Turkic term for God.
撐犁孤塗 the Son of Heaven,—the Emperor.

tshan
撐
736

The strictly correct form of No. 735.

tshan
掌[4]
737
R. 孟庚
See 撐
A. *t'ang*
Rising and Even Upper Irregular.

A prop; a shore.

tshan
橕[1]
738
R. 庚
See 撐瞠
Even Upper.

A branch stretching out. A prop; a shore. A rod to make a window-frame stick out.

橕柱 a truss to support a beam.
彎橕 a bent brace; an elbow brace.
橕開窻門 fix open the window.

tshan
饓[1]
739
R. 庚
See 撐
Even Upper.

To eat much.

饓餮 to gormandize; to overeat.

tshan
棠[2]
740
R. 庚
See 棖
A. *traing*, *hsöng*
Even Lower.

A perch for fowls. A prop. To straighten out. To tread on. To roost.

維角棠之 the ends [of the bow] should be straightened out.

tsin
錚
741

See No. 10,729.

tsin
偵
742

See No. 699.

tsin
賴
743

See No. 685.

tsin
趕
744

Same as No. 685.

tsin
檉[3]
745
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*
See 賴
Even Upper Irregular.

The tamarisk (*Tamarix sinensis*), described as a willow with a reddish bark, and graceful in shape. It fears neither snow nor hoar-frost, but is very sensitive, and indicates the approach of rain by its branches moving. It is called 檉柳 and 三春柳 or third spring willow, from its flowering late.

tsin
蟶[1]
746
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*, v. *ch'ên*
F. *t'ing*, v. *t'eing*
W. *ts'ing*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'ên*
J. *sei*, *chō*
A. *tring*
Even Upper Irregular.

A bivalve shell; the razor-sheath or Solen. Clams; mussels.

蟶乾 dried clams.
鮮蟶 fresh cockles.
蟶紐 the muscle which holds the mussel to its shell.

tsan
崢[1]
747
R. 庚
W. *tsae*, *ts'ae*
N. *ts'êng*
See 掙
Even Upper.

To rise high; overtopping; excelling.

霄崢特立 like a lofty peak rising alone through the clouds.
崢嶸 dignified; lofty. Used by physiognomists of a noble brow. *See* No. 5287.

Digitized by Google

hsin
梫[1]
748
R. 庚
See 揮
Even Upper.

A thorn.

hsin
鋅
749

See No. 714.

hsin
髵[1]
750
R. 庚
See 揮
Even Upper.

The hair in disorder.

髵鬠 unkempt hair.

shin
呈[2]
751
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *tiang, t'ing, t'iang*
W. *dzing*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *chông*
J. *tei, chō*
A. *tring*
Even Lower.

To file a plaint. To offer to a superior.

呈子 a charge, or accusation, to be filled up on the form sold at yamêns to petty litigants. *See* 稟 No. 9304.

收呈子 to receive plaints,—as is sometimes done by the magistrate himself, without the intervention of door-keepers, etc.

和息呈詞 an application for leave to withdraw a case already settled out of court.

呈期 certain days on which plaints may be filed.

呈控 to charge with; to accuse.

呈上 to hand in; to file.

呈報 to report to a superior; to present a statement.

呈閱 to hand in for inspection.

呈明 to state clearly.

呈曰 stated as follows.

呈關 or 呈驗 to present for examination at the Customs.

呈還 to give back.

呈叩 to state and implore,—help.

呈官 to hand to the authorities.

呈稱 to state.

呈繳 to proffer.

呈保 or 保呈 to hand in a guarantee.

呈閒 to offer for perusal; to present to (our) readers.

呈核 to present for perusal or reference.

呈荷 to solicit and obtain.

呈訴 to submit a statement.

呈照 to hand in a certificate.

呈請 or 呈乞 to present a request; to apply,—to be allowed to do something.

shin
呈[2]
751

呈具 to draw up and hand in,—as a bond.

呈交 to tender; to pay in.

呈交備寄 to hand in to be filed.

呈出 to produce,—as a certificate, when called upon.

呈送 or 呈遞 to send; to transmit.

呈准 to apply and receive permission.

呈存 to deliver for safe custody.

呈訟 to proceed against at law.

進呈 to memorialise; to petition.

一進呈詞 immediately the petition is filed.....

呈露 to disclose.

呈覽 or 呈電 for your Honour's inspection.

呈正 to send (an essay to a friend) for correction.

呈瑞 signs of general prosperity.

shin
埕[2]
752
R. vulgar.
C. *ch'ing*
F. *ting, tiang*
W. N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'êng*
A. *ching*
Even Lower.

A pear-shaped earthen jar, without handles and with a small mouth. *See* No. 10,800.

水埕 a water jar.

一埕酒 a jar of wine.

油埕 an oil jar, holding 30 catties.

shin
徎[2]
753

A by-path. A gully.

shin
悜[3]
754
R. 梗
See 逞
Rising Upper.

Obscure.

其言慏悜 his words are obscure.

shin
珵[2]
755
R. 庚
F. *ch'ing*
See 呈
Even Lower.

A brilliant stone worn at the girdle. It will shine if buried six inches deep.

豈珵美之能當 how can it compare with the beauty of the *ch'êng*?

shin
裎[2]
756
R. 庚
See 呈
Even Lower.

To take off clothes and expose the body. To carry in the girdle.

裸裎 half-naked.

裎衣 under-clothes.

shin shan
程[2]
757
R. 庚
F. *t'ing, t'iang*
See 呈
Even Lower.

A measure; the hundredth part of a 寸 inch, now known as a 厘. A weight. A rule. A pattern. A limit; a period; a journey; a career. Percentage; touch of silver. Name of an ancient district.

章程 by-laws; rules; regulations.

匪先民是程 they do not take the ancients for their pattern.

程式 a pattern to work by.

工程 a job.

不程其力 I did not gauge his strength.

這一程子好嗎 have you been well lately?

路程 or 程途 a road; a journey; a career.

限程 a stage in a journey.

程限 the stages of a work.

起程 to start on a journey.

快程 fast travelling; by quick stages.

歸程 the return journey.

兼程走 to make forced marches.

送程儀 to give a person his travelling expenses.

把前程丟了 threw up his career. *See* No. 1737.

怕干碍前程 afraid of damaging his career.

各顧前程 every one wants to get on.

多大前程 what rank do you hold?

但行好事, 莫問前程 content yourself with doing good deeds: do not ask what they will bring forth.

一程 one tenth.

九程九可以 ninety-nine to one it will do.

幾程足 how many parts are pure? what is the touch?—of silver or gold.

程數 percentage; the quality or touch of silver.

命程伯 ordered the earl of Ch'êng.

程咬金三斧頭頂難 the first three blows with his axe given by Ch'êng Yao-chin are very dangerous,—used of something very successful at first, but which, if it can be resisted, is a failure afterwards. (For Ch'êng Yao-chin see 殺 No. 9632.)

Digitized by Google

ch'in
逞[2]
758
R. 梗
C. *ch'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *t'ing*
W. *ts'ing*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *chüng*, v. *yông*
J. *tei*, *chō*
A. *sing*, (*shing*)
Rising Upper.

To act with effrontery. Presumptuous. To put forth. To forecast.

東洋思逞 the Japanese meditate trouble to us.

不逞於東卽逞於西 always making a disturbance somewhere,—of the French.

逞兇 to use violence; to do murderous acts; to use violent and abusive language.

逞惡行刼 to commit acts of violence and robbery.

逞强壓鄉黨 to use violence to intimidate the villagers.

逞干戈 to be eager for the fray.

逞能 braggart.

自逞 boastful; bragging.

逞功能 confident in one's own abilities; overweening.

逞威勢 to exert one's powers of intimidation.

各逞其長 each one did what he could do best,—played, sang, or recited.

逞其鬼蜮 he acted selfishly,—entirely in his own interests.

不逞 careless; reckless.

不逞之徒 a reckless, worthless fellow.

素不逞 was a bad lot.

不可億逞 impossible to anticipate the result.

乃可以逞 the result can be foreseen.

逞豪 or 逞勇 heroic; martial.

逞臂 to bare one's arms,—as for a fight.

逞蠻 to behave in an unmannerly way.

逞暴 to use power oppressively.

shin
醒[2]
759
R. 戾
See 星
Even Lower.

To drink till fuddled; stupid from drink. To get sober.

解醒 to get over a debauch.

憂心如醒 as sad as a man getting sober.

shin
丞[2]
760
R. 蒸
See 承
Even Lower.

To aid. A deputy; an assistant.

丞相 ancient name for a prime minister; used for a foreign Secretary of State.

中丞 one of the designations by which the 撫台 Fu-t'ai, or Governor of a province, is known.

郡丞 a sub-Prefect.

縣丞 an assistant District Magistrate.

張丞士正 Mr. sub-Prefect Chang Shih-chêng.

丞倅 the literary designation of assistant Magistrates either of Prefectures, Departments, or Districts.

文丞武尉 the civilian premier and the military guardian,—names of door-guardians written on doors to protect the inmates.

上丞 the star α in Camelopardus.

少丞 the star ν in Tarandus.

shin
承[2]
761
R. 蒸
C. *shing*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zing*
N. *djing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sing*
J. *djō*, *shō*
A. *t'ia*
Even Lower.

To receive. To hold; to contain. To undertake. To acknowledge. To support.

承受 to receive; to inherit. *See infra.*

承函 to have received a letter,—as used in acknowledgement.

承准 I have the honor to acknowledge,—a communication from a superior. The term is not so strong as 奉 No. 3574. Used by courtesy to equals.

承囑 to receive instructions.

承差 or 承遣 or 承派 to receive an appointment, or orders to go anywhere. The first means also a general servant in a yamên.

承情 or 承惠 to receive kindness. Used as "you are very kind," "I have to thank you for," etc.

承蒙 I am indebted to you for.

承發 to receive a despatch and forward it.

承你貴言 I receive deferentially your honoured words, *i.e.* many thanks for your advice.

承歡 to receive pleasure; to be delighted.

承襲 to receive what is handed down, as a title; to inherit.

承[2]
761

承祖 to receive from one's ancestors; inherited.

承父 to inherit from a father.

承詢 to receive a query.

承示 to receive an intimation, as a private note.

承頂 to take over in someone's stead.

不承招 to refuse to admit a charge.

承審 to officiate in a court of justice.

承審公堂 the Supreme Court.

承局 to have a shop or agency.

承典 to receive a mortgage.

承您關照 thank you for your kind attention! thank you for the service you have done me!

承携 to receive your guidance; to be indebted to you for the favour.

承認 to admit; to acknowledge.

承保 to insure.

承批 to take the lease of.

承租 to rent or lease from.

承交 to take over from.

承宣布政使 title of a Fan-t'ai or Provincial Treasurer; under the Ming dynasty, a Governor.

承應 to undertake; to receive,—as an office.

承允 to agree to.

承平 in the enjoyment of peace.

承平時 in times of peace.

承享 to enjoy the use of,—as property.

承問 I am obliged for your enquiries.

承抽 to undertake the payment of a fixed sum,—*e.g.* as *likin*.

承辦會董公司 an executive council.

今不承于古 we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

承繼 to adopt; to take an heir.

子產爭承 sons fighting over what each is to get out of the property left.

承載 to contain,—of almost any kind of receptacle.

兩人以被承女郎手提四角而入 the two men came in, carrying a young lady in a coverlet which they held by its four corners.

承受不住 could not keep it down,—as medicine.

承受不起 not fit to undertake the job; not equal to the task.

Digitized by Google

承[2] 761

承辦 to undertake to manage, or to put through any business.
承工 to undertake work.
承買 to contract to buy; to take over goods on payment.
承約 to enter into an agreement.
承任 to fill an office.
承充 to be entrusted with the duties of any post.
承認 to acknowledge; to admit.
百口不承 hundred mouths not admit,—he stoutly denied the charge.
石承 a stone base or plinth.
承不起來 unable to bear, or support it.
承當 to make oneself responsible for; liable for; to abide the consequences.
這事我承當起來 I will take the responsibility in this matter.
不克靈承于旅 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.
承上言云云 referring to the above sentence,—with a view to further elucidation.
奉承 to flatter; to toady.
我不喜歡奉承 I don't like being flattered.
起承轉合 the opening, the elucidation, the re-statement or embellishment, and the conclusion,—of a theme. The four divisions of a properly constructed essay.
承德郎 honorary title of the 1st class of the 6th grade.

ŏin$_2$ tŏhin$_2$

成[2] 762

R. 戊
C. *shing, sheng*
H. *shin, shang, ch'in*
F. *sing, siang, ch'iang*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên, ts'êng*
K. *sŭng*
J. *djō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Lower.

To finish; to complete; to bring about; to accomplish; to succeed, as opposed to 敗 No. 8567. Perfect; full; whole. To pacify. To pledge. If indeed. An honorary title. One tenth; ten per cent. Used for No. 766.

成事 to finish a matter.
成做 to finish; to complete.
成了 or 行成 done; finished; carried out; accomplished.
成人 to grow up; to become a man, *i.e.* all that a man is expected to be from a moral point of view.
長大成人 grown up.
不成人 he is a bad lot; worthless; incapable.

成[2] 762

經之營之, 不日成之 by working and toiling, in a short time it was finished,—of the 靈臺 built by 文王.
成不得 it can't be done.
成病 or 成疾 to get sick.
成家 to get married. Also, to make one's fortune; to succeed in life. *See* Nos. 8567, 10,793.
刻薄成家, 理無久享 where a fortune is made by avarice, the rule is that it is never long enjoyed.
成婦 to become a wife.
成歡 to have sexual intercourse.
成親 or 成婚 or 成偶 to marry.
成就 to bring about; to bring to a successful issue.
成何事體 what manner of thing does this make?—Used in remonstrance against any wrong action or wrong method.
不成文 or 不成句 this makes no sense,—of bad or wrongly punctuated composition.
不成器 not to become a vessel of any kind, *i.e.* to be worthless, useless in life, etc.
玉不琢, 不成器 if jade is not worked, it becomes no thing,—it is useless.
君子成人之美 the superior man aids in carrying out the good designs of others.
守成父業 to carry on the trade of one's father.
你成了客 you are making a stranger of yourself,—in being so ceremonious.
道落成之喜 to congratulate a person upon getting into a new house.
求你做成功 I beg you to carry it through for me.
成始成終 finished from beginning to end.
成湯 T'ang the Successful,—the Prince of Shang who overthrew the tyrant 桀 Chieh, B.C. 1767.
現成的 ready-made. *See* No. 4539.
轉以成見悞事 and so let foregone conclusions hinder the matter.
成色 quality,—of goods; percentage of pure metal mixed with alloy.
歲之成 the completion of the year; the harvest.
收成 to gather in; to harvest.
成案 a precedent,—in law.

成[2] 762

大成 the Great Perfect,—Confucius.
老成 honest; trustworthy; gentle.
內有一個老成些的 among them was one of a somewhat better disposition.
成直線 a straight line.
成本 to make into a book or volume; an invoice; money capital.
成丁 to complete the age of sixteen; to become an adult.
成名 to make a name.
成功 to carry to a successful issue.
成空 void; vanished; gone into space.
成全 complete; to complete.
成竹在胸 a ready-made bamboo is in the mind,—as when an artist draws a bamboo without having one to copy from.
成造 to construct.
成效 to be successful; to work well; successful fulfilment; achievements.
成團打塊 to accumulate; to increase.
成姻 to complete the nuptials.
成釁 to quarrel.
成子 a period.
這成子 all this time.
成法 a fixed rule; a mode.
成奇 to become excellent; to have some excellence.
成數 a certain sum.
成議 a complete agreement.
成員 full-weight dollars.
成文 to compose; a set phrase.
成貞 to attain magic powers.
成羣 in parties; bands; to form a crowd.
成勢 to gain the ascendency.
成規 rules in force.
成物 to make things; the making or perfecting of things, which is the office of the 坤 or earthly principle; ready-made articles.
成樣 to suit; to look well.
成格 to make, or act on, a hard and fast rule.
成精 to attain to the supernatural.
成殮 to complete all funeral ceremonies.
成禮 to complete the ceremonies,—of marriage.

Digitized by Google

成[2]
762

成祧 to perform double *Sacra gentilicia*. *See* No. 11,079.
成衆 the heavenly bodies.
成位 to establish a position.
成總 all together; altogether; in all.
成帙 volumes; whole volumes.
成千百萬 thousands and tens of thousands.
成趣 to become a pleasure; pleasantly.
二成五 twenty-five per cent.
八成銀子 eight parts pure silver in ten.
一成數目 one tenth part.
成百 a full hundred.
成疋 a whole piece,—of shirtings, etc.
成日 or 成天家 the whole day.
難道哄你不成 you don't mean to say I want to cheat you?
難道叫我打劫去不成 you don't mean to say you would have me go and steal? *See* No. 8135.
成不以富 if indeed you are not influenced by her wealth.
成心 a mind which has recognized criteria, instead of being a *tabula rasa*. Popularly used in the sense of preconceived ideas, foregone conclusions, "made up one's mind," etc.
未成乎心而有是非 for a mind without criteria to admit the ideas of positive and negative,—is an absurdity.
隨其成心而師之 to be guided by the criteria of one's own mind.
成式 a model; an example; a precedent.

Sain
城[2]
763
R. 庚
C. *shing, sheng*
H. *shin, shang*
F. *sing, siang*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing, zing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'êu, ts'êng*
K. *s'ŏng*
J. *djō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Lower.

A wall of a city. A city. To build a city wall. *See* No. 553.

土城 a mud rampart.
萬里長城 the 10,000 *li* long rampart,—the Great Wall of China.
城脚 or 城根 foot of the city wall.
城坡 the embankment of earth at the foot of a city wall.

城[2]
763

城頭 top of the wall.
城上 or 城頂 on the city wall.
城市 thoroughfares or frequented parts of a city.
城門 a city gate.
城門領 captain of a city gate at Peking.
城門吏 clerk of the same.
城樓 tower over a city gate.
城池 or 城濠 moat round a city.
城郭 city and suburbs.
守城 to guard a city.
城守 a garrison.
城守尉 a military commandant.
京城 the capital,—Peking.
閉城 to close the city gates,—as on the approach of an enemy.
崇城 the Emperor's dwelling.
紫禁城 the purple forbidden city,—the Imperial palace and grounds at Peking.
困城 or 圍城 to invest or besiege a city.
干城 a buckler and rampart,—that which protects a city, *sc.* a great general.
又隳去長城一角矣 away goes a corner of our Great Wall,—of an eminent general just deceased.
難解愁城 it is difficult to take the city of your grief, *i.e.* to to vanquish it.
壽城 the city of old age, or 佳城 the happy city,—the tomb.
全城 a coffin made of six boards.
火城 a procession of torches.
金城湯池 a metal wall and a hot water moat,—of an impregnable city.
五城 the five municipalities of Peking, under special officers subordinate to the Censorate.
坐城 to sit on the Municipal Board.
都城堭 the tutelary guardian of every Chinese city.
登城不指 when you mount the city wall do not point;
城上不呼 on the top of the wall, do not call out,—for fear of exciting people.
築城 to build a city wall.
費伯城郈邑 Earl Pi built Lang-yi.

Shin
宬[2]
764
R. 庚
See 成
Even Lower.

An office for storing archives, which according to Chinese custom are never allowed to be wilfully destroyed.

Shin
郕[2]
765
R. 庚
See 盛
Even Lower.

The name of a feudal State, included in the present 東平州 Tung-p'ing Chou.

隰郕 an ancient town in Honan.

Shin
誠[2]
766
R. 庚
See 盛
Even Lower.

Guileless; sincere. Verily; indeed.

中庸不外一誠 the Doctrine of the Mean is nothing more than (the inculcation of) sincerity.
誠實 or 誠則 sincere; genuine.
誠心在乎人 sincerity of heart rests with a man himself.
至誠感神 perfect sincerity moves the gods,—to recompense it.
虔誠再拜 reverently prostrated himself twice.
著誠去僞 manifest the true and put away the false—"ring out the false, ring in the true."
克誠 to school oneself to be sincere.
誠敬 sincere and respectful.
輸誠 to manifest sincerity,—in friendship.
投誠 to return to one's allegiance.
誠意 sincere purpose; one's real intention; unfeigned.
誠恐 or 誠怕 I am really afraid that; there is reason to fear that.
誠欲 with a genuine intention of.....
誠信 good faith; to trust.
不誠 is it not really.....?—used at the beginning of a sentence.
誠訓 the true explanation.

See No. 9889.

Sin
盛
767
Sin
瞁[1]
768
R. 蒸
See 稱
used also as 瞋
Even Upper.

To stare sternly.

Digitized by Google

祊 769

See No. 5638.

乘[2] 770
R. 蒸徑
C. *shing*
H. *shin*
F. *sing, seing*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing, djing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sing*
J. *djō*
A. *ṡ'ïa, t'ăng*[2]
Even & Sinking Lower.

To mount on; to ascend. To ride,—in almost any way. To avail oneself of. Calculation; to multiply.

乘彼垝垣 I mounted that ruinous wall.
乘屋 to get up on the roof.
乘雲上天 to rise on the clouds to heaven.
乘車 to ride in a cart.
乘馬 to ride on horseback.
乘船 to travel by boat; to embark.
乘其四騏 in his carriage drawn by four piebalds.
乘轎 or 乘輿 riding in a chair.
乘陰陽二氣之正 charioted upon the due equilibrium of the *Yin* and *Yang*.
乘坐 to ride in.
乘上走 to mount and be off.
乘便 to avail oneself of the occasion.
因利乘便 to take advantage of an opportunity to do something without trouble or outlay.
乘興 in high spirits.
乘時 or 乘間 or 乘機會 to avail oneself of the time; to seize the opportunity.
乘其無備 to catch him unprepared.
乘風 to take advantage of the wind.
不如乘勢 nothing like taking the opportunity when you get it.
乘隙而入 (the wind) avails itself of a crack to get in.
乘潮 to catch the tide.
乘凉 to get cool,—as by going into the shade, etc.
乘除 to multiply and subtract; increase and decrease.
乘法 rules for multiplication.
用三乘之 multiply by three.
先乘後歸 first multiply and then divide. *See* No. 6419.
乘以一百 to multiply by 100.
歲月乘除 the years and months pass.

乘[4] 770

Read *shêng*[4] or *ch'êng*[4]. A numerative of vehicles. A team of four horses.

一乘車 one cart.
公車千乘 our prince's chariots are one thousand.
家乘 a family carriage.
乘 *ch'êng*[2] 乘 *ch'êng*[4] 馬 mounted in his chariot and four.
發乘矢 shot four arrows.
三乘 the Three Conveyances,—across the Saṅsara to the shores of Nirvâna. Sanskrit *Tryâna*. Also called the "Three Developments."
大乘 the Great Conveyance,—the system developed by the northern Buddhists of India, about the time of the Christian era. It is this form of Buddhism which prevails in China. Sanskrit *Mahâyâna*.
小乘 the Small Conveyance,—is based upon the original books of Buddhism, and is the system of the Southern Buddhists and of the Cingalese. Sanskrit *Hînâyâna*.
中乘 the Middle Conveyance,—is for those who are half way between the Great and Small Conveyances. Sanskrit *Madhimâyâna*.
臻上乘 or 最上乘 to attain the highest point. Used for "esoteric" as opposed to "exoteric" knowledge of Buddhism.
遇上乘之人反說下乘之法 to expound the exoteric to one who already knows the esoteric,—to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs.

嵊[4] 771
R. 徑
See 盛
Sinking Lower.

A District in 邵興府 in Chehkiang, south-west of Ningpo.

騬[4] 772
R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Lower.

To geld a stallion.

攻特謂之騬 to operate on a stallion is called *ch'êng*[4].

棖[2] 773
R. 庚
C. *ch'ang*
H. *ts'en*
F. *teing*
W. *dzae*
N. *dzêng*
P. *ch'ên, ch'êng*
M. Y. Sz. *ts'ên*
K. *chöng, cheng*
J. *tō, chō*
A. *traing*
Even Lower.

A prop; a stay. Door posts. A rule. To follow.

棖柱 a side post or pillar.
杖棖 a staff to walk with.
申棖 a native of 魯 Lu and a disciple of Confucius, who said of him that he was subject to his passions.
企門棖 to stand on tip-toe on the door-sill.

橙[2] 774
R. 庚
C. H. *ch'ang*
F. *cheing*
W. *dzae*, v. *'dzae*
N. *dzaṅg*
P. *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
K. *chīng, cheng*
J. *tō, djō*
A. *traing*
Even Lower.

The common orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or coolie orange, poetically known as the 金球 golden ball.

甘橙 sweet oranges from 新會, a District south-west of Canton.
橙皮 dried orange peel.
橙糖 orange sweetmeats.
橙膏 orange marmalade.
山橙 a wild fruit of the dog-bane family (*Melodinus*), like an orange in shape and colour, growing on a creeper found in Kuangtung.

澄[2] 775
R. 蒸
C. *ch'ing, têng*[2]
H. *ch'in*
F. *teing, ting*
W. N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng, têng*[2]
M. *ts'ên, tsên*[2]
K. *ching*
J. *chō, djō*
A. *tring*
Even Lower.

Clear; limpid; pure. To make clear, as water. Also read *têng*[4].

澄清 transparent; clear; to clarify.
月澄明 clear as the moon.
澄江 a clear stream.
澄波 the limpid wave.
把這水澄一澄 make this water clear,—by settling the mud with alum as the Chinese do.
澄州 an ancient Department in the north of Kuangsi.
澄茄 cubebs.

澠[2] 776
R. 蒸 軫 銑
See 繩 黽 皿
Even & Rising Lower.

A river in the 齊 Ch'i State. *See* No. 12,371.

Read *mien*[3]. Interchanged with No. 7894.

澠池縣 Mien-ch'ih District in Honan.

Digitized by Google

ts'in
塹[2]
777
R. 蒸
See 繩
P. ch'êng
Sz. ch'êng
Y. ts'ên
M. ts'ên
Even Lower.

A dyke or embankment between fields, used as a pathway.

盛夏塹田泛綠雲 at midsummer the dyked fields look like clouds of waving green.

ts'in
塍
778

Same as No. 777.

ts'in
澂[2]
779
R. 蒸
See 澄
Even Lower.

Clear; limpid.

澂江府 the Prefecture of Ch'êng-chiang, in the east of Yünnan.

ts'in
懲[3]
780
R. 蒸
C. ch'ing
H. 'chin
F. ting
W. dzing
N. djing
P. 'ch'êng
M. 'ts'ên, 'tsên
Y. tsêng
K. ching
J. chō
A. 'tring
Even Irregular.

To punish. To repress; to stop. To restrain or condemn oneself. To warn; to take warning.

懲治 to punish.
從重懲辦 to deal with severely.
定懲不貸 I shall certainly punish and not pardon.
寧莫之懲 is there no way of stopping it?
懲忿 to restrain one's wrath.
予其懲 I condemn myself,—for the past.
懲創 to keep in good order; to train by good laws.
小懲 an admonitory hint.
勸懲 to exhort and warn.
各懲其所由亡 each took warning by that which had caused the downfall,—of his predecessor.
懲誡 to punish and reprimand.
懲責 to reprimand.

p'in
騁[3]
781
R. 梗
C. p'ing, 'ch'ing
H. 'p'in
F. p'ing
W. p'ing
N. 'ts'ing
P. 'ch'êng, ch'êng
M. 'ts'ên
Y. 'ts'ên
K. ch'ing, v. ping
J. tei, chō
A. sing, shing)
Rising Upper Irregular.

To gallop a horse. To hurry on.

馳騁 to ride fast.
騁懷 elated; in a devil-may-care mood.
騁詞 an animated style,—in composition.

ch'in
秤[4]
782
R. 禾
See 稱
In Annamese vulgarly pronounced ching
Sinking Upper.

A steelyard for weighing things. Used for 稱 No. 734.

一把秤 or 秤子 a steelyard.
秤杆 the beam of a steelyard.
秤星 the gradations of weight as marked on the beam.
秤錘 the weight used for the steelyard.
秤鈎子 the hook at the end of the beam.
心如秤 my heart is like a steelyard,—able to weigh the right and the wrong.
秤平斗滿 even balances and full measures,—of an honest dealer.

ch'in
稱
783
ch'êng
徵
784

Same as No. 734.

Same as No. 780.

nai
窺[1]
785
R. 皮
See 撐
Even Upper.

To look at. Red, like the bream's tail; *see* No. 685. Twice dyed.

CHI.

chi, ki'
幾[1]
786
R. 尾
C. kei
H. ki
F. ki, 'kwi
W. ei, v. ke
N. ei
P. chi
M. chi
Y. chi
Sz. chi
K. kii
J. ki
A. ki, kö
Even and Rising, both Upper.

To be near; to approximate. Almost; nearly; to a certain extent. Minute; subtle. To desire.

天之降網, 維其幾矣 heaven sends down a net (of calamities), and soon all will be in it.
庶幾 to approximate to; in some degree. *See* 庶 No. 10,078.
庶幾說懌 they begin to be happy and glad.
式食庶幾 we will try the food to see if it will do.
不可幾及 no one can come near him,—in point of talent, etc.
幾乎 nearly; almost; at the point of.
幾希 almost; a part; not many.
月幾望 the moon is nearly full.
幾致成災 almost amounting to a calamity.
幾不欲生 almost did not wish to live.

幾[1]
786

事父母幾諫 in serving your father and mother use gentle remonstrance. [Children, according to Chinese ideas, ought to censure their parents' shortcomings, but not in too severe language.]
日理萬幾 daily attending to a myriad affairs.
無怠萬幾 do not be the least remiss,—*i.e.* not a little out of 10,000.
幾微 subtle; atomic.
卜爾百福, 如幾如式 they confer upon you a hundred blessings, each as desired, each sure as law.
幾蹬擱蹬 the jolting or bumping of a cart.

Read *chi*[3]. How much? how many? Many; several.

有幾多 or 有幾個 how many are there?
有幾許 how many are there?
幾何 how many?—implying few.
人生幾何 how long does man live?—not long.
爾居徒幾何 your followers are few.
幾時來的 when did you come?
現在幾點鐘 what time is it now?
你今年幾歲 how old are you?
第幾 which number?—of a series.
幾十 several tens.
不過幾千本 not more than several thousand volumes.
來日無幾 I have not many days,—to live.
未幾 after no great interval; soon.
幾萬 how many tens of thousands? Also, several tens of thousands.
所差 *ch'a*[1] 無幾 no great difference.
無幾相見 you will not see each other long.
今兒幾兒了 what's the day of the month?
無幾時 the day when.....is not to be looked for; not any time; in no time, *i.e.* very quickly.
幾度 or 幾叠 how many times?

Digitized by Google

機[1] *kʻi*
787
R. 微
Same as 幾
Even Upper.

The moving power, as of the universe, or a machine. Cunning. Secret. Opportune.

意者其有機緘 some think there is a mechanical arrangement,—which makes the heavenly bodies move.

人又反入於機 [at death] man goes back into the great Scheme,—from which he came.

有機械者必有機事 those who have cunning implements are cunning in their dealings.

有機事者必有機心 those who are cunning in their dealings are cunning in their hearts.

機械變詐 full of crafty dodges.

天機 the natural colour or bent of a man's mind at birth,—as opposed to the artificiality he gets from contact with other men.

嗜慾深者,天機淺 if men's passions are deep, their divinity is shallow.

機車 a machine.

機器 machinery; any mechanical contrivance.

機器局 an arsenal.

機關 the power, or spring, in a machine.

機子 or 一架機 or 織布機 a loom.

機杼 a weaver's shuttle; the moving agent.

機房 a weaver's shop.

機匠 a weaver; a mechanic.

機巧 cunning; clever.

機謀 an artifice.

用盡心機 exhausting every artifice at his command.

機密 secret; not to be divulged.

神機變化 the evolutions of nature.

機會 an opportunity. *See* 乘 No. 770.

失機 to lose the opportunity; to be defeated.

見機而作 do it at the right moment,—when you see your chance. Used of a man skilled in noting the signs of the times; or, one who knows when to stop and when to go on.

智者見機而作,不俟終日 the wise man, when he sees his chance, acts: he does not wait all day,—until it is too late.

機[1]
787

軍機處 the place of plans for the army,—the Grand Council, or actual privy council of the Emperor. *See* No. 803.

機務 councils of State.

機星 a name for the star Vega.

人心妙不測,出入乘氣機 the human mind is a mystery: it passes in and out (of man) upon the mechanism of vitality.

機變 acuteness; knowledge of the world; resource.

機宜 a policy; the policy to be followed.

璣[1] *kʻi*
788
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

A pearl not quite globular. A large mirror. *See* No. 4782.

滿腹珠璣 his belly is full of pearls.

天璣 the star γ Phad in Ursa Major.

磯[1] *kʻi*
789
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

Stones or ledges in a stream. A pier or jetty. An eddy. An obstruction. To rub.

磯頭 a breakwater; a jetty.

磯丁古東的 jolting or bumping about.

禨[1] *kʻi*
790
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

An omen, of good or evil. Opportune.

Read *chi*[4]. To drink wine after taking a bath,—to restore any lost vitality.

進禨 to send in the bath-cup.

蟣[3] *kʻi*
791
R. 微尾
See 幾
Even and Rising Upper.

A louse; an aphis. The 131,712,000th part of a *yôdjana* or day's march. Sanskrit *likchâ*.

蟣蝨 lice.

甲胄生蟣虱 their armour breeds lice,—so long have they had it on.

Read *chʻi*[3]. A synonym of 蜞 a leech.

譏[1] *kʻi*
792
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

To slander; to rail at. To mock at; to jeer. To blame. To examine, as at a Custom-house; *see* No. 6368.

好 *hao*[4] 以詩詞譏切時事 to be fond of railing at the age in verse.

譏諷大臣 to satirize high officials.

譏笑 or 譏誚 or 譏刺 to ridicule.

譏發 to exasperate.

譏察 to inspect; an inspector whose duty it is to be on the look-out for traitors at Court.

鐖[1] *kʻi*
793
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

A barb on a hook; a fluke. Used for 機 No. 787.

無鐖之鉤 a hook without a barb,—catches no fish.

鐖發 or 連鐖 a catch; a spring, as in machinery; the motive power.

鞮[1] *kʻi*
794
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

The bit on a bridle; to check a horse.

是猶以鞮而御駾突 like using a bit to hold a bolting horse,—impossible. [Only the snaffle is known to the Chinese.]

饑[1] *kʻi*
795
R. 微
F. v. *kuei*
See 幾
Even Upper.

Dearth; famine; hunger.

饑荒 or 饑饉 famine.

打饑荒 to be in distress; to borrow money. Also, to pretend to be in want, so as to get money. Also, to settle up accounts.

肚饑 or 饑餓 hungry.

饑色 a starved, hungry look.

饑不擇食 hungry people are not particular.

饑死 to die of starvation.

如饑得食 like a hungry man who has got food,—overjoyed.

賙道路之饑寒 aid those starving by the roadside.

採野菜充饑 to pick wild plants to satisfy hunger.

饑渴之際 in the midst of hunger and thirst,—at the last extremity.

Digitized by Google

ki
魆[1]
796
R. vulgar.
C. *kei*
Even Upper.

A demon which bewilders people. Devilish.

khi
奇
797

Same as No. 991.

khi
奇
798

. *See* No. 991.

khi
剞[1]
799
R. 支 紙
C. *k'ei*
H. .....*k'i*
F. *k'ie, ki*
W. *c'i*
P. *chi*
M. *ch'i*
K. *kīi*
J. *ki*
A. *'i*
Even and Rising Irregular.

A crooked burin or chisel, called 剞劂, used in wood carving.

剞劂氏 the wood-carving trade.

khi
畸[1]
800
R. 支
C. *k'ei, kei*
F. *ki*
W. *gdji*
N. *ci*
P. *chi*
Y. *ch'i*
K. *kīi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even Upper and Lower.

Surplus, waste land. Refuse; leavings.

畸田 odd bits of land.
畸零 odds and ends; refuse.
畸籍 a list of wandering people of the gipsy class.
左畸 the left wing of an army.
外方畸人 quaint, eccentric people. Used of Taoist magicians, etc.
畸人者, 畸於人而侔於天 extraordinary men are extraordinary to men, but ordinary to God.
畸輕畸重 to be prejudiced against; to favour one side or the other.

khi
觭[1]
801
R. 支
See 幾 畸
P. (coll.) *chi*
Even Upper.

One horn turning up and the other down. Not a pair. To obtain.

觭角 uneven; irregular; three-cornered.
觭偶 odd and even.
觭輪無反 not a single wheel returned,—an utter defeat.

khi, khi
騎
802

See No. 1001.

ki
寄[4]
803
R. 寅
F. *kie*
See 記
Sinking Upper.

To lodge at. To deliver over to. To send. A letter The east. *See* No. 1164.

寄居 or 寄寓 or 寄身 to lodge at; to stop at a place.
寄宿 to pass the night.
寄客 a visitor; a sojourner.
寄生 a parasitic growth.
寄託 to confide to another as a trust; to commission.
寄貯 or 寄放 or 寄附 to deposit with any one.
重寄 a weighty responsibility.
寄頓 to send for storage; to lodge with.
寄賣 to commission one to sell.
寄意 to convey one's wishes.
寄情 to convey one's feelings,—as by a present.
寄送 to send.
寄箱 to send (paper) trunks,—to the dead, by burning them.
寄帶 to forward,—as in a letter.
寄語 or 寄口信 to send a verbal message.
寄信 to send a letter.
寄信館 a post-office.
寄信旗 signalling flags; code signals.
准軍機大臣字寄 I have received a communication from the Grand Council.
我身如寄 I am but a bird of passage.
寄住 attached by,—as a rope.
寄交 to transmit; to send by post.
寄言 to send word; to let one know.
寄函 to send a note.
寄銷 to dispose of in foreign parts, or at a distance.
寄售 consigned for sale.
寄名鎖 a clasp inscribed with a name.
寄生 parasitic plants belonging to the genera *Loranthus* and *Viscum*.
栗寄生 *Viscum articulatum*, B.

khi
攲[1]
804
R. 紙
See 幾
A. *ki, ri*
Rising Upper.

To take up anything with chopsticks or pincers Uneven; crooked. [To be distinguished from 攲 No. 995.]

攲得來喫 take some up and eat it.
攲攲 irregular or distorted.

khi
撗
805

Same as No. 804.

khi
檥
806

Same as No. 804.

khi
嶬[3]
807
R. 紙
See 已
Rising Upper.

The kindly behaviour of two friends meeting.

ki
羈[1]
808
R. 支
F. *kie*
See 幾
Even Upper.

An inn. To lodge.

羈旅 a wayfarer.
羈客 a guest at an inn.
羈愁 the inconveniences of travel.

ki
嘰[1]
809
R. 齊
See 雞
Even Upper.

A sound.

嘰嘵怪症 a strange chattering, or querulous, disease.

kai, ki
鷄[1]
810
R. 齊
C. *kai*
H. *kai*
F. *kie*
W. *ci*
N. *ci*
P.
M. *chi*
Y. *chi*
Sz.
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *he*
Even Upper.

The fowl. The cock, or the 五德靈禽 divine bird with five excellent points, as follows:—

文 he is a civilian, wearing a hat (comb).
武 he is a soldier, wearing spurs.
勇 he is brave, never flinching in fight.
仁 he is sympathetic, calling his hens to share his food.
信 he is faithful, in his duty of announcing dawn. *See* Nos. 7576, 8346.

小鷄子 a fowl,—for the table.
鷄子 *tzŭ*[3] or 鷄蛋 or 鷄卵 hens' eggs.
一隻鷄 a fowl.
公鷄 a cock.
母鷄 or 牝鷄 a hen.
鐵公鷄 an iron cock,—a stingy fellow; so called because 一毛不拔 you can't pull out a feather. *See* No. 7536.
鷄冠 a cock's comb.
鷄冠花 the cock's-comb flower, *Celosia cristata*.
鷄冠油 fat of sheep's guts.
制鷄 a capon.

Digitized by Google

鷄[1] 810

鷄鳴 or 鷄啼 or 鷄叫 cock-crow,—which is said to occur thrice every night, the three times being known as the 三遍.

鷄既鳴乃寂無聲 but as soon as the cock crew, all was silent,—of disembodied spirits making themselves heard at night.

鷄司晨 the cock heralds the dawn.

牝鷄司晨 the hen heralds the dawn,—the wife wears the breeches.

鷄人 watchmen.

雛鷄 or 鷄仔 chickens.

鬬鷄 cock-fighting.

水鷄 or 田鷄 the frog.

鷄眼 corns.

鷄眼草 *Sedum spectabile, Boreau*,—used for sore feet.

鷄屎頂 the queue coiled up.

鷄出了 hatched.

鷄蛋糕 sponge-cakes.

鷄鴨籠 fowl-coops.

鷄犬不留 not a chicken or dog left,—of a universal massacre.

鷄犬不驚 a feeling of absolute security.

銀鷄 a boatswain's whistle,—because it wakes one up.

樹鷄 mushrooms.

鷄爪子 a fowl's claw.

鷄姦 sodomy.

有如落湯鷄 [as wet] as a soused chicken.

食鷄跖者不必全鷄已盡嚌全鷄之味矣 a man who is eating the leg of a chicken need not devour the entire bird in order to thoroughly enjoy the flavour thereof,—and so with the works of an author.

引魂鷄 the cock which leads the soul,—a white cock carried in funeral processions, under the belief that this bird alone can guide the dead man's ghost to its destination.

叫天鷄只餘一長嘴 the lark has nothing but a long tongue,—of a man who is all talk.

寧作鷄口,不爲牛後 better be a chicken's mouth (which, though small, goes in front) than an ox's buttocks,—better reign in hell than serve in heaven.

鷄[1] 810

鷄黍之約 the pact of fowl and millet. Chü Ch'ing promised his friend Yüan Poh that he would call on him that day two years. Therefore Yüan Poh, in spite of his mother's objections, prepared chicken and millet to receive him; and at the appointed time his friend arrived.

風鷄 fowls which have been gutted, filled with salt, etc., and hung up to dry in the wind. Esteemed a great delicacy in Anhui.

山鷄 the pheasant.

竹鷄 a species of partridge (*Bambusicola*). Also, snipe.

錦鷄 the golden pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*). It is embroidered on the robes of the Governor-General, Governor, and Provincial Treasurer.

火鷄 fire fowl,—the turkey. Also Pallas' eared-pheasant (*Callipogon Pekinense*); and the moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*).

沙鷄 sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptus paradoxus*).

吐綬鷄 the medallion pheasant (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*).

金錢鷄 the peacock pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).

松鷄 a francolin pheasant.

烏骨鷄 or 絲毛鷄 the black-boned fowl, or silken-feathered fowl.

畫鷄 the Formosan silver pheasant (*Phasianus Swinhoii*).

海鷄母 the albatross (*Diomedia nigripes*), found near Formosa.

暴暴鷄 the crowned pigeon of Papua (*Lophyrus*).

蓑衣鷄 the rain-clothes fowl,—the Nicobar ground-pigeon (*Columba Nicobarica*).

彰鷄 the curlew (*Numenius*).

鷄火樹 a kind of maple (*Acer oblongum, Wall.*)

鷄公花 *Celosia argentea, L.*

鷄屎藤 *Pœderia tomentosa, Bl.*

鷄腿子 *Potentilla discolor, Bge.*

毛鷄腿 *Potentilla multifida, L.*

鷄窩亂 a kind of grass given to horses (*Batratherum echinatum, H.*, now referred to *Arthraxon*).

kai

雞 811

Same as No. 810.

tsi

劑[4] 812

R. 齊
C. *tsai*
H. *tsi*[3]
F. *chae*[2]
W. N. *tsi, tsi*[3]
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*[3]
K. *che*
J. *sei, zai*
A. *ze, te*
Sinking Irregular.

To trim; to cut even. To adjust. To compound, as medicines.

調劑 to even off; to arrange. Used for "compensation" in the sense of giving a good post to an official who has been some time in a bad one; or generally, for making up a deficiency of any kind.

質劑 a check or tally in two parts, one of which is the complement of the other. A token.

藥劑 medicines.

一劑藥 a dose of medicine,—of powders, etc. Draughts are 服 No. 3727.

分 *fen*[4] 劑 the weight or size of a dose.

救世砭劑 a sovereign remedy; a panacea.

tsai

嚌[4] 813

R. 齊 齊
C. coll. *tsai*[2]
See 劑
Sinking & Even Lower.

To taste. *See* No. 810.

嚌嘗 to taste; to essay.

嚌福 to taste the offerings.

Read *chieh*[1]. Noise of birds.

鵸鷄嚌嚌 the jungle fowls cackle and crow.

Read *chai*[3]. Smiling.

嚌唾 a pleasant countenance.

tsi

懠[4] 814

R. 齊
C. *tsai*
F. *chae*
See 齊
Sinking Upper.

Angry. Suspicious. Used for No. 11,515.

天之方懠 God has just got angry.

懠疑 full of suspicions.

tsi

擠[3] 815

R. 齊 齊
C. *tsai, v. chai*
H. *tsi, tsi*[3]
F. *chae, zhae, zhe*
W. N. *tsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*[3]
K. *che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Even and Sinking Irregular.

To crowd; to press against.

擁擠 to crowd; to crush.

擠擁不透 so crowded as not to be able to get through.

擠死了 crushed to death,—in a crowd.

擠不動 so crowded as to be unable to move.

擠上前去 to crowd to get first.

擠得慌 very crowded.

亂擠 crowding in confusion.

擠奶 to milk,—as a cow.

Digitized by Google

擠[3] 815

擠水 to force up water,—as with a machine for irrigation, or a pump.
擠眼 or 擠顧 to wink.
擠滿 very crowded; quite full.
擠佔 to push; to try to gain a place, as in a crowd.
擠手 to squeeze or crush one's hands.
擠住了 jammed; stuck; hard up.
擠住手了 hard up for money.

Read *ch'i*[2]. To arrange.

擠排人短處 to enumerate people's weak points.

櫅[3] 816
R. 齊
See 齎 齊
Even Upper & Lower.

A fruit tree found in Honan, called the 白棗 white date. A variety of jujube.

濟[4] 817
R. 薺 齋
See 劑
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To help. To be up to the mark. To cross a stream. *See* No. 5679.

救濟 to rescue.
不濟事 not to help the matter; of no use.
何濟於事哉 how does that help the matter?
在此吵鬧無濟于事 stopping here and making a disturbance will not advance matters.
以濟燃眉之急 so as to help an eye-brow singeing crisis,—when in imminent danger.
道濟天下 salvation for the world in Tao.
不濟的貨物 goods not up to the mark,—inferior in quality.
才學雖然不濟 although in education not up to the mark.
以資接濟 in order to keep up the supply.
勝濟度之十倍 ten times better than carrying across, *i.e.* than building bridges or repairing roads, the usual forms of charity practised by the Chinese.
濟涉 to cross,—as a ford.
同舟共濟 to cross in the same boat,—be fellow-workers.
濟私 to serve one's own ends.
濟困 to relieve the oppressed.
濟人 to save men.
濟惡 to aid one in doing wrong; to help on a bad cause.

濟[3] 817

Read *chi*[3]. To be fine-looking. To be numerous.

四驪濟濟 her four black horses are beautiful.
濟濟蹌蹌 with correct and reverent deportment.
濟濟多士 numerous is the array of officers.
載穫濟濟 then come the reapers in crowds.

癠[4] 818
R. 齊
H. coll. *tsi*[2] "contagious"
See 劑
Sinking Lower.

Sick; diseased. Stunted in growth.

親癠 my parents are unwell.

穧[4] 819
R. 齊
C. *tsai*
F. *chae*
A. *te, tse*
See 劑
Sinking Upper.

To cut grain and lay it ready to be bound in sheaves.

束穧而回 bind the grain into sheaves and then come back.
此有不斂穧 this is not to be gathered in,—but to be left for gleaners.

齊[3] 820
R. 薺
See 薺
Rising Upper.

To squeeze out with the hand. To strain.

齊手巾 to wring out a napkin.
齊蔗汁 to press the juice from sugar-cane.
齊出汁來 press the juice out.

薺[4] 821
R. 薺 支
C. *tsai, tsai, tsz*
H. *tsi, tsz*
F. *chae*
W. *tzi*
N. *tzi, tz*
P.
M.
Y. *tsi*
Sz.
K. *chă, che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *tse, tse*
Rising Irregular.

The shepherd's-purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*). *See* No. 8204.

薺菜 greens; various esculent herbs.
其甘如薺 it (the sow-thistle) is as sweet as the shepherd's-purse.

齏[1] 822
R. 齊
C. *tsai*
H. *tsi*
F. *chae*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsi*
P.
M.
Y. *chi*
Sz.
K. *chae, che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Even Upper.

A kind of leek; *see* No. 6008. To salt. To mix; to blend. Pounded; *see* No. 3519.

斷齏畫粥 to chop up a leek and slice his (cold) congee,—as 范仲淹 Fan Chung-yen, of the Sung dynasty, did for three years when a poor student.
鹽齏菜 pickled vegetables.
和齏 to mix,—as spices.
碎米齏 refuse; broken food.
黃齏 a saffron colour.

賫[1] 823
R. 支
C.
H. *tsai*
F. *chae, chae*
W. *tsz*
N. *tsi*
P.
M.
Y. *chi*
Sz.
K. *chă, v. che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Even Upper.

To take in both hands and offer. To send, as a present or a letter. [For correct form, *see* No. 835.]

親賫 to give to personally.
賫送 to forward to an equal or superior.
賫呈 to present to a superior; to forward, as common in letters between equals.
賫奏官 a government courier.
賫賜 to bestow on.
賫至 to be forwarded to,—part of an address.
捧賫 to offer; to present.
賫裝 to pack up baggage.
賫咨涕淚 to sigh and weep.
賫出 to pay over.
賫帶 to bring; to convey.
賫投 or 賫解 to deliver to.
賫赴 to send to.
賫函 to send a letter.

躋[1] 824
R. 齊
C. *tsai*
Y. *chi*
A. *te, tse*
See 劑
Sinking Upper.

To go up. To increase. Steep. Ruin. *See* No. 1260.

躋彼公堂 let us go up to the hall of our prince.
攀躋 to clamber up.
躋升 to go up; to be promoted.
氣躋 the mist rises.
朝躋于西 in the morning (rainbows) rise in the west.
聖敬日躋 his wisdom and virtue daily advanced.
道阻且躋 the way is difficult and steep.
告予顚躋 tell me of the impending ruin.

隮[1] 825

Same as No. 824.

霽[4] 826
R. 齊
C. *tsai*
F. *chae, chae*
P. *chi, chi*
See 劑
Sinking Upper.

The sky clearing up. *See* No. 5265.

晴霽 a clear sky.
霽色 the blue of the sky.
雨霽 the rain has cleared off.
仰祈霽威 I implore you to moderate your severity.
霽月 the moon in a clear sky.

齌 827

See No. 822.

Digitized by Google

齒[4] 828
R. 齒 F. *chue* See 劑 Sinking Lower.

To bite.

齧齒 to take a bite.

勣[1*] 829
R. 錫 F. *chik, chaik* See 積 P. *chi, chī* Entering Upper.

Merit; praiseworthy conduct.

磧[2*] 830
R. 陌錫 C. *tsik* H. *tsak* F. *chaik, cheik* N. *tsih* P. *chī, chi* M. *chi* Sz. *chi* K. *chŏk* J. *seki, shaku* A. *tik* Entering Upper.

Rocks under water that wash at low tide.

砂磧 the desert of Gobi.

積[1*] 831
R. 陌 實 C. *tsik, tsz* H. *tsit, tsz* F. *cheik, chöü* W. *tsi, tsz* N. *tsih, tsz* P. *chi, schi, chī, tsz* M. *chi, tsz* Y. *chik, tsz* Sz. *chi, tsz* K. *chŏk, chă* J. *seki, shaku* A. *tik* Entering Upper.

To gather together; to accumulate.

積取 to collect.
積蓄 or 堆積 or 積儲 or 積磊 or 積壓 to pile up; to accumulate.
積財 to pile up riches.
發積 to get rich. Used for No. 834.
積善 or 積德 to accumulate virtue.
積福 to store up happiness,—by good works, which according to Buddhism will increase each man's allotted share. *See* No. 550.
禍因惡積 misfortunes arise from stored-up wickedness.
積勞成疾 to get ill from overwork.
積書 to collect books.
日積月累 days accumulate and months increase,—time passes.
積年 for many years.
積久 for a long time.
其積習然 such being the fixed custom.
積弱 decrepit.

積[1*] 831
積鬱 to gather; to collect, as humours.
積習 a long standing practice or abuse.
積痼 a disease of long standing.
積慣 long accustomed to.
積案 a long-pending case.
積地 reclaimed land; or land left dry by rivers or sea receding.
積之栗栗 the (sheaves) are set up solidly.

Read *tzŭ*[3]. To pile up grain.

有實其積 and the grain is piled up in the fields.
廼積廼倉 he stored up the produce in the fields and in barns.

績[1*] 832
R. 錫 F. v. *chak* See 積 P. *chi, chī* Entering Upper.

To spin; to twist. To splice. Meritorious services To finish. An affair.

績紡 to spin; to wind.
八月載績 in the 8th month they begin spinning.
不績其麻 she ceases twisting the hemp.
績續 to join on,—as threads.
勞績 or 績功 meritorious acts.
維禹之績 through the meritorious labour of Yü.
設都于禹之績 established their capitals on [the scene of] the labours of Yü.
三載考績 every three years examined into their services.
庶績咸熙 the worthy deeds of all were quite complete.
績成 to complete.
績懋 of abundant merits.
績事 an affair.
績業 a patrimony.

積[1*] 833
R. 陌 See 積 Entering Upper.

A plait,—as in a skirt.

蹟[4*] 834
R. 陌 See 積 P. *chī* Entering Upper.

Foot-prints; traces; a clue. To follow up; to search out.

足蹟 a foot-print; a track. *See* 及 No. 841.
蹟蹤 a track; traces.
並無蹤蹟 there are no traces of him; he is not to be found.
無形蹟 no trace of him; no clue to his whereabouts.
形蹟可疑 his movements are suspicious,—he is a suspicious character.
神蹟 or 異蹟 divine traces,—evidences of spiritual presence, interference, etc.; miracles.
痕蹟 scar of a wound; a grudge.
陳蹟 old tracks,—for us to tread in; examples.
萬蹟自身 to pursue one's own course steadily.
念彼不蹟 when I think of those who will not keep in the (right) track.
雖有自盡實蹟 although there is clear proof of suicide.....
玉有起蹟 the jade has veins in it.
發蹟 to put forth traces, *i.e.* to come to the front; to distinguish oneself; to make one's fortune.
豈訓讀所能發蹟 how can I make a fortune out of teaching?
彼以執鞭發蹟 he made his money by holding a whip, *i.e.* as a carter.
有何發蹟 how is that going to advance me? what advantage is there in that?
功蹟 insignia of merit.
風蹟 effects of wind: influence of custom.
勝蹟 overpowering energy,—as of a god.
心蹟 sentiments.
王蹟 royal fortunes.
深蹟其道 deeply examine into the principle of it.
所罪者其蹟也 what he objects to are the commandments,—of Buddhism.
七蹟 the seven sacraments,—of the Roman Catholic church.

齎 835

Same as No. 823.

Digitized by Google

積[4a,2] 836
R. 支
See 資
Even Upper.

Grain piled up on the threshing-floor. Used with No. 819.

几[ki,ji,1] 837
R. 紙
C. kʻi, kʻi
H. ki, kʻi
F. kʻi
W. ki, kʻi
N. ki, kʻi
P. kʻi, kʻi
M. ki, kʻi
Y. ki, kʻi
Sz. ki
K. kwe
J. ki
A. ki
Rising Upper Irregular.

A small table with short legs, now placed between two people sitting on the divan or brick couch, but formerly on a mat on the ground. Self-composed. Radical No. 16. [To be distinguished from 凡 Nos. 3398, 3399.]

俾筵俾几 he caused mats to be spread, with low tables on them.
或授之几 some are given low tables,—to lean on.
隱几而坐 sat leaning on the table.
几案 a large long table with legs framed in, consisting of two teapoys with drawers connected by a top face.
匡几 a small table on a *Kʻang* or brick bed.
茶几 a tea-poy.
文几 a study table,—hence, a student.
赤舄几几 self-composed in his red slippers.
安几 quiet; composed.

机[ki,1] 838
R. 微
See 機
Even Upper.

A tree like an elm, the ashes of which make good manure. Used for No. 837; also for No. 787.

肌[ki,1] 839
R. 支
See 幾
Even Upper.

The flesh; meat on bones.

肌膚 the flesh of the human body.
肌骨 flesh and bones,—the body.
肌體 the body.
肌瘦面黃 flesh emaciated and face yellow.
裏肌 the under-cut of a sirloin.
侵肌 drenched to the skin.
氷肌玉骨 or 玉肌 ice flesh and jade bones,—said of a beautiful girl.
肌巴 the *membrum virile*.
米肌 a viscid preparation made among the 苗子 Miao-tzŭ by chewing rice and spitting it into a vessel, where it ferments and is afterwards drunk.

飢[ki,] 840
See No. 795.

及[kip,2*] 841
R. 緝
C. kʻip
H. kʻip
F. kik
W. djiai
N. djih
P. ṣchi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kʻip
J. kiū, kitsz
A. kʻip
Entering Lower.

To come up to; to reach to; to attain. To follow. And,—in joining the names of things and inferiors. *See* No. 950.

隨之不及 could not keep up with him.
來得及 and 來不及 will or will not come in time; can or can not do.
這樣事我是來不及的 that sort of thing I cannot do,—being *infra dig.*, etc.
說及 to allude to; referring to.
言及再嫁，便欲尋死 if any allusion were made to her marrying again, she would at once threaten suicide.
及其迎入大廟 but when it comes to be led into the great temple,—to be sacrificed.
人蹟罕及 the footstep of man seldom reaches there.
累及他人 to involve others, or outsiders.
不惟無及于事且有禍患衆人 not only not advancing the matter, but also bringing misfortune on all concerned.
及一年 extending to a year; as long as a year.
瞻望弗及 I looked until I could no longer see her.
每懷靡及 ever anxious lest he should not succeed.
延及遠方 extending to distant regions.
追莫及 I could not catch him.
後悔不及 or 悔之無及也 it will then be too late for repentance.
論及何事 what are you discussing?
及今如何 how is it getting on up to date?
連及 also reached to,—as one house catching fire from another, etc.
及此 with reference to this.
以此及彼 to avail of this to reach that; one step leading to another.
及冠 arrived at the cap,—at manhood, or 18 years of age. *See* 笄 No. 888.

及[kip,2*] 841

及第 to graduate first at either of the three examinations for *chü jen*, *chin shih*, or Han-lin. *See* 元 No. 13,754.
倘遇緊要以及中外交涉事務 in the event of anything important happening, involving Chinese and foreign interests.....
將及到 just about to arrive.
將及至家之際 just as he was about to reach home.
而已無及矣 as it is already done, there is no help for it,—what is done cannot be undone.
目方及牛 just caught a glimpse of an ox.
比不及 not to be compared with.
彼此不相及 the two do not interfere with one another.
及時 seasonable.
及門 at the door,—hence, a disciple.
駟不及舌 a team of four horses cannot bring back a word once spoken,—*verbum irrevocabile volat.*
六師及之 the six divisions of the army followed close on.
鎬及釜 tripods and pans.
及彼南夷 together with the southern barbarians.
及爾同死 with you to live and die.
及至 as soon as; when.
及早 while there is time: while it is early.
及於 in regard to.....; concerning.....
及茲 now.
不及 inadequate to or for; insufficient.
他不及你 he is not so good as you.

伋[kip,2*] 842
R. 緝
C. kʻip
H. kip
F. ngeik
W. ciai
N. cih
P. ṣchi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kʻip
J. kiū, kō
A. kʻip
Entering Upper.

Empty; unsatisfying.

伋伋 unreal; unsatisfactory.
孔伋 the name and personal name of the grandson of Confucius, known as 子思. Reputed author of the 中庸 *Doctrine of the Mean.*

Digitized by Google

Kip₂ **岌** 1* 843
R. 緝 C. *kēp* H. *kip* F. *ngeik, keik* W. *ciai* N. *cih* P. *chi, ṣchi, chi* M. *chi* Y. *chik* Sz. *chi* K. *kīp* J. *kiū* A. *ngėp₅*
Entering Upper.

A lofty peak. Dangerous.

殆哉岌岌乎 in what a perilous and unsettled condition!—is the empire.
岌岌可危 in imminent danger.

Kip₂ **汲** 1* 844
R. 緝 C. *kēp* H. *kip, kep* F. *ngeik* W. *ciai* N. *cih* P. *chi* M. *chi* Y. *chik* Sz. *chi* K. *kīp* J. *kiū* A. *kėp*
Entering Upper.

To draw water from a well. To imbibe. To emulate.

汲水 or **汲井** to draw water.
不汲汲于富貴 do not be too eager for riches and honours.
汲汲 unremitting effort.
汲引高風 to emulate a lofty example.
汲縣 a District forming the prefectural city of **衛輝** in Honan.

Kip₂ **笈** 2* 845
R. 緝葉 C. *kēp* H. *kip* F. *ngeik* W. *ciai* N. *cih* P. *ṣchi* M. *chi* Y. *chik* Sz. *chi* K. *kīp, kōp* J. *kiū, kiū* A. *kiep₅, kip₅*
Entering Upper.

A box, or satchel.

負笈從師 to shoulder one's satchel and follow one's teacher,—said of **蘇秦** Su Ch'in, B.C. 318.
遍讀祕笈 read through all the secret writings.

Kip₂ **級** 2* 846
R. 緝 C. *kēp* H. *kip* F. *ngeik, keik* W. *ciai* N. *cih* P. *ṣchi* M. *chi* Y. *chik* Sz. *chi* K. *kīp* J. *kiū, kō* A. *kėp*
Entering Upper.

Threads arranged in order. Steps. A mark for merit. A storey. An octave. A decapitated head.

板級 a step in a flight of stairs.
級階 stairs; steps.
等級 a sort; a class, as of officials.
品級 the grades of official rank; rank.
升一級 to be promoted one grade. *See* No. 1255.
一級級上 to rise gradually.

級 2* 846

加十級 ten steps added,—good marks granted to Chinese officials, and allowed to count as a set-off in subsequent cases of demerit. *See* Nos. 922, 10,396.
拾級聚足 to bring one foot level with the other in going upstairs, *i.e.* to plant both feet on each step, avoiding hurry.
登幾級坡 how many steps are there to the top?
七級浮圖 a seven-storey pagoda.
一層級子 an octave in music.
首級 the head of a criminal, after decapitation.
斬首十五級 fifteen heads of criminals.

Kip₂ Khip₅ **芨** 1* 847
R. 緝 See 急笈 Entering Upper.

The name of a plant, the **白芨** or **白及**, which is an orchidaceous plant like the *Cymbydium*, with pink flowers. Its roots are mucilaginous, and are used to rub on the ink-stone with vermilion, to fit it for writing.

白芨粉 powdered root of the above plant, used for making secret ink. The paper which has been thus written upon is dipped in water and held up to the light to be read.
紙芨 a plant found in **扶桑** Fu-sang, from the bark of which paper could be made.

Kip₂ **極** 2* 848
R. 葉 See 劫 Entering Upper.

The hinder skirt of a robe.

Kip₂ **陋** 2* 849
R. 緝 See 級 Entering Upper.

Used for No. 846.

頻登梯陋 go up the ladder slowly.

Ki₁ **基** 1 850
R. 支 See 幾 Even Upper.

The foundation of a wall. Land. Property.

基址 the foundation of a wall.
基根 a foundation; a good constitution.

基 1 850

創基 to lay the foundation,—as of a family.
立基 to establish the basis,—of any undertaking.
開基 or **肇基** to begin an undertaking.
基圍 a dyke; an embankment,—to prevent rivers from overflowing.
新基 new land,—as foreshore which has been filled in.
壽基 the domain of old age,—the tomb.
厝基 a hut or shed in which a coffin is placed, raised off the ground and filled in solid to the roof.
基業 family property; patrimony.
登基 to ascend the throne.
丕基 the great patrimony,—the throne.
基羅 a kilogramme,—an imitation of the sound *kilo*.

Khi' **悬** 4 851
R. 寓 See 息 Sinking Lower.

Injurious; fatal; poisonous. To teach.

Khi₁ **朞** 1 852
R. 支 See 幾 Even Upper.

A full year. An anniversary. Used (with No. 1030) on visiting cards when in mourning for one year.

朞三百有六旬有六日 *chi* is 366 days.
朞之喪 in mourning for one year.
朞服 clothes for the one-year mourning period.
朞月而已可也 in the course of twelve months I should have done something considerable,—said Confucius.

Khi₂ **棋** 853

Same as No. 852.

Khi₂ **期** 854

See No. 1030.

Digitized by Google

箕[1] 855

R. 支
C. *kei*
H. *ki*,
F. *ki*, v. *kie*
W. } *ei*
N. }
P. }
M. } *chi*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*, *kö*
Even Upper.

A winnowing basket. A basket for dust. A sieve. To spread out like a fan. Name of a constellation. Marks on the hand.

簸箕 a corn fan; a winnower.
奉箕箒 I who have received the dust-basket and broom,—the wife.
箕箒女 a wife or concubine.
豈不勝作他人箕箒乎 is not this better than becoming another man's dust-basket and broom?—his sweeper, *i.e.* wife.
坐無箕 don't sit with your legs spread out. *See* 踞 No. 2997.
維南有箕,不可以簸揚 in the south is the constellation Sieve, but it is of no use to sift. [It is part of Sagittarius, consisting of four stars, two of which are called the "Heels" close together, and two more widely apart, which are called the "Mouth."]
哆兮侈兮成是南箕 a few diverging points may be made out to be the Southern Sieve.
箕好風,畢好雨 Sagittarius loves wind, Laurus loves rain,—*i.e.* wind comes from the N.E., rain from the S.W. Used figuratively of the various dispositions and wants of the people.
宮保騎箕 a "Palace Guardian" rides the Sieve,—death of a *Kung Pao*.
驗明箕斗 examine carefully the "sieve" and "ladle" marks,—on his hand. [The sieve and ladle are terms used in chiromancy, borrowed from the two constellations so called.]
扶箕 a kind of "planchette."
箕裘世業 to continue the family calling.
箕伯 Uncle Chi,—the Chinese Æolus.
箕子 the Viscount of Chi. Lived during the reign of 紂辛 Chou Hsin, B.C. 1154; was thrown into prison; was released by the victorious 武王 Wu Wang, but retired to the modern Korea, as unable to serve a usurper.

萁[1] 856

R. 支
See 幾奇
Even Upper & Lower.

Stalks of pulse. Tendrils of vines.

萁草 a kind of aquatic grass, woven into quivers and other things.
萁蕨 a species of edible fern.

錡[1] 857

R. 支
See 幾奇
Even Upper & Lower.

A large hoe with a long blade, called 鎡錡.

亟[2*] 858

R. 職
C. *kik*, *kei*
P. *ghi*, *chi*, *chi*
See 痙氣
Entering & Sinking Upper.

Haste; speed. Urgent. A crisis. Often.

勿亟 be not in a hurry.
亟其乘屋 let us quickly on to our roofs.
爾之亟行 you go along quickly.
亟速 with the greatest expedition; urgently.
既亟只且 the urgency is extreme.
亟應 it is urgently necessary.
合亟傳知 it is very important to inform you.
中法之事亟 Chinese and French relations at a crisis.
亟餽鼎肉 he often sent him delicacies.
亟意 most anxious to...
亟欲 to long for...
亟加 with the utmost possible...
亟得 it is very necessary.
亟切 pressing; of importance.

極[2*] 859

R. 職
C. *kik*
H. *kit*
F. *kik*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*, *dzih*
P. *ghi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kük*
J. *kioku*, *goki*
A. *kik*
Entering Lower.

The ridge-pole of a house. The extreme limit; very.

極好 or 好極 very good.
妙極 or 是極 capital!
極是 quite so; quite right.
極力 with one's utmost strength.
極便 very convenient.
難極 very difficult.
極品 the highest rank.
忙得極 very busy.
極言 hyperbole.
三極 heaven, earth, and man.
四極 N. E. S. and W.
五極 the five punishments. *See* No. 4621.
六極 (1) the four cardinal points, the zenith, and the nadir. (2) The six extremes of misery:—misfortune shortening life, sickness, sorrow, poverty, wickedness, and weakness.

極[2*] 859

八極 the four points of the compass and their halves.
北極 and 南極 north and south poles, respectively.
物極必反 when the zenith is reached, decline begins.
群星拱極 all the stars bend towards the pole,—and so do all officials towards the Emperor.
至極 the very extreme.
享福至極 he enjoyed the greatest happiness.
極粗瓦器 the coarsest pottery.
極爲明晰 extremely clear; perspicuous.
畏不能極 I am afraid of never getting to the end,—of my journey.
極于天 reaching to the sky.
士也罔極 it is you, sir, who transgress the right.
覩人罔極 to see through and through a man.
曷其有極 when shall this have an end?
曷有極止 why do you still allow her to go to this extreme?
永錫爾極 they will ever confer upon you the choicest favours.
從予極焉 he would afterwards drive me to an extremity.
以極反側 in order to probe your choppings and changings.
王國來極 the royal state to serve as model.
阻碍之極 a very great obstacle.
皇極 the principles of the sages.
民極 a support, or guide, of the people.
到了極地 reached the end,—as when there is nothing more to be said.
極其數 exhausted his plans.
莫非爾極 there is nowhere where you have not been.
極樂世界 the abode of perfect bliss; paradise.
渺無極 illimitable; boundless; unknown.
義理之極 the perfection of abstract right.
太極 the Absolute,—of Confucian cosmogony, as explained by 朱夫子 Chu Fu Tzŭ.

Digitized by Google

極 2* 859

太極只是一個而無對者 the Absolute is simply one by itself without anything to compare it with.
太極公 personification of the Absolute,—Nature.
極其...(followed by an attributive word) was extremely...
極邊 the frontier of one of the new Mongolian provinces.
北極海 the Arctic Ocean.
極而言之 to take an extreme case.

殛 2* 860
R. 職
C. *kik*
H. *kit*
F. *kwik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ɕhi, chi?*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kik*
J. *kioku, koki*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

To kill. To imprison for life.

天命殛之 God ordered their destruction.
我乃其大罰殛之 I will proceed to severe punishments, and put you to death.
如有悔,神明殛之 if I go back from what I have said, may the gods kill me on the spot.
鯀則殛死 K'un was imprisoned for life.

伎 4 861
R. 紙
See 芰 with which it corresponds in fact throughout.
Rising Lower.

Cleverness; ability. Used with No. 1104.

伎巧 cunning; ingenious.
伎倆 cleverness; ability.
小伎倆子 a sharp, bright little fellow.
無他伎能 he has no other ability.
鹿斯之奔,維足伎伎 the stag is running away, but his legs move slowly.
伎藝 mechanical arts.
伎藝學館 a Polytechnic.

妓 4 862
R. 紙支
H. *kwi, ki, chi*
See 芰 with which it usually rhymes in fact.
Rising Lower.

A singing-girl. A prostitute.

妓女 or 妓家 or 妓者 prostitutes. [The first is also a name for the day-lily.]
妓館 or 妓院 a brothel.
目中有妓,心中無妓 whores in my sight, but not in my thoughts. Commonly used in extenuation by persons found in evil company.

芰 4 863
R. 寘
C. *kei?*
H. *ki*
F. *kei?*
W. *dji*
N. *dji*
P. *chi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chi*
Sz. *chi*
K. *ki*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A variety of the water-calthrop (*Trapa incisa*), having three or four prongs on the fruit.

芰荷 calthrops and lotuses.

屐 4* 864
R. 陌
C. *kek*
H. *kiak*
F. *kiak*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*
P. *chi?*
M. *chi*
Y. *chi?*
K. *kik*
J. *keki, gioku*
A. *kik*
Entering Lower.

A patten; a wooden shoe.

紅皮屐 red leather pattens.
木屐 wooden pattens.
套屐 a heelless slipper.
屐齒印蒼苔 the teeth of the patten leave prints on the green moss.

屐 865

Same as No. 864.

庋 3 866
R. 紙
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei, ki*
W. *cü*
N. *ci*
P. *kwei, ki*
M. *kwei, ki*
Y. *chi*
Sz. *chi*
K. *ki*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Rising Upper.

A pantry; a cupboard. To store. To bury things on the mountains when worshipping the gods.

庋食物 put away the eatables.
庋閣 a press or cupboard for storing valuables or archives.

廢 867

Same as No. 866.

轂 2* 868
R. 錫
See 擊
Entering Upper.

To jostle and hit each other. To rub; to brush.

轂拂 to clean by beating,—as a carpet.
轂兵 a long spear.

擊 1* 869
R. 錫
P. *ɕhi, chi?*
See 殛
K. *kiök*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

To beat. To rout.

擊打 to strike; to beat.
擊鼓 to beat a drum.
擊殺 to kill by striking.
擊攻 to attack an enemy.
擊破 to rout.
擊發蒙童 to rouse stupid boys,—by punishment.
衝擊 to rush violently against.
目擊心傷 the eye seeing it, the heart was grieved.
擊劍 to play at broad-sword.
擊節 to strike the table with admiration, etc.
擊節不止 never left off beating time; also, never left off applauding.
擊寃 to strike (the drum outside the magistrate's door and call attention to) one's wrongs.
擊掌 to strike with the hand.
雷擊死了 thunder-struck dead,—struck dead by lightning.
擊走 to drive away; to rout.
擊敗 to defeat.
擊沉 to sink a vessel,—as by a shot.
擊翻 to capsize a vessel.
擊傷 to injure by a blow, shot, etc.
擊壤而歌 hoeing and singing the while,—alluding to the happy state of the people under the Emperor Yao, China's "golden age."

繫 870

See No. 4104.

轂 4* 871
R. 錫
See 擊
Entering Upper.

To attack. Used for 繫 No. 4104.

墼 2* 872
R. 錫
See 擊
Entering Upper.

Unburnt bricks.

炭墼 a small hand-stove; a *scaldino*.

吃 873

See No. 1949.

Digitized by Google

ngeh
訖 3*
874
R. 物
C. *hêt*
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *'ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *hīl, kīl*
J. *kitsz, kotsz*
A. *hêt, ngêt*
Entering Upper.

To finish; to clear off. Done. To reach to. Used with No. 4149.

驗訖 the examination being concluded; also, the inquest being ended.
清訖 settled up,—as accounts.
已訖 already finished or done.
咨覆去訖 when the reply had already been sent.
收訖 received in full,—his bill.
兩訖 squared up; settled, as accounts.
付訖 has been given; settled, as a bill.
盖印訖 having been sealed.
訖不告 to the last did not tell.
何訖至此 how has it come to this?
訖今 up to this date; until now.
無訖糴 do not engross grain.
聲教訖于四海 his fame and influence reached to everywhere within the Four Seas.
天既訖我殷命 God is ending the destiny of our House of Yin.

ki
羈 1
875
R. 支
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *kie*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kīi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even Upper.

A halter. To restrain. To detain.

羈所 or **外羈** a lock-up for prisoners.
羈留 or **羈住** or **羈滯** or **羈候** to detain.
賤務羈身 my business kept me.
無所羈 nothing to hinder; at leisure.
羈縻 to restrain; to keep in order.
羈絆 to tie, or hobble, a horse; fettered, as by business.
男角女羈 boys in horns, girls in knots,—of the hair.
羈押 or **羈禁** to keep in custody; to put in quarantine.

ki
姬 1
876
R. 支
C. *kei*
H. F. *hi*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. *chi*
K. *kīi, hīi*
J. *ki*
A. *kö*
Even Upper.

The family name of **黃帝** Huang Ti or the Yellow Emperor, adopted from **姬水** the name of the place where he was born.

毋姬 a step-mother.

Read *i*[1]. A beautiful girl.

姬妾 a beautiful concubine.
彼美淑姬可與晤歌 that beautiful virtuous lady can respond to you in song.
此乃北京名姬 this is a famous Peking singing-girl.

ki
乩 1
877
R. 齊
See **幾**
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even Upper.

To divine by means of a stick writing upon sand. Planchette.

扶乩 to write in sand with a stick which is held by two blindfold persons and is supposed to be guided by spirits. This is a common method of fortune-telling in China, usually practised at a temple.
以乩卜神 to tell fortunes by planchette.
請乩 to invite the spirits to disclose events. This is done by making offerings upon the altar, and burning a paper with the question required to be answered written upon it.
降乩 the spirits have come to the divination. This is said when the point of the stick held by the mediums begins to whirl round and round in the sand, preparatory to writing the answer asked for.
乩仙 to consult the god, or spirit,—generally **呂純陽** Lü Shun-yang, one of the Eight Immortals.
乩壇 the divining altar,—an ordinary altar covered with sand.

tsih
卽 2*
878
R. 卩
C. *tsik*
H. *tsit*
F. *cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *çhi*
M. Sz. *chi*
Y. *chik*
K. *chīk*
J. *shoku, soki*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To come to. Now; immediately; forthwith. Near. Alias. Even; if. Corresponds in some senses to the more colloquial **就** No. 2283.

子不我卽 you do not come to me.
胡爲我作,不卽我謀 why does he call us to action, without coming and consulting with us?
我卽爾謀 I come to advise with you.
卽位 to ascend the throne.
卽去卽來 go and come back at once.
年晚在卽 the end of the year is at hand.
大難臨卽 great calamity is at hand.
今我卽命于元龜 I will now seek orders from the great tortoise.
卽刻 or **立卽** or **卽時** or **卽日** immediately. The last two also mean "at the same time" and "on the same day," respectively.

卽 2*
878

卽速 quickly; speedily.
飛卽 urgently; with the utmost expedition.
不卽不離 neither near nor far,—the happy medium; neither one thing nor the other, though partaking of both.
卽卽回來 make haste back.
卽今 at once.
卽然 even if it were,—which it is not.
卽或不然 even if it were not so,—which it is.
卽或 supposing that,—as an alternative.
大鼻卽李三也 Big-nose, *alias* Li San.
吾卽子期,子期卽吾也 I and Tzŭ Ch'i are one and the same person.
卽午 near noon.
卽此 just this; only this; thus.
非此卽彼 if not this, then that.
卽時事 seasonable matters.
卽卽充實 crammed full.
卽如惡犬 he is like a vicious dog, which, etc.
卽事賦詩 poems suitable to the occasion; topical verses.
卽是 or **卽係** that is to say; if it is; it is so; the same as.
卽使 or **卽使問** supposing that; even if; or supposing.
卽使一人去 even if a man is sent.
既已違約,卽非緊要大事,總當 since there has been a breach of Treaty, even though not an important one, still it will be necessary.....
黎明卽起 at dawn, he got up.
卽此足矣 this will be enough.
卽此可以類推 as may be inferred from this; take this to draw an analogy from.
吾卽爲子言之 I will explain it to you.
卽有高于此者 even if there are any higher than this.
彼卽不言,吾亦知之 though he does not speak, I know all the same.
一戰卽捷 polished him off in a single fight; or, conquering whenever they fought.
非大卽小,總不合式 if not too big, then too small; never exactly right.

Digitized by Google

卽 2* 878

卽問福安不另 I therefore wish you health and prosperity, not on a separate sheet. A formal phrase at the end of letters = I have the honour to remain, etc.
卽曰 if it be said.
卽願 is prepared; is willing.
卽可 may thereupon.....
卽將 immediately to.....
將卽 very shortly.
卽經 or 卽便 forthwith.
卽由 whereupon it will be the duty.....
卽行 thereupon.
卽補 or 卽用 or 卽選 an expectant officer.
定卽 without fail.
不特.....卽 not only.....but also.
卽 千 an elephant. From the Sanskrit *Gaja* or *Garja*.

唧 1* 879
R. 口 Rising Upper.
See 積
P. *chi*
K. *chīl, chīk*
Entering Upper.

The hum of insects. The noise of a crowd.

唧唧徐來 the *chi chi* (of the cicada) begins to make itself heard.
啾唧甚久 groaning a long time.
唧唧復唧唧,木蘭當戶織 with a *chi chi* across and a *chi chi* back, Mu-lan sat weaving at the door,—alluding to the noise of the shuttle.
唧噥 a low sound,—as of people talking.
唧叮 a squeaking sound,—as of ungreased wheels.
唧唧呱呱 quick gabble,—of people talking fast.
唧叮咕咚 of noise, jabber, clatter, etc., etc.
唧啦喳啦的 chattering.

堲 1* 880
R. 土 Rising Upper.
See 積
Entering Upper.

To brick a grave. The snuff of a candle. To hate. To snuff out.

左手秉燭,右手折堲 hold the candle in the left hand and snuff it with the right.
朕堲讒說殄行 WE hate evil speaking and malicious actions.

椙 2* 881
R. 屑
See 櫛 (These two were originally R. 質)
See 質
A. *tīk (sic)*
Entering Upper.

Name of a tree allied to the ash, and called 椙栗.

椙人 a man who makes arrows.
病憐椙栗隨身慣 the weak old man feels kindly towards his staff which he is accustomed always to have with him.

蟙 2* 882
R. 職
See 卽
P. *chi*
Entering Upper.

A centipede.

蟙且 (or 蛆) the centipede,—said to eat snakes. *See* No. 10,554.
蟙蟘 a kind of worm.
倉蟙 a kind of beetle.

鯽 1* 883
R. 陌
C. *tsêk*
See 卽
P. *'chi, chi²*
K. *chŏk, chĭk*
J. *seki, shoku*
A. *tik, tik*
Entering Upper.

The bastard carp (*Carassius Pekinensis*), of which the goldfish is a variety.

鯽魮魚 a bream with a long dorsal fin (*Cyprinus gibelioides*).
縮骨鯽 the blunt-headed bream (*Cyprinus abbreviatus*).
金鯽 the red-tailed bream (*Cyprinus auratus*). *See* No. 685.
海鯽 a species of perch, found in the Gulf of Chihli and presented to the Emperor.
鮮鯽銀絲膾 fresh bream and sliced pork dumplings,—fine eating.

稽 1 884
R. 齊
C. *k'ai, 'k'ai*
H. *ji, k'ai*
F. *k'ie, 'k'ie*
W. *ei, 'ei*
N. *ei, 'ei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi, 'ch'i*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even & Rising Upper.

To examine. To hunt up, as a quotation. To reach to. To detain; to cause delay.

稽察 to investigate judicially.
稽查 or 稽考 or 稽核 to examine; to search for.
稽查弁兵勇丁數目 to muster officers and men generally; a general muster.
無稽之談 (or 詞) unfounded talk; gossip.
無稽之言勿聽 do not listen to words for which there is no proof.
稽天 reaching to the sky. *See* No. 859.
稽留 to detain; to keep waiting.
稽時 or 稽延 to delay.
有稽時日 procrastinating; there has been delay.
幸勿再稽 please let there be no further delay.

稽 1 884

稽遲 to make late by delay; to hinder.
反唇相稽 mutual recrimination.
滑稽 slippery; false; untrustworthy.
稽征 to examine (goods) and collect the duties.

Read *ch'i*³. To prostrate oneself; to bow to the ground.

大小稽首 great and small prostrate themselves.
稽首 or 稽顙 to knock the head; to *kotow*.
虎拜稽首 Hu bowed with his head to the ground.
拜手稽首 folding the hands and bowing the head.

敫 1* 885
R. 攵
See 繳
Entering & Rising Upper.

To respect. To beat.

Read *yo*⁴* or *chiao*³. A bright, pleasing sight.

激 1* 886
R. 錫
P. *chi*
See 擊
A. *kik, k'ik*
Entering Upper.

Water overflowing. To overflow. To rouse. To stimulate.

激刷 to wash away.
感激不盡 ever grateful,—for kindness.
激滾 boiling over; exasperated.
激怒 very angry.
激筒 a hose-pipe.
激流 an angry, troubled stream.
激烈 roused to exasperation.
激出病來 brought on an illness.
激反 to cause to flow back,—as water.
爲世奮激 to exert oneself for the good of one's generation.
激勵 or 激拚 to stimulate; to excite.
激發 to be roused to the display of.
拏話激發他 say something to pique him,—to stir him up to action.
故召辱之,以激其意 I therefore sent for him and insulted him, in order to stimulate him.

Digitized by Google

激[1*] 886

遣將不如激將 to commission a general is not so good as to stimulate a general,—as by disparaging his abilities, etc.
激切 roused to exertion,—by advice or taunts.
激忿 indignation,—of the populace.
激成干戈 to stir up armed resistance.
激生 to cause; to give rise to.
激變 to excite disorder.
激昂 to excite to a high pitch.
激勸 to encourage.
激濁 to dash against.
激揚哀烈 swelling and dying away; crescendo and diminuendo, of music.

kai

枅[1] 887
R. 齊
H. *ki*
See 雞
Even Upper.

A tie-beam connecting two posts, or supporting the roof.

ki'

笄[1] 888
R. 齊
C. *kai*
H. *ki'*
F. *kie*
W. *ci, ci'*
N. *ci*
P. *chi, chi'*
M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even Upper.

A hair-pin, on which the hair is bound at the back of the head. Fifteen years of age; marriageable.
笄禮 the ceremony of binding up a girl's hair at fifteen.
副 *pi*[4] 笄六珈 head-dress, hair-pins, and six jewels.
年已及笄 in age already marriageable.
十五而笄, 二十而嫁 a girl should bind up her hair at fifteen and marry at twenty.

ki'

笄 889

Same as No. 888.

tsyak

跡 890

Same as No. 834.

tsyak

迹 891

Same as No. 834.

kip

急[2*] 892
R. 緝
C. *kêp*
H. *kip*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *çhi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *küp*
J. *kiŭ, kō*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

Haste. Impatient. Anxious. Earnest. Urgent; necessary. To be urgent. *See* No. 5071.
急忙 in a hurry.
急性 impatient in disposition.
氣性甚急 very quick-tempered.
急慌 or 急燥 disturbed; anxious; irritable; passionate.
不爲急務 business of no immediate importance.
何苦事此不急務 why so anxious about this matter of no immediate importance?
你不要着 *chao*[2] 急 do not be disturbed in mind about it.
你莫心急 do not get excited; or, do not be impatient. *See* No. 2187.
事急 the matter is urgent.
急病而亡 to die suddenly,—as from heart-disease or internal complications.
急症 an acute disease.
急急 in a great hurry; impatient.
急死 hurried to death,—by excitement or press of business.
急殺 very much hurried.
急叩伏乞 I earnestly implore,—as in a petition.
氣急 out of breath,—usually from anger.
濟急 to relieve the necessities of others.
急機 quick-witted; fertile in invention.
急公 zealous for the public welfare.
緊急做 do it promptly.
流不急 will not flow off quickly.
急迫 urged; forced.
急切 most urgent.
告急 to report the danger or necessity one may be in.
請急 to ask leave of absence on account of urgent affairs.
急用 or 急需 to need; to require for use; necessary; very much in want of.
兄弟急難 when brothers are in difficulties.....
我是用急 we were therefore in a state of great urgency [是=是以].
急分 (*fên*[4]) angry; vexed.
急出事來 to worry oneself about.

急[2*] 892
急於 anxious to.....for.....; pressing for.....
急綳綳 bursting with rage.
急驚 acute convulsions.
急急巴巴 uneasy; never still.
急雨 a driving rain.
急改索 *Polygonum perfoliatum*, L.

tsik

脊[3*] 893
R. 陌
C *tsik*, *tsek*
See 積
P. *çhi, çhi*
K. *chök*
J. *shaku, djaku*
Entering Upper.

The spine. A ridge. An *arête*. A bone.
脊梁 (*niang*[2]) or 脊梁骨 or 背脊骨 or 脊骨 the backbone.
脊梁背 the back.
脊髓 marrow in bones.
梁脊 the long beam in the roof.
山脊 a ridge of hills.
無骨脊 without backbone; a worthless fellow.
有倫有脊 having both right and might.
窮斷脊梁筋 poverty has broken his back.
死脊 dead men's bones.
脊子 the back,—of furs.

tsik

堉[2*] 894
R. 陌
See 籍
Entering Lower.

Poor land, as on hill-tops. A ridge.
堉田 unproductive land.
崗堉 a ridge of hills.

tsik

瘠 895
R. 陌
See 脊
P. *çhi*
Entering Upper.

Lean; emaciated. Barren.
損瘠 wasted away,—and died.
瘠瘦 thin; lean.
瘠馬 a lean horse.
何必瘠人以肥己 why must you impoverish others to enrich yourself?
瘠土 barren land.

tsik

蹐[1*] 896
R. 陌
See 脊
Entering Upper.

A short, careful step. Cramped.
足蹐不前 he does not advance much.
謂地盖厚, 不敢不蹐 we say that the earth is thick, yet I dare not but walk daintily on it.
跼蹐不安 cramped and not at ease. *See* No. 2959.

Digitized by Google

tsik
鶺 1*
897
R. 陌
See 脊
P. *ɕi*
Entering Upper.

The 鶺鴒 pied wagtail (*Motazilla luzoniensis*), common in south China. It has a mottled neck, and is also called 雪姑 the snow lady, or 錢母 money mother.

鶺鴒在原 there is the wagtail on the level height.

tsik
耤 2*
898
R. 陌
See 籍
Entering Lower.

The Emperor's field of a thousand 畝 *mou*, called the 帝耤田, on which he began the annual ploughing himself, in order to encourage the people. The crops were used in offerings.

藏帝耤於神倉 store the crops from the crown lands in the sacred granary.

tsik
籍 2*
899
R. 陌
C. *tsik*
H. *tsit*
F. *chik*
W. *zi*
N. *zih*
P. *ɕi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Lower.

A record of population, kept in every district magistrate's yamên; a list of prostitutes; a register. To be registered as a native of; to be under the rule of. Used with No. 1537.

書籍 books; records; literature.
民籍 or 戶籍 register of the number of the people; census.
籍貫 register of details of place of residence, occupation, etc.
原籍 one's native place,—where registered.
無籍遊民 homeless vagrants.
在籍養病 he is at his native place recruiting his health.
回籍 to return to one's native place.
籍隸 to belong to; to be a native of.
不隸他籍 not to become the naturalised subject of another country.
祖籍在此 his ancestral home is here.
傭爲造齒籍者 was employed as registrar, of a clan.
狼籍 violent: savage; destructive. Not to be confounded with 狼藉, *see* No. 1537.
籍籍 the noise of talking.
籍有司 to be under the control of the authorities.
脫籍 to remove from the list,—to take a woman from a brothel.

tsik (tsze)
藉 900

See No. 1537.

tsik
蹟 2*
901
R. 陌
C. *tsik*
F. *seik, cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *chi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *hsi, chi*
K. *chŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To step. To walk reverently.

毋蹟席 do not step on the mat,—in ancient days before chairs were used.
踧蹟如也 his manner showed respectful uneasiness.
執爨蹟蹟 they attend to the furnaces with reverence.

tsik
畧 2*
902
R. 職
C. *tsik, ts'ik*
F. *cheik, ch'aik*
N. *ts'ah*
K. *ch'ŭk*
J. *shoku, shiki*
A. *trăk*
Entering Upper.

A plough-share. Sharp.

畧畧良耜 very sharp are the excellent shares.
畧瓊 an old name for dice.

tsik
僪 2*
903
R. 陌
See 積
Entering Upper.

Read *ni*[1]. To point out. A final particle, as used in the transliteration of Sanskrit.

Small.

僪民之勞 the toil of the poorer classes.

tsik
稷 2*
904
R. 職
See 積
P. *ɕi, chi*
K. *chik*
J. *shoku, soku*
A. *tik, tăk*
Entering Upper.

Panicled millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), also called 穄 No. 935, one of the five grains. To be expeditious.

稷子 and 黍稷 varieties of millet, the seeds of which differ in size and colour.
黍稷方華 the millet was just in flower.
后稷 Minister of Agriculture under the Emperor Shun, worshipped after death as the God of Agriculture.
后稷教民稼穡 Hou Chi taught the people husbandry.
安社稷之臣 a patriot statesman. *See* 社 No. 9803.
是日下稷 on that day in the evening.
既齊既稷 you have been exact and expeditious.
稷山 a District in the south-west of Shansi.

tshik, khyak
劇 1*
905
R. 陌
C. *k'ik, k'ek*
H. *kí*
F. *k'iok*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*
P. *chü*
M. *chü*
Y. *chik, chü*
K. *kĭk*
J. *keki, gioku*
A. *kik*
Entering Lower.

To increase. Distressing; troublesome. More; very. To sport; a play.

衰病日劇 my infirmity and illness daily increasing.
病劇 a distressing illness.
一生苦劇 miserable all his life long.
理繁治劇 to manage, busy: to govern, troublesome,—an arduous official post.
地劇清閒 a quiet and peaceful place.
汝癡劇我 you are more foolish than I.
玩劇 to sport; to play.
作惡劇 to play wicked pranks.
戲劇 theatrical plays.
一劇戲 a play.

tsip
集 2*
906
R. 緝
C. *tsap*
H. *sip, ts'ip*
F. *chik*
W. *zai*
N. *jĕh*
P. *ɕi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chip*
J. *shū, djū*
A. *tĕp*
Entering Lower.

To flock together; to collect. To mix; to blend. To hit the mark. To compile. To finish; to accomplish.

齊集 all assembled; a full meeting.
文集 a collection of essays.
名賢集 a collection of proverbial sayings.
集會 to bring together; to convene.
集衆 a multitude.
集成 to collect into a whole.
別集 and 總集 are individual and general collections, respectively, under the class of literature known as 集 *belles-lettres*.
安集 peacefully gathering,—as the people in their villages.
終日來集 collecting round the whole day long,—as visitors or friends.
修集 to prepare a book for publication.
一集 one part, section, or volume of a work; also, a complete work.
我行既集 since my expedition has resulted successfully.
集腋 to collect arm-pits, *i.e.* small pieces of fur from under the fore-legs of animals and elsewhere joined together. Used in the sense of "every little helps."
集少成多 many a little makes a mickle.

Digitized by Google

集 2* 906

集州 an old name for 順慶府 in the south of Ssŭch'uan.
集資 to collect money,—as capital by a company.
集貲 to collect funds.
集訊 to bring together for purposes of examination.
集案 to bring together before the court.
糾集 to collect crowds; to collect.
集市 a market.

亼 907

Same as No. 906.

潗 2* 908

R. 緝 cf. 集 (but upper initials). Entering Upper.

A fountain bubbling up. The noise of water boiling.

吉 2* 909

R. 口 C. *két* H. *kit* F. *keik* W. *ciai* N. *cih* P. *çchi* M. *chi* Y. *chik* Sz. *chi* K. *kil* J. *kitsz, kichi* A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

Auspicious; lucky,—as opposed to 凶 No. 4689. Happy; well in health.

吉凶 (in the 易經 Canon of Changes) the conformity or non-conformity of the 爻 (No. 4331) individual lines of the Diagrams with a supposed natural order, and the good or evil results which thereby arise.
吉日 a lucky day. A list of these is given in the official almanac published annually.
吉祥 happy; auspicious.
吉祥板 the Imperial coffin.
吉祥所 the hall in which the Imperial coffin lies in state.
吉祥如意 all happiness to you.
吉兆 a lucky omen.
吉星拱照 may a lucky star shine upon you.
吉事 happy affairs,—such as weddings. Also, a fortunate stroke of business.
卜吉 to find out lucky days by divination.
卜云其吉 he divined and got a fortunate response.
吉慶 happiness and joy.
吉服 clothes for festive occasions.
吉人天相 God protects the good man, *i.e.* you will get out of your difficulty, or recover from your illness, etc.

吉 2* 909

吉人辭寡 solid (as opposed to frivolous) people talk little. *See* No. 11,619.
吉便 at your convenience; when opportunity offers.
萬年吉地 the ten-thousand-year happy ground,—the Imperial tombs.
吉信 or 吉函 a family or private letter.
初吉 the first day of a moon,—considered to be a lucky day.
吉期 a festive or happy occasion.
吉地 generally good, *i.e.* unoccupied, land.
吉言 auspicious words,—good wishes.
開張大吉 may there be great luck on opening business,—after the New Year holidays.
吉利話 auspicious phrases,—such as are used between friends at New Year time.
大吉利市 may you have great joy and good business!—the phrase posted up by shopkeepers to show that they are subscribers to the Beggars' Guild and must not be annoyed. Generally written on the picture of a gourd, the emblem of beggardom.
王多吉士 many are your admirable officers, O King!
吉蠲爲饎 with happy auspices and purifications thou bringest the offerings.
你近來納吉 I hope you have been well lately.
吉席 the happy mat,—wedlock.
吉貝 or 劫貝 an Indian name for cotton or some of its tissues.

Read *chi* 2*. A clan name.

尹吉 the clans of Yin and Chi.

佶 2* 910

R. 口 See 吉 A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

Robust. Exact; correct.

四牡既佶既佶且閑 the four steeds were strong, both strong and well trained.

劼 1* 911

Earnestly; with determined purpose.

劼棉花 to gin cotton.

姞 2* 912

R. 口 See 吉 A. *két*, Entering Upper.

A concubine of 黃帝 the Yellow Emperor.

拮 913

See No. 1466.

猞 2* 914

R. 口 See 結吉 A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

An animal described as a monkey with a short tail, a black stripe down the back, and yellowish with a black face. It is up at night, and sleeps in the day.

猞猁 or 風狸 an animal like a lemur, and allied to the *Loris tardigradus* of India.

詰 1* 915

R. 口 See 吉 A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

Black spots on the skin.

髺 4 916

R. 髟 H. *ki, ke* F. *kie, kwoui* See 計 A. *kv, kiet* Sinking Upper.

The dressed hair of a Chinese woman. [For correct form, *see* No. 917.]

梳髺 to comb, or do up the hair.
禿髺 bald head-dress, *i.e.* without head ornaments.
丫角髺 a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns.
山如螺髺 hills like twisted hair-locks.
髺押 or 髺壓 a large hair-pin.
光髺 said of the first time of shaving a boy's head, when one month old.
竹笋髺 a nickname in Canton for a procuress.
肉髺 a fleshy protuberance on the head,—one of the characteristics of a Buddha.
髺圈子 an ornamented head-comb.
髺頭 and 髺尾子 the front and back of a headdress.
髺雲 curls of hair bound round and round.

Digitized by Google

髻 917 dzih 2*

Same as No. 916.

疾 918

R. 疒
C. *tsat*
H. *ts'it*
F. *chik*
W. *zai*
N. *dzih*
P. *ʂchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chil*
J. *shitsz, djichi*
A. *tết*
Entering Lower.

Sickness; disease. Haste; urgency. Severely; angrily.

疾病 ailments; diseases.
問疾 to enquire after an invalid's health.
托疾免 to avoid anything on the plea of illness. Frequently used of examinations.
疾首 to have a headache.
染疾 an infectious or contagious disease; to become infected by any disease.
患疾 to be ill.
厥疾弗瘳 his disease will not be cured.
疾速 hurriedly; in great haste.
疾忙 in a state of flurry; irritable.
急疾 urgent.
疾疾荒荒 very much occupied; hurried.
疾雷 a crashing clap of thunder.
疾便回來 come back immediately after.
並無疾言 he never spoke a hasty word.
旻天疾威 compassionate Heaven, arrayed in terrors!
則疾視其長 *chang*³ 上 thereupon they looked angrily at their superiors.
無言不疾 for every word I am hated.

嫉 919 dzih 4*

R. 貝
P. *chi?*
M. *chi, chi?*
Entering Lower.

Envy; jealousy. To hate.

嫉賢 to envy the good.
同藝者相嫉 fellow-craftsmen envy one another; two of a trade can ne'er agree.
嫉妬 to be jealous.
深懷憤嫉 to be full of hatred and envy.
嫉忌 to jealously avoid; to hate from jealousy.

蒺 920 dzih 2*

R. 艸
P. *ʂchi*
M. *chi, chi*
Entering Lower.

Gorse; furze.

蒺藜 the calthrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) found in Chihli. Camels are fed with it, and the seeds are used in diseases of the eye and coughs.
黃蒺藜 a kind of furze with yellow flowers.
據于蒺藜 to grasp the calthrop,—awkward; not easy.
鐵蒺藜 an iron calthrop,—a weapon used in war.
授以蒺藜骨朶 handed him an iron scourge.
沙蒺藜 a mean man.

己 921 ki' 3

R. 紙
C. *kei, ki*
H. F. W. N. *ki*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kĭi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Rising Upper.

Self. Personal. Private. Selfish. Radical No. 49. [To be distinguished from 已 No. 5464 and 巳 No. 10,284.]

己身 one's own person.
己親 one's own relatives.
損人肥己 to injure others and fatten oneself.
私己 to appropriate to oneself.
守己 to keep oneself to oneself; to mind one's self-respect.
安分守己 to mind one's own business.
自己 self,—referring to the person in question. Combined with either 我, 你, or 他.
捨己從人 to yield one's own and adopt another's opinion or plan.
先人而後己 to put others in front and oneself behind.
結交須勝己 in friendship you should get a friend who is better than yourself.
你我知己 you and I are bosom friends.
酒逢知己飲 drink wine only with intimate friends.
己所不欲勿施於人 what you do not wish done to yourselves, do not do to others.
克己後利 vanquish self and put interest in the background.
人之有技, 若己有之 regarding the talents of others as though he himself possessed them.
不由己 not in one's own power; not of one's own accord; without being able to help it.
己獨 he only; he alone.
己飢己溺之志 the (earnest) disposition of one who considers that he is responsible for the hunger and drowning he sees around him.

紀 922 ki 4

R. 紙
See 幾
Rising Upper.

To sort threads; to arrange. To record. Annals. A year; a period of twelve years; also of 1440 years, *see* No. 9511. A dynasty. To regulate; bonds of government. Nooks in hills. Name of a feudal State. A surname.

紀功 to record merit; recorded for merit.

紀 922

Same as 紀 922 above.

紀錄 honourably recorded,—as a deserving official by the Board of Civil Office. *See* No. 846.
紀錄十次 honourably recorded ten times.
紀事 to make a note, or memorandum. *See* No. 12,050.
紀事本末 to write a narrative from first to last.
帝紀 Imperial Records,—a succinct chronicle of the Emperors of each dynasty.
經紀學問 the science of brokerage, or of trade generally.
紀經 servants.
年紀 a person's age.
尊紀 how old are you?
既歷三紀 I have been at my post already three years.
增壽一紀 added twelve more years to his life.
五紀 the five arrangements,—the year, the month, the day, the stars, and the calendaric calculations.
南國之紀 regulators of the southern States,—of the two great rivers 江 and 漢 which defined their boundaries, drained their territory, etc.
綱紀四方 giving law and order to the four quarters,—of the kingdom.
之綱之紀 regulating all, and determining each point.
終南何有, 有紀有堂 what is there on Chung-nan? There are nooks and open glades.
紀綱法度 obligations and regulations.
貴紀 your servant; your messenger.
元紀, 明紀 the Yüan dynasty, the Ming dynasty, etc.
紀述 to record, to relate.
紀律 written rules; a fixed system of rules.

記 923 kì 4

R. 言
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *kei, ki*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kĭi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Sinking Upper.

To remember. To record. A mark; a sign.

我記得 I remember.
記不得 unable to remember.
你記得不記得 do you remember?
記性好 his memory is good.
忘記了 I have forgotten; I forgot it.
記憶 to remember.
汝時猶小, 當不復記憶 you were then too young to remember it now.

Digitized by Google

記[4] 923

記念 to keep in mind; to think of.
記念兒 drops or beads attached to the Court necklace worn by the 1st and 2nd ranks of officials.
我記不淸楚 I do not exactly remember.
一時記不來 I cannot recall it off-hand.
猶恐是記問之學 I fear it is learning he has got by heart,—mere cram, depending on memory only.
强記 to make an effort to remember; to rack one's memory.
撻以記之 the scourge to make them remember.
廣記不如淡墨 a good memory is not equal to bad ink,—as a means of recording an event.
打了三十記 he got thirty blows.
圖記 a seal.
打印記 to affix a seal.
記室 a record office.
作記室 to be a secretary.
史記 The Historical Record,—a history of China from the earliest days to B.C. 122, by 司馬遷 Ssŭ-ma Ch'ien.
記論 a treatise. Used of Buddhist treatises on the structure of Sanskrit.
授記 a section of Buddhist literature comprising works which contain explanations of the future destinies of saints.
記名 to take a note of names; to make a list of persons; to nominate.
記名提督 (a Brigade General) noted for promotion to Commander-in-chief.
記載 to record.
日記 a diary.
記事簿 a log-book, or diary.
記賬 to put down to one's account.
記淸 to take a full note of.
記號 a mark; a trade-mark; mark on packages of merchandise.
記功宗 let those distinguished by merit be recorded.
記在心裏 to bear in mind.
記述 to give publicity to.
記錯 to remember wrongly.
記掛着 remembrances; to bear in mind.
記下 to remember; to make a note of; bear in mind.
記委 a corporal, or lance corporal.

忌[4] 924
R. 寘紙
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *kei*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *dji*
K. *kii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki*
Sinking Lower.

To dread. To shun; to avoid. To hate. To be jealous of. A superstition. A final particle. Interchanged with 其, 已, and 記. *See* No. 10,072.

忌日 or 忌辰 the dread day,—when an Emperor or Empress of the present dynasty died. Officially, these are *dies non* in China. No business is supposed to be transacted, and a board bearing the above characters is placed in front of the great gate of every yamên, so that all visitors have to take the side gate. Also used of the death-day of a friend or relative.

The following is a list of the anniversaries of deaths of Emperors or their Consorts.

Moon.	Day.	Moon.	Day.
I	3, 7, 11, 14, 21, 23, 29	VII	9, 10, 17, 25
II	7, 11, 20, 26	VIII	9, 11, 23
III	10, 11	IX	27, 29
IV	17, 29	X	None
V	3, 23	XI	13
VI	None	XII	5, 6, 11, 12, 25

燒忌 or 拜忌 to keep the anniversary of a death.
畏忌 or 敬忌 to respectfully avoid the use of,—as a personal or private name.
胡斯畏忌 why this fear?
忌恨 to hate.
忌心 a jealous feeling which breeds hate.
維予胥忌 you regard me with hatred.
忌其才能 jealous of his abilities. *See* No. 10,565.
無忌 audacious; reckless.
肆無忌憚 no respect for anything; fearing neither God nor man.
百無禁忌 no restrictions of any kind.
忌避 to shun; to avoid.
紅衣最忌的是酒 what red clothes most fear is wine,—nothing spoils red clothes like wine, the ordinary Chinese "wine" being a strong spirit.
戒忌 to forswear anything, or any habit.
忌烟 to give up opium.
忌食 to avoid eating.....

忌[4] 924

多忌諱 full of superstitions,—of many things, words, etc., to be avoided.
沒有這個俗忌 I have not, *i.e.* do not believe in, this superstition.
叔馬慢忌,叔發罕忌 Shu's horses are slow: Shu shoots but seldom.

嫉[4] 925
R. 寘忌
See 忌
Sinking Lower.

To envy. To be angry with. *See* No. 919.

嫉妒 to be jealous of; to envy.

悳[4] 926
R. 紙
See 忌
with which in fact it corresponds in rhyme and tones.
Rising Lower.

To kneel; to go down on the hands and knees. Awe-struck; trembling.

敬悳 to feel a respectful dread of.
擎悳拳曲人臣之禮 to prostrate oneself with folded hands is the ceremonial of a minister.

給[3*] 927
R. 緝
C. *kèp*
H. *kiap*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ʿchi, chê, ʿkei*
M. *chi, ʿkè*
Y. *chieh, ʿkei*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kīp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *kép*
Entering Upper.

To give; to grant. Also read *kei*,[3] mostly in such cases as given below under that heading.

給與 or 與予 to give to.
給照 or 給單 to grant a pass or certificate.
給護 or 給發護照 to grant a passport.
給文 to give a despatch or letter.
給札 to give written instructions.
給發 or 給執 to issue.
給領 to give for another to take; to grant to.
給還 to hand back to; to repay.
給回 to give back to.
給假三天 to give three days' leave of absence.
給以存票 to grant a drawback.
給以免單 to grant an exemption certificate.
賞給 to bestow on.
日給 daily needs.
朝夕不自給 not to know where to turn for a meal.
無暇于給 no leisure to attend to it.
口給 eloquent; more for words than for deeds.

Digitized by Google

給[3*] 927

給足 to give enough.
供給 to supply with food.

Read *chieh*[2*]. Loquacious.

口給 or **捷給** glib-tongued; talkative.

Read *kei*[3*].

給我罷 give it to me.
你給不給 are you going to give it or not?
給不給都一樣 it's all the same whether you give it or not.
給是不給 whether you give it or not; also, I am not going to give it.
給了沒有 have you given it?
我給你磕頭 I will give you a *kotow*.
你給我寫 write for me.
給他買一個 buy one for him.
給誰家作活呢 for whom do you work?
給我說他 scold him for me.
給我上 to flatter me.
交給 to hand over to.

Read *chi*[4*].

給事中 Supervising Censors, or members of the Imperial Supervisorate over the Six Boards. *See* No. 421.
大給諫 the literary designation of a Supervising Censor, as above.

戟[3*] 928
R. **陌**
C. *kik*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *'chi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kik*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

A lance with two points. A kind of halberd with crescent-shaped blade at the side.

劍戟 swords and spears.
持戟 to grasp the spear; to take up arms.
執戟郎 a halberdier of the Imperial guard.
修我矛戟 I will prepare my spear and lance.
射戟牙與袁劉和好 if I hit the halberd's point, Yüan and Liu must make peace,—so said **呂布** Lü Pu.

戩[3*] 929
R. **陌**
See **戟** Entering Upper.

The moustache, called the **戩髭**, because divided into two parts like a halberd's head.

戟[3*] 930
R. **陌**
See **戟** Entering Upper.

A common medicinal plant, the **大戟**, a species of *Euphorbia*. Used as a purge.

寂[2*] 931
R. **錫**
C. *tsik*
H. *ts'ip*, *sip*
F. *chik*
W. *dzi*
N. *dzih*
P. *chi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chŏk*
J. *seki, shoku*
A. *tik*
Entering Lower.

Still; quiet; solitary.

寂寥 or **寂如** or **寂歷** lonely; retired; solitary; unemployed.
寂無人聲 not a voice to be heard.
寂寂無聊 lonely and without support.
不耐煩寂寞 to hate the dullness of quiet.
寂然不動 perfectly still; motionless.
寂寂 quiet; contemplative.
寂靜 perfect quiet,—as in a monastery or up on the hills where hermits live.

宗 932

Same as No. 931.

噈[2*] 933
R. **錫**
See **寂** Entering Lower.

Silent; quiet.

念經噈聲 to repeat the liturgy in a low tone.
空噈 solitude and silence.

Read *chu*[4*]. To sigh and lament.

噈噈 sounds of sorrow and grief.

祭[4] 934
R. **爨**
C. *tsai*
H. *tsi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N.
P.
M. *chi*
Y.
Sz.
K. *che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

To sacrifice to the gods; to worship.

祭天 to sacrifice to Heaven, or God.
祭祖 to sacrifice to ancestors.
祭祀 or **祭奉** to offer sacrifices.
祭祀肉 meat used at the Confucian sacrifices.
祭文 a funeral oration or address to the deceased, written upon a piece of paper and burnt, after recital, at the tomb.

祭[4] 934

祭掃 to worship and sweep (the tombs),—as is done annually at the **清明**, towards the beginning of April.
祭神如神在 to worship the gods as though they were actually present,—reverently.
祭幽 to sacrifice to departed spirits.
祭品 sacrificial implements.
擺路祭 to lay out offerings along the way,—to greet the coffin of a friend or relative.
祭司 an overseer of sacrifices; a priest.
獻羔祭韭 to offer a lamb in sacrifice with scallions.
祝祭于祊 (the priest) sacrifices inside the temple gate.
祭以清酒 we sacrifice first with pure spirits.
惟取蕭祭脂 we take southernwood and offer it with the fat.
祭酒 a Libationer of the **國子監** or Imperial Academy. There are two, one Manchu and the other Chinese. So called because they pour out libations at the great sacrifices to Confucius.
祭祀供應官 Commissary of Sacrifices,—a kind of military chaplain.
祭灶 (or **竈**) to make offerings to the kitchen god on the 23rd of the 12th moon.
祭禮 sacrificial offerings.
祭席 the funeral offerings at the grave.
祭旗 to sacrifice to the flag,—done before a battle, the victim being an ox, a horse, or sometimes even a human prisoner.

穄[4] 935
R. **爨**
See **祭** Sinking Upper.

A variety of panicled millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli. It resembles No. 904, but is not glutinous. Also, a small coarse grain resembling sorghum.

蘆穄 and **木穄** are two sorts of sorghum cultivated in Kiangsu.

Digitized by Google

tsi`
際 4
936
R. 阜
See 祭
Sinking Upper.

A border; a limit; the boundary line between two times, states, conditions, etc. A juncture.

死生之際 between life and death.
正在修函之際 I was just on the point of writing a letter to you.
此際 or 際此 at this juncture.
事當不際之際 the affair was at an unfavourable juncture.
好際遇 a favourable juncture.
際昌 a good time; a capital chance.
無際 without a juncture,—never; endless.
交際 the intercourse of friends.
風雲際會 the meeting of rain and clouds,—used for the familiar intercourse of friends.
實際 the true state of the case; actuality.

ki'
冀 4
937
R. 冖
C. *k'ei*
H. *ʻki, ʻki*
See 記
Sinking Upper.

To hope. One of the 九州 nine divisions of ancient China.

冀望 or 冀希 to hope.
冀幸 to wish one good luck.
冀州 Chi Chou,—one of the nine divisions of ancient China made by 大禹 the Great Yü. It comprised Chihli, Shansi, and parts of Honan and Manchuria.

ki'
懻 4
938
R. 冖
See 冀
Sinking Upper.

Violent; crafty; overbearing.

懻忮 proud; truculent.

ki'
驥 1
939
R. 冖
See 冀
Sinking Upper

A thorough-bred horse.

赤驥 the bay steed,—one of 穆王 Mu Wang's eight famous horses.
按圖索驥 to seek a good horse according to the map, *i.e.* at a given point where such an animal is known to have been, but without reference to the fact that it may no longer be there. Sometimes used in the sense of *a priori*, as applied to argument.
蠅附驥尾 a fly on Bucephalus' tail,—said of one who tacks himself on to a great man in order to get along in the world.
驥不稱力 a fine steed is not valued for strength alone.
白驥 the white steed,—a name for the carp.

ke` ki`
計 4
940
R. 言
C. *kai*
H. *ke*
F. *kie*
W. *ci*
N. *ci, tsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Sinking Upper.

To plan. To calculate. To enclose; to annex.

計策 a plan; a military stratagem.
多計 full of schemes or devices.
計謀 to scheme; to plot.
計到遠 to forecast.
計較 to go minutely into a matter; to be particular; to point out a man's shortcomings.
有何計較 what plan have you to propose?
將計就計 act as agreed upon; follow the plan planned.
計辦不出 it cannot be effected.
貴領事之願與不願, 在所不計也 whether you, the Consul, are willing or not, does not enter into my calculations.
妙計 a capital plan.
暗計 an underhand scheme; a secret plot.
詭計多端 full of crafty tricks.
中 *chung*⁴ 計 to fall into a trap.
墮其計中 (*chung*¹) fell into the trap.
自應預爲計及 it is my duty to provide against it.
生計 or 家計 means of living; livelihood.
百計的營謀 full of business schemes.
計口而耕 to cultivate land according to the number of mouths,—to feed.
計核 or 計算 to calculate.
計簿 an account book.
計點 or 計數 to count.
計明 to reckon.
計開 as follows; to wit.
輕者則以日計以月計 short (terms of imprisonment) are for so many days or so many months.
計月有之 (the above) happens regularly every month,—*e.g.* of persons accidentally drowned.
心計 mental calculation.
主計僕 the servant who manages the reckoning,—a steward.
共計一百兩正 comes altogether to *Tls.* 100.
除已往之不計 let by-gones be by-gones.
計量 to measure.

計 4
940

計噸科鈔 to reckon the tonnage and calculate the tonnage-dues accordingly.
填大計 noted at the great reckoning,—which is made triennially of the standing of all officials.
計送 forwarding herewith,—as money, etc., with a despatch.
計抄單一件 one copy annexed,—to a despatch.
計粘 to append,—of enclosures stuck on to a despatch.
計附 appended.
計繳 to hand over the appended.....
計窮 at the end of one's resources.
計議 to talk over; debate; to devise.
計值 worth.

sip, dzyap
楫 4*
941
R. 葉緝
C. *tsyp*
H. *tsiap*
F. *chiek*, v. *siek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *ʂhie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *chīp, chŏp*
J. *shō*
A. *tiep*
Entering Upper.

An oar; a paddle. To row.

剡木爲楫 to make an oar out of wood.
烝徒楫之 all the rowers pulling at their oars.
統楫群元 the stroke oar of officials,—the Emperor.
若濟巨川用汝作舟楫 if I cross big streams I shall use you as my boat and oars. Employed figuratively of borrowing assistance.
林楫 a thicket.

dzyap
艓 942

Same as No. 941.

sip
輯 4*
943
R. 緝
C. *ts ĕp*
H. *sip, ts'ip*
F. *cheik, chik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *jêh*
P. *ʂhi, chi*
Y. *chik, ch'ik*
K. *chīp*
J. *shū, djū*
A. *tĕp*
Entering Upper & Lower.

To connect and arrange. To introduce harmony.

輯要 to bring together the most important,—as a digest or condensation of a book.
輯斂 to gather.
輯編 to compose,—as a book.
和輯 in harmony; in accord.
寧輯 peaceful.
輯睦 friendliness.
辭之輯矣民之洽矣 if your words were kindly, the people would be united.
修輯隣邦 to urge neighbouring States to be at peace.
輯柔爾顏 you make your countenance harmonious and mild,—when in public.
思輯 hoping to keep united,—his people.

Digitized by Google

季 4 944
R. 寅
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kie*
W. *cü*
N. *ci*
P. M. *chi*
Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *ke, kie*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Sinking Upper.

Tender; young. The youngest brother; the last of a series. A season; a crop. A surname.

季女斯飢 this young lady is hungry.
嗟予季行役 alas! my child is away on public service.
季細 small; junior.
昆季 brothers. *See* No. 6536.
孟仲季 used for one, two, three, as applied to the three months of either of the seasons, to brothers, to qualities of goods, etc.
春季 the spring quarter.
季春月 the third or last month of spring.
季子 the third son.
予季 my young son.
季指 the little finger.
明季 the close of the Ming dynasty.
季世 the last generation or period of; the declining years, as of a dynasty.
季父 an uncle.
四季 the four seasons.
換季 to change the dress,—as is done twice a year, for summer and winter, by all officials in China, the dates being fixed each year by the high authorities.
一季子的東西 a thing of a season only,—such as a fan, or a fur-lined coat.
下季 or **晚季** the second crop; the last half of the year.
王季 the title bestowed by **周公** Chou Kung on his great grandfather.
季常之懼 the fear of Chi Ch'ang,—who was terribly afraid of his wife.
每季 quarterly.

悸 4 945
R. 寅
F. *k'ie*³, *kie*³
W. *c'i*², *ci*², *cü*³
See **季** (apparently always Upper.)
Sinking Lower.

Uneasy; perturbed.

驚悸 in a great fright.
垂帶悸兮 with the ends of his girdle hanging down as they do!—in so jaunty a manner.

痵 4 946
R. 寅
See **悸** Sinking Lower.

Frightened; nervous. Starting, as in sleep.

鱭 4 947
R. 寅
See **季** Sinking Upper.

A delicate fish, common in the Yang-tsze. It is about a foot long, with a pointed nose, small scales, and beautifully marked. It is called **鱭婆婆** at Nanking, and **花季魚** at Shanghai.

安鱭 a small kind of shad, with jagged dorsal and pectoral spines, with which it is believed to make a noise.

旡 4 948
R. 未
See **記** Sinking Upper.

A rising in the stomach; to hiccough; to belch. [To be distinguished from **无** No. 12,752.]

既 4 949
R. 未
See **記** Sinking Upper.

To finish. Since; when. All.

既已違約 since there has already been a breach of Treaty.....
既然如此 or **既是這樣** since this is the case.
既然到此, 只顧前進 since we have got thus far, it only remains to go on.
既經 from the time when; ever since.
既是不肯 since you are not willing.
既不能用 since it cannot be used.
既昏便息 when it is dusk, then rest.
既雨晴亦佳 fine weather after rain is charming.
既不我與 since you will not give it to me.
吾既已知之矣 I already know it.
鷄既鳴矣朝既盈矣 the cock has already crowed, and the Court is in full swing.
理既有得于心 since you have grasped the principle.
月既 at the end of the month.

既 4 949
既雨既處 (*ch'u*³) seeing that the rain had then passed.
予既烹而食之 I had cooked and eaten it.
亦既見止亦既覯之 let me have seen him, let me have gazed on him.
日有食之既 there was a total eclipse of the sun.
沾恩無既 I shall be infinitely obliged to you.
畢來既升 all come, all go up,—into the fold.
文王既勤止 Wên Wang laboured earnestly.
既成 (when) it was finished.
既久 already for a long time.
既而..... finally.....; in the end.....; and after that.....
既生魄 the 4th of the moon.
既畢 on the expiration of.....

塈 4 950
R. 寅
See **暨** Sinking Upper.

To plaster a wall. To collect; to gather. To rest. To be angry with. A rest; a spell.

塗塈 to plaster up; to fill with mud.
頃筐塈之 in my shallow basket I have collected them.
民之攸塈 be the centre of rest to your people.
不念昔者, 伊余來塈 you do not think of former days, you are only angry with me. [伊=惟; 來=是.]
一塈之安 a spell of rest.

摡 951
Same as No. 5792.

溉 952
See No. 5792.

穊 4 953
R. 寅
C. *kei, k'ei*
See **記** Sinking Upper.

To plough deep for sowing. Plants or grain closely set, as previous to planting out. Name of a place near Nanking.

Digitized by Google

hi` 4
覬 954
R. 宀
See 記 Sinking Upper.

Grass growing thickly. To reach; to arrive at. Name of a place in Shantung.

猶懼不覬 it is to be feared he will not come.

hheh, keh,
鰼 955

See No. 6445.

ki` 4
暨 956
R. 宀
H. *ki*
See 冀 Sinking Upper.

The sun peeping out. The end. To reach. To give. And, as correctly used in joining the names of equals, or superiors, their communications, etc. [Does not occur either in the *Odes* or in the *Four Books*.]

靡暨 without end.
感激無暨 infinitely grateful.
餘不盡暨 the rest cannot all be finished,—a phrase used at the end of a letter, signifying that there are other details.
暨今 up to the present date.
朔南暨 to the utmost limits of the north and south.
暨候某翁 I also send my respects to Mr. So-and-so,—in a letter.
推暨其終 to arrange a matter from first to last; to forecast.
羣暨小人 remaining with (*i.e.* among) the people.
羲暨和 Hsi and Ho.
蠔珠暨魚 oyster-pearls and fish.
准大移暨附送章 I have received your despatch with the regulations annexed.
尙胥暨顧 pray consider with one another.
戎容暨暨 his countenance full of martial spirit.
諸暨縣 Chu-chi Hsien,—a District in the **紹興** Shao-hsing Prefecture, Chehkiang.

ki` khai'
覬 957
R. 宀
C. *kei?, kei?*
H. *kai*
F. *kei?*, v. *kai*
W. *hsi?, ci, ci?, ki?*
N. *ci, hsi*
P. *chi, hsi*
M. *chi*
Y. *hsi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Sinking Upper.

To covet; to long for.

覬覦 to wish for ardently. *See* No. 13,584.
無覬覦以求幸 to have no desires and so attain happiness.
覬幸 to hope for a stroke of luck.

kee` 4
薊 958
R. 艸
See 計繼 Sinking Upper.

A general name for thistles.

馬薊 a tall thistle.
薊州 a small Department in the north-east of Chihli, the ancient capital of the State of **燕** Yen.

kil, 2*
棘 959
R. 棘
C. *kik*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ch?*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kik*
J. *kioku, koki*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

Small species of the genera *Rhamnus* and *Zizyphus*, useful for hedges. The jujube tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); *see* **棗** No. 11,623. Thorny brambles. To be earnest. Prompt; urgent. To be hazardous.

凱風自南吹彼棘心 the genial wind from the south blows on the heart of that jujube tree.
園有棘 there is a jujube tree in the garden.
棗棘爲薪烝棗, 何攻之太急 to take the date tree as fuel to cook the dates with, what a hurry you must be in!
叢棘之中 among the brambles,—in prison.
解處皆棘 wherever (the eye) lights, all thorny,—not to be able to read a single word.
枳棘棲鸞 the phœnix resting on a bramble,—a man of talent in obscurity.
棘人 a man earnest to observe all the prescribed forms of mourning. A phrase used by mourners upon a **訃文** notice of death or *billet de part*.
孔棘 very urgent.
維曰于仕, 孔棘且殆 it may be said of office that it is arduous and full of peril.
維其棘矣 we must use despatch.

kil, 2*
棘 959
如矢斯棘 like an arrow flying rapidly.
匪棘其欲 not that he wished to have his desire.
棘牆 or **棘圍** a thorny fence; the provincial examination-hall, because surrounded by such a fence.
撤棘 the close of the examinations.
棘手 to get a prick in the hand,—from meddling. Also used of any awkward business.

kil, 1*
襋 960
R. 衣
See 棘 Entering Upper.

The collar of a coat.

ki` 4
堲 961
R. 宀
See 洎 Sinking Upper.

Clay used for pottery.

ki` 4
洎 962
R. 水
C. *kei?, kei?*
F. *kei?, kai*
W. *dji*
N. *ci*
P.
M.
Y. *chi*
Sz.
J. *ki, gi*
K. *kii, ki*
A. *ki?*
Sinking Irregular.

The broth of boiled meat. To reach to. Name of a river. [To be distinguished from **洎** = **淚** No. 6856.]

洎 or **洎乎** and when; then when.

ki` 4
暨 963

See No. 12,334.

gyuk 4*
褶 964
R. 糸
C. *chyp, chap*
Entering Irregular.

A lined garment.

黑袴褶 black overalls.
褶衣 lined clothes.
褶褲 a kind of trouser for the ankle and calf, worn by women.

ki` 4
櫅 965
R. 木
See 繼 Sinking Upper.

The *Loropetalum chinense*; its chewed leaves are used as a styptic.

Digitized by Google

ki⁴
繼 966
R. 糸
C. *kai*
H. *ki*
F. *kie*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ci, chi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Sinking Upper.

To connect. Lineage. To continue; to take the place of. To adopt. To add on. To follow.

繼母 a stepmother.
繼父 a stepfather.
是我家主人的繼室 she is my master's second wife.
繼聘 to arrange a second marriage,—of a man.
繼續 to marry again; following on.
娶下一個後生繼妻 he married a young second wife.
繼嗣 or 承繼子 to adopt a son,—of one's own brother or other agnate.
過繼 to pass over a child to be adopted.
自己親兒情願過繼與人爲子 willing to give one's own son to be adopted into another family.
繼富者多 those who give to the rich are many. *See* No. 2450.
繼志 to continue the plans,—as those of a deceased father.
糧食不繼 the supplies failed.
相繼而來 they came one after the other; in close succession.
繼序 succeeding to one another in order.
始而繼而 as at the beginning, so ever afterwards.
繼善會 a benevolent association.
繼襲 hereditary rank.
繼又 it also follows that.
繼則 and then...or next.
繼世 for many generations.
繼業 to continue the family estate, etc.

hsi₄
偰 967

See No. 1453.

jan² hit₄ 1*
覡 968
R. 錫
C. *hêt*₅ v. *sheng*
H. *xhang*²
F. *k'ik*₅ v. *'hieng*
W. *yai*₅, *ye*₅
N. *'ch'ieñ*
P. *hsi*²
M. *chi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi, chi*
K. *hyŏk, kyŏk*
J. *geki, kaku*
A. *hik*₅
Entering Lower.

One who fasts and worships the gods in order to get their aid. A professor of the black art; a seer.

覡公 a wizard.
信巫覡 to believe in witches and wizards.

hit₄ 1*
盡 969
R. 皿
Y. *hsik, chik*
K. *hyŏk*
J. *koki, kioku*
A. *hik*
Entering Upper.

Grief of heart at tyranny.

民罔不盡傷心 the people were all sorely grieved at heart.

ki₁ 1
卟 970
R. 齊
See 雞
Even Upper.

To ask the spirits to decide anything by some token; to divine by lots. Same as No. 877.

ki₁ 3
麂 971
R. 糸
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ci, chi*
K. *kwe*
J. A. *ki*
Rising Upper.

A large species of deer found in western China, said to have long tusks, feet like a dog's, and to be fond of fighting. Also, a small kind of fallow-deer, with a white belly and large spots, the antlers having four prongs.

tsi¹
鷿 972

Same as No. 971.

sik₄ 1*
嘖 973
R. 職
See 嘄
Entering Upper.

The noise of insects, and of mice.

老鼠嘖的一聲竄入穴 the rat gave a squeak and ran into its hole.

hik₄ 1*
汐 974
R. 職
See 嘄
Entering Upper.

Water trickling out. To sprinkle.

sik₄ hkyam¹ 2*
蠷 975
R. 蟲 琰
C. v. *'cham*
H. v. *tsik*₅
F. v. *'chang*
N. v. *tsih*₅
See 漸
A. *tiem, tam, tram*
J. *san*
Entering Upper.

The death of a disembodied spirit. This character is pasted over doors during times of pestilence, as a charm. Also read *chien*¹.

人死爲鬼,鬼死爲蠷 when man dies he becomes a disembodied spirit, when a disembodied spirit dies it becomes a *chi*.

hkyam¹
黭 976

Used for No. 975. Correctly read *chan*³, as the name of a devil.

ki⁴
彐 977
R. 彑
See 罽
Sinking Upper.

Turned up, like the snout of a pig; pointed like a pig's head. Radical No. 58.

ki⁴
罽 978
R. 糸
C. *kei, k'ei*
H. *ki*
F. *kie*
See 記
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Sinking Upper.

A kind of fishing-net made of hair.

氈罽 a small felt rug made of hair.
罽膩加 Kanishka, an Indian king who was a great patron of Buddhism. A.D. 10.
罽饒夷 Canouge, or Kanoj,—the city of Kanyâkubja; *lit.* the city of hump-backed maidens.

ki⁴
綨 979
R. 糸
See 罽
Sinking Upper.

A coarse carpet of camels' hair.

nhe⁴
瘈 980
R. 疒
N. v. *c'ih*
J. *ki*
A. *k'e*
Sinking Upper.

Wild; incoherent. Mad.

瘈狗 a mad dog.
瘈瘲 convulsions; fits of young children.

CH'I.

tshi₁
妻 981
R. 齊
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ae*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ts'i, chi*
K. *ch'e*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *t'e*
Even Upper.

Wife, as opposed to 妾 No. 1572, the former being the one legal and recognised consort of the husband, entitled to equal honours, but liable to divorce; *see* No. 2620.

妻子 (*chi*¹ *tzŭ*) a wife; also (*chi*¹ *tzŭ*³) wife and child.
妻女 wives and daughters.

Digitized by Google

妻[1] 981

妻室 or 妻房 a wife,—alluding to the principal chamber occupied by the wife as opposed to the concubine.
令妻 your wife.
賢妻 my good wife,—usually spoken of as 家眷 or 老婆.
平妻 equal to a wife,—a concubine.
歸妻 to bring home a wife.
取妻如之何,必告 *ku*[4] 父母 how do we proceed in taking a wife? Announcement must first be made to our parents.
取妻如何,匪媒不得 how do we proceed in taking a wife? Without a go-between it cannot be done.
路頭妻 a wayside wife, *i.e.* one who is picked up in distant parts, as by a trader, and regarded for the time being as his "wife."
半路夫妻 a man and the wife of another man, who live together, are so called.
客妻 a prostitute.
豔妻 a beautiful wife.
家貧思賢妻 when the family is poor, look out for a good wife. *See* No. 1213.
娶妻不在顏色 the beauty of a wife is not her beauty,—but her virtue, etc.
蠢妻逆子,無法可治 stupid wives and disobedient children are beyond the pale of management.
妻兒老小 all the family.
妻弟 a wife's brother.
嬌妻美妾 an accomplished wife and a handsome concubine.
露水夫妻 husband and wife *à la belle étoile*,—of illicit intercourse.

Read *ch'i*[4]. To give in marriage.

妻以女 or 以女妻之 or 以其子妻之 gave him his daughter to wife.

凄[1] 982
R. 齊
F. *ch'ae*, v. *sae*
See 妻 Even Upper.

Cold; freezing. Afflicted; miserable.

凄冷 or 凄凉 cold; also, "out in the cold"; lonely; plaintive; mournful.
凄凄冷冷 intense cold.
風雨凄凄 cold wind and rain.
絺兮綌兮,凄其以風 linen, fine or coarse, is cold when worn in the wind.
羨寒烟衰草凄迷 I like the chilly autumnal vapours and the paths hidden in the high grass.
凄凉景況 in desperate misery.
凄楚甚 in urgent need.
凄切 bitter suffering,—as from poverty.
凄凄 luxuriant,—as vegetation.
凄惋 pathetic; plaintive.

凄 983

Same as No. 982.

悽[1] 984
R. 齊
See 妻 Even Upper.

Grieved. Suffering. Indignant. *See* No. 4892.

悲悽 grieving for; pitiable.
悽慘 sorrowful; melancholy.
悽惶 fondly anxious.
悽惘 disturbed; confused.

棲[1] 985
R. 齊
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i, tsi*
F. *ch'ae*
W. N. *ts'i*
P. *hsi, ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. Sz. *hsi, ch'i*
K. *sê, (sö)*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *t'e*
Even Upper.

To roost; to perch; to settle; to stay.

鷄棲 a hen-roost.
棲止 to stop at.
暫時棲住 to remain temporarily.
棲身無定 no fixed place of abode.
借此以爲棲身之所 I will avail myself of this as a shelter, or, as a dwelling-place.
可以棲遲 I can rest here at my leisure.
實憚棲屑 I really fear the long journey,—there and back.
棲棲皇皇 anxious and hurried.
六月棲棲戎車既飭 in the sixth month all was bustle and excitement, the war carriages had been made ready.
棲流所 a refuge or lodging for vagrants.

糦[4] 986
R. vulgar.
F. v. *ch'ae* "cakes."
Sinking Upper.

Flour made from rice.

送糦 to send a present of rice-flour to mourners.
糦糦白 snowy white.

緀[1] 987
R. 齊
See 妻 Even Upper.

The stripes or shades in silken fabrics. Elegant; ornamented.

萋[1] 988
R. 齊
See 妻 Even Upper.

Luxuriant foliage; courtly in manner.

萋且敬 courtly and respectful.
有萋有且 reverend and dignified.
萋兮斐兮 elegant waving lines.
有淪萋萋 the clouds roll up in dense masses.

鄪[1] 989
R. 齊
See 妻 Even Upper.

Name of an old town in the State of 魏 Wei.

鄪丘 an ancient place in the State of 齊 Ch'i.
鄪縣 a former name of 射洪縣 in Ssŭch'uan.

霋[1] 990
R. 齊
See 妻 Even Upper.

Clouds driving along the sky.

雲霋 the storm-clouds are clearing off.

奇[2] 991
R. 支
C. *k'ei, kei*
H. *k'i, ki*
F. *ki, k'ie*, v. *k'ia*
W. N. *dji, ei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i, chi*
K. *kĭi*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki, kö*
Even Lower & Upper.

Extraordinary; marvellous. Rare; out of the common.

奇怪 wonderful; mysteriously strange.
奇異 extraordinary; unusual.
奇巧 ingenious; clever; curious.
奇計 clever stratagems.
奇邪 uncanny.
奇像 a strange, uncanny countenance.
奇事 a strange affair.
奇書 a rare book.
奇貨 rare commodities.
奇功 distinguished merit.
奇才 remarkable talents.
奇男子 a clever lad.
奇逢 a capital opportunity.

Digitized by Google

奇[2] 991

奇門 of great skill; an expert.
奇士 an adept.
奇橫 perverse.
奇緣 a singular destiny to meet one another.
奇種 Kichong tea.
奇物 a curious thing.
奇傳 a story; the wonderful story of.....
奇絀 severe distress.
奇遇 strangely met,—why! is that you?
奇花 wonderful flowers.
奇處 a strange thing; wonderful.
奇變 strange modifications; clever tricks.
奇方 an unfailing recipe.
奇特 unequalled; unique.
三奇 the three essentials,—*viz.* 精 semen, 氣 vital energy, and 神 animal spirits.
出奇 to be unusual; to excite surprise; to surprise, as an enemy.
梁以此奇籍 Liang in consequence of this thought a great deal of Chi (項羽).
奇兵 a reserve force; a body of troops in ambush.

Read *chi*[1]. Odd; single. Surplus; remainder.

奇數 odd numbers.
奇日 the odd days in the month.
奇偶 odd and even.
奇零 a remainder.
三十有奇 there are some thirty and more.
奇幾毫 a few *hao* over. *See* No. 3873.

奇 992 *khi*

Same as No. 991.

崎[1] 993

R. 支
C. *k'ei*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'i*
W. *dji*
N. *k'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*
Even Upper Irregular.

A path over mountains. Precipitous.

崎嶇 rough and irregular as a dangerous mountain path. Disquieted; anxious.

khi

倚[1] 994

R. 支
See 崎
Even Upper.

Stones to cross water; a bridge. To cross on stepping-stones.

khi

攲[1] 995

R. 紙
See 幾
Rising Upper.

Not standing even on its base; inclined. [To be distinguished from 攲 No. 804.]

攲器易覆 leaning vessels are easily upset.

khi

琦[2] 996

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A valuable stone. A rarity; a curio. Large.

琦瑋 valuable,—as a gem.
琦賂 or 琦貨 a rare or valuable article.
玩琦 a curiosity; an article of *vertu*.

khi

碕[2] 997

R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

A craggy shore. A stone bridge, or jetty.

碕嶺 a craggy cliff.

yi

綺[3] 998

R. 紙
C. *i*
F. *'k'ie*
W. *i, e'i*
N. *e'i*
P. *i, ch'i*
M. *i*
Y. *i*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *i*
Rising Upper.

An open-work, variegated kind of silk, called 綺羅, used for summer dresses.

綠綺 a lute,—so called from its silk cover.
綺縠 fine silk garments; elegant apparel.
綺語 fine phrases. *See* No. 13,038.
綺念 your embroidered thoughts.

khi

蛴[1] 999

R. 紙
See 企
Rising Lower.

An insect.

長蛴 the long-legged house-spider. *See* No. 1106.
蛴蛭 a variety of the leech.

khi

跂[1] 1000

R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

Having only one good leg; crippled; halt. A defect. Single; alone. The shin-bone.

跂足 lame.
跂閭 talking through a gate ajar.

khi

騎[2] 1001

R. 支寅
C. *k'ei, k'e, kei*
H. *k'i, ki*
F. *k'ie, k'ia kei*
W. *dji*
N. *dji*
P.
M. *ch'i, chi*
Y. *ch'i, chi*
Sz. *ch'i, chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even & Sinking Lower.

To sit astride; to ride.

騎馬 to ride a horse.
倒騎着驢子 to ride on a donkey face to the tail.
善騎 a good horseman.
飛騎 to ride full speed; light horse.
騎軍 or 騎兵 horse-soldiers; cavalry.
騎射 mounted archers.
招之以騎 sent an animal for him to ride back on.
一出前後數十騎 whenever he went out, there were always several tens of horsemen before and behind.
騎虎勢 or 騎虎難下之勢 the state of a man riding a tiger,—he cannot dismount; used of an awkward predicament.
騎藍馬 to ride the blue horse,—menstruation.
騎馬布 the cloth used by menstruating women.
騎縫印 "astride the joining seal," *i.e.* stamped partly on one piece of paper and partly on another,—*e.g.* on two copies of an agreement.
將兩張湊着寫了騎縫一行 (*hang*[2]) bringing the two sheets of paper together, he wrote a column of characters down the joining,—so that half of each character was on one sheet and half on the other. This plan is often adopted with counterfoils.
騎馬找馬 to ride a horse to get a horse,—to search for the very animal one is riding. Also, to accept an undesirable situation as a means to something better.
騎都尉 hereditary rank of the 7th degree.
雲騎尉 hereditary rank of the 8th degree.
恩騎尉 hereditary rank of the 9th degree.
紫禁城內騎馬 the right of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Imperial Palace. *See* No. 7576.

Digitized by Google

hik
綌[1*]
1002
R. 陌
C. *kwik*
H. *hit*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *o'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *hsi, ksi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *kyŏk*
J. *geki*
A. *hik, k'ik*
Entering Upper.

A coarse hempen fabric made from the fibre of the Dolichos bean.

絺綌 fine and coarse linen. *See* No. 982.

hik
郤[4*]
1003
R. 陌
See **郗**
Entering Upper.

Name of a city in the 晉 Chin State. To look up to. The intimacies of relatives. [To be distinguished from **郤** = **却** No. 2230.] Used for **隙** No. 1119.

郤地 adjacent countries.

人生天地之間,若白駒過郤 man passes through this sublunary life as a white horse passes a crack.

與人有郤 to have a grudge against any one; to be on bad terms with.

hik
隙[4*]
1004
R. 藥劇
See **噱劇**
A. *k'ik*
Entering Lower.

Labour; toil; exertion in a good cause.

徼隙 to be ill-used; languor; weariness.

hik
嘑[4*]
1005
R. 藥
See **噱**
Entering Lower.

Laughter; to laugh boisterously.

hi
嵠[1]
1006
R. 齊
See **溪**
Even Upper.

A valley with a stream in it. A ravine; gully; gorge.

深嵠 a deep ravine.

嵠子國 an ancient region in Yünnan.

山嵠之險 the dangers of mountain passes.

hi, hai
谿
1007

Same as No. 1006.

hi
褉[1]
1008
R. 佳
See **鞋**
Even Lower.

A girdle. A sleeve. The opening or slit at the bottom of a long robe which enables the wearer to walk easily.

開褉 to open or make a slit at the bottom of a robe.

hai, khai
溪[1]
1009
R. 齊
C. H. *k'ai*
F. *k'ai*
W. N. *c'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *k'e*
Even Upper.

A mountain stream. A stream; a creek; a river. Also read *hsi*[1].

清溪 a clear stream.

溪水 freshet waters,—which follow the spring rains.

溪船 rapid-boats,—which can be taken through shallow waters and up rapids.

善溪無擾 let not the pure stream [of truth] be disturbed.

釣溪 to fish in brooks.

溪鬼虫 a large insect, resembling the stag-beetle, found in rivulets.

尤溪縣 a District in the north of the Fuhkien province.

屯溪 Twankay,—the name of a kind of tea, so called from the place in the province of Anhui where it is produced.

hai
鷰[1]
1010
R. 齊
See **溪**
Even Upper.

A bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes. It has a high tail which has been likened to a rudder. Known as **鷰蚋鳥** or **溪中之蚋**, because it goes in regular file or order; also as **紫鴛鴦**, **鷰鵝**, and **谿鵝**.

khi
圻[2]
1011
R. 微
See **奇**
Even Lower.

A border; a limit; the frontier. Imperial lands. Used with No. 1066. [To be distinguished from **坼** No. 11,693.]

無圻 boundless.

圻父 *fu*[3] **溝違** the minister of war, who deals with the rebellious. *See* No. 1013.

申畫郊圻 define anew the borders and frontiers.

khi
肵[2]
1012
R. 微
See **奇**
Even Lower.

The wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificed ox and sheep were placed. To reverence.

佐食升肵俎 to present the sacrificial tray with all the accompaniments for the feast.

肵之爲敬也 *ch'i*[2] means to reverence.

khi
祈[2]
1013
R. 微
See **奇**
Even Lower.

To offer a sacrifice; to pray to the gods; to implore. A multitude.

祈雨 to pray for rain.

祈禱天主 to pray to God.

祈天永命 to pray for eternal life.

祈文 a prayer, written or printed on paper and burnt by the supplicant before the altar of the god whose aid is invoked. These prayers are sometimes signed, dated, etc., so that there shall be no mistake.

祈年 to pray for a good year,—of crops.

爲之夫祈福 praying for the repose of her dead husband's soul.

祈望 to hope; to trust that.

祈求 or **祈懇** to implore.

千祈 I earnestly beg of you.

尙祈見復 I further beg for an answer.

祈爲 hopes that....

祈請 to request.

祈賚 to implore future, and give thanks for past, blessings.

祈賜 to beg some one to grant.

即祈訓示祇遵 I have therefore to ask for instructions for my guidance.

來假 *kê* **祈祈** they come in multitudes.

祈父 or **圻父** minister of war,—whose duty it was to define the boundaries of the royal domain and of the various States. *See* No. 1011.

祈連 a Turkic name for heaven; the name of a mountain near Lake Barkul.

Digitized by Google

蚔[2] 1014
R. 微 See 奇 Even Lower.

A fierce fly which is constantly rubbing its head.

蚔父 a species of mantis.
蜈蚔 a green grasshopper or *Truxalis*.

頎[2] 1015
R. 微 See 奇 Even Lower.

Tall; elegant; erect.

頎長 tall,—as a man.
頎頎然 how tall and graceful!

Read *kên*[4]. Extreme. To feel kind to another. Hard. Few.

頎典 full of endurance.

蘄[2] 1016
R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

To seek for; to beg. To intend. A bridle.

蘄至其人 to endeavour to equal that man.
原不蘄於問世 not at first intending it for publication.
蘄蛇 a yellow venomous snake, so called from 蘄州 Ch'i Chou in the province of Hupeh, where it is found.
蘄艾 a species of artemisia, from the same district as above, the moxa of which is used in cautery.
蘄棍 a low succulent weed found in Kiangsi. Its thick, fleshy leaves are covered with white down like flour. These are applied to boils.

旂 1017

Same as No. 1045.

戚[4*] 1018
R. 錫
C. *ts'ik*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'?*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'ŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *t'ik*
Entering Upper.

Related to; kin. To pity. To distress. Angry. A battle-axe. A hunchback.

親戚 or 戚屬 relatives not of the same surname; relatives by marriage. Those of the same surname are 本家.
戚戚兄弟 devoted or attached brothers.
憂戚相關 mutually affected by each other's sorrows.
哀戚 mourning; pitiable. *See* No. 271.
小人長戚戚 the mean man is always dejected.

戚[4*] 1018

有鼓盆之戚 in mourning for his wife. *Lit.*, the drumming-on-the-bowl sorrow, in allusion to Chuang Tzŭ who did this when his wife died.
未可以戚我先王 you may not so grieve our ancient kings.
干戈戚揚 with shields and spears and smaller axes and larger axes.
得此戚施 she got this hunchback,—for a husband.

堲[1*] 1019
R. 錫 See 戚 Entering Upper.

The steps of an ascent or stairway.

階堲 the steps of a flight.
左堲右平 a stairway on the left, and on the right a level plot.

慼[1*] 1020
R. 錫 See 戚 Entering Upper.

Grief; sorrow. Sad; pained. Used with No. 1018.

自貽伊慼 I have involved him in sorrow.

慼 1021

Same as No. 1020.

鏚[1*] 1022
R. 錫 See 戚 Entering Upper.

A kind of battle-axe, or halberd.

漆[1*] 1023
R. 質
C. *ts'ĕt*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ah*
P. *ch'i, ch'ü*
M. *ch'i, ch'ü*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'il*
J. *setsz, hitsz*
A. *tĕt*
Entering Upper.

The varnish tree, (*Rhus vernicifera* or *Vernix vernicia*) from which the Chinese collect sap for lacquer ware. Paint. To paint or varnish. Black. Sticky.

山漆 *Rhus sylvestris*, S. & Z.
毛漆 *Spiræa sorbifolia*, L.
油漆 varnish.
油漆匠 a painter and varnisher.
漆樹 the varnish tree. Applied also to certain species of *Croton* and *Elæococca*.
漆不厭黑 varnish cannot be too black.
上漆 to varnish.

漆[1*] 1023

漆精 clear varnish.
漆器 lacquer ware.
雕漆器 the carved red lacquer ware of Soochow.
金漆器 gilt lacquer ware.
漆黑 jet black.
漆青 deep green.
漆綠 green paint.
漆食人 or 漆咬人 poisoned with lacquer.
火漆 sealing-wax. *See* No. 6668.
漆車 a black carriage.
情如膠漆 affection like glue and varnish,—very sticky, *i.e.* very clinging or faithful.

Read *ch'ieh*[1*]. Composed; dignified.

漆漆 quiet and dignified,—as persons engaged in performing ceremonies.

柒 1024

Same as No. 1023.

榛 1025

Same as No. 1023.

其[2] 1026
R. 支
C. *k'i*
H. *k'i*
F. *ki*, v. *kae*
W. *dji, gi*
N. *dji*
P.
M. } *ch'i*
Y.
Sz.
K. *kĭi, ki*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even Lower.

He; she; it. His; hers; its. They. Theirs. The. This. That. Defined by the Chinese as 指物之辭 "a word which points at things," under which sense it has the varying force of a personal, a possessive, and a demonstrative pronoun. An emphatic particle, defined as 助語辭 "a word which helps the expression." A particle of imperative force, like 着. Also of optative force. If. Then. An expletive. An interrogative.

其奈 pity that.....! Alas!
其誰 who?
是其也 it is he.
是其否 is it he or not?
其所欲 what he desires.
這其中 herein.
其內 or 其中 or 其間 in it; therein; amongst them.
只知其外,不知其內 to be only superficially acquainted with; to judge superficially, or from appearances only.

Digitized by Google

其[2] 1026

其外另有他商 besides him there are other merchants.
將其革職 to take him and cut off rank,—to deprive him of his rank.
凡其所有 all that he has.
其子 his son.
父誡其子,兄勉其弟 a father admonishes his son, an elder brother exhorts his younger brother.
自刺其喉而死 cut his own throat and died.
必有其故 there must be some cause for it.
只知其一不知其二 only to know a part of anything.
其或是邪其或非邪 is one partly right and the other partly wrong?
其餘 the rest; the balance.
其斯 this.
其實 the fact; the truth; in point of fact; that is to say.
其後 thereafter; afterwards.
其時 at that time.
其.....者 those who; the things which.
其未繳呈者 those who have not yet handed in,—*e.g.* their certificates.
其次 the second; the next in order.
其權屬在該關 the power to do so is vested in the said Custom House.
其人其言均不足信 the man and what he says are alike unworthy of credence.
灼灼其華 brilliant are its flowers.
天其運乎,地其處乎 the sky turns round, the earth stands still.
君其待之 O Prince, wait for that!
王其毋忘 O Prince, never forget!
該道其速爲稟覆 let the Taot'ai hasten to reply.
其雨其雨 oh for rain! oh for rain!
其君也哉 may he prove a ruler indeed.
我其敢求位 how dare I demand the throne?
其如 as if; it is as if.

其[2] 1026

謀之其臧,則具是違 if a counsel is good, they are all found opposing it.

Read *chi*[1].

夜如何其 how is it by night?
子曰何其 what do you mean by your words?

嫉[2] 1027
R. 支 See 起 Even Upper.

Ugly looking. To criticise sarcastically.

詆嫉其文 he ridiculed his essay.

淇[2] 1028
R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

A tributary of the river 衛 Wei in the north-east of Honan.

淇澳 the island of Kee-ow, north of Macao.

琪[2] 1029
R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

A valuable stone of a white colour.

琪玕 a gem found in fairy-land.
瑤草琪花 jasper plants and coralline flowers,—of fairy-land.

期[2] 1030
R. 支
C. *kei, kei*
H. *k'i, ki*
F. *ki*
W. N. *dji, ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *tchi, tchi, tchi*
K. *kï*
J. *gi, ki*
A. *ki, kö*
Even Lower & Upper.

A period; a limit of time; a date agreed upon. To define. To expect; to hope. Used for 其 *chi*[1]; *see* No. 1026.

日期 a day; a date fixed.
期候 a limit of time; time.
滿期 the time has expired.
到期 or 屆期 to reach the time; at the time appointed.
上期所欠的錢你還我罷 pay me the money now due,—*lit.* the former limit-to-pay-in owed money, do you repay me.
下期的錢再說 of the sums still to fall due, we will speak at another time.
過期 to pass by the date; to exceed the time allowed.
期逝不至 the time is past, and he is not here.
期促 the time is nearly up.
無定期 no date fixed.

期[2] 1030

不期而會 to meet without having fixed a time,—unexpectedly.
於期 at the appointed time.
限期 to fix a limit of time,—within which something is to be done.
約期 to agree upon a date.
其押之期有遠近 the terms of imprisonment are longer or shorter,—according to circumstances.
昌期 flourishing times.
匪我愆期 it is not I who would put off the time.
秋以爲期 let autumn be the time.
萬壽無期 may your years be myriad, without end.
以萬期爲須臾 to regard eternity as but a moment.
期我乎桑中 she made an appointment with me in Sang-chung.
期而言之,其可得乎 how can it be defined in words?—being itself indefinite.
期票 or 期單 a time draft. *See* No. 9118.
刑期于無刑 to punish in the hope that punishments may cease to be needed.
期望 to look forward to; to hope.
而實不期至於殺也 but never anticipated killing him.
期當 to aim at what is suitable.
總期 lumping several dates into one and the same date. Also, in a word; I hope that; to sum up; I trust that.
期許 hoping that it will be allowed.
期服 the one-year's mourning. *See* 恭 No. 852.
其期必往 at the dated fixed, I shall certainly go.
帝鄉不可期 I cannot aspire to the Court.
實維何期 who are they?
示期入學 to notify the date for the commencement of studies.
以期 in the hope.
期逢 every 3rd, 6th, and 9th of the month.

Digitized by Google

棋[2]
1031
R. 支
See 支
Even Lower.

A term for games played with counters upon boards variously designed.

象棋 the elephant game,—chess. The board has 64 squares, but the pieces are placed on the intersections of the dividing lines. There are 16 men on each side, with powers very like those of the pieces in western chess; especially the "horse" which moves like the "knight." A river divides the opposing forces, over which some of the pieces cannot pass. The General, or "King" is confined to an area of nine squares. Altogether the evidence is in favour of a common origin with our chess.

圍棋 the surrounding game,—the Game of War. It is played on a board containing 324 squares, or 18×18. Each player has a bag of black or white pips, and he endeavours to lay these down on the 361 intersections of the dividing lines in such as way as to surround and capture territory.

棋盤 a board for playing either of the above games.

一盤棋 a game of chess or war.

一着棋 or 一步棋 a move,—in the war game. In chess 步 only is used.

那一步棋走得好 that was a good move.

棋子兒 chessmen, or pips for the war game.

一套棋子 a set of chessmen.

下棋 or 着棋 or 奕棋 or 捉棋 to play chess or the war game.

棋局 a chess-board or board for the war game with pieces arranged on it,—a "position."

打棋局 to arrange pieces on a board for a position or for a problem.

世事紛紛一局棋 the affairs of this world are as mixed as a game of chess.

世事如棋局局新 the affairs of this world resemble chess, where every combination is a new one.

棋譜 a chess or war manual,—containing problems, solutions, etc.

棋勢 chess or war problems.

棋[2]
1031

他的棋好得狠 he plays chess very well.

敲棋 to tap on a chessman,—as when considering the advisability of a move. Hence, to think; to consider.

棋酒 chess and wine,—an entertainment.

棋子塊 in cubes,—the idea is taken from the squares on the chessboard.

棋布 thick together,—as villages.

棋布星羅 chess-spread and star-scattered.—scattered around on all sides.

棋盤領 a collar worn by women.

根棋 a foundation.

碁
1032

Same as No. 1031.

碁
1033

Same as No. 1031.

祺[2]
1034
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

Fortunate. Happy.

近祺不一 may you soon have much happiness.

安祺 peace and happiness.

陞祺 may your prosperity increase.

壽考維祺 may your old age be happy.

[illegible]
1035

See No. 855.

[illegible][2]
1036
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A thin sweet cake.

[illegible]
1037

See No. 856.

蜞[2]
1038
R. 支
F. v. *k'i*
See 奇
Even Lower.

A small land crab, the 螯蜞 found in rice-fields.

水蜞 a white slimy grub dug out of the ooze for food.

馬蜞 or 牛蜞 the blood-sucker.

雷蜞 a kind of worm.

流蜞 an edible worm of a greenish colour, found in fresh water.

頎[2]
1039
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

Stalks of pulse.

踑[2]
1040
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

The tracks of a horse. To cross the legs.

踑踞 to sit cross-legged.

騏[2]
1041
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A piebald horse. Spotted.

我馬維騏 my horses are piebald.

乘其四騏 in his carriage drawn by four piebalds.

其弁伊騏 his cap is of spotted deer-skin.

騏驥 name of one of the eight horses of Mu Wang. *See* No. 5010.

魌[2]
1042
R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

An ugly demon.

魌頭 a demon with two heads and four eyes, in olden times personated by men to drive off pestilence.

鯕[2]
1043
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A kind of small wild-goose. The horned owl.

麒[2]
1044
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

One of the four fabulous animals of China, generally translated "unicorn," though an attempt has been made to identify it with the giraffe. Said to have appeared just previous to the death of Confucius. It is the symbol of all goodness and benevolence. It has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, one horn, the scales of a fish, etc. It does not tread on any living thing, not even on living grass. Its horn is covered with flesh, showing that while able for war, it desires peace. *See* No. 7186.

麒麟過山 the *ch'i lin* passes over the hills,—scattering fire.

以符拔爲麒麟 to mistake a *fu-pa* (which has no horn) for a *ch'i-lin*,—a goose for a swan. *See* No. 3687.

Digitized by Google

khi₂
旗[2]
1045
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A flag; a banner. A division of the Manchu army.

旗子 a flag.
掛旗 or **升旗** to hoist a flag.
下旗 to haul down a flag.
下半旗 to half-mast a flag.
旗杆 a flag-staff,—as seen at yamêns, temples, etc. Allowed also to be erected by families who number amongst them a graduate **舉人** of the second degree, but these fly no flags.
旗杆斗 the oblong box-shaped ornament seen half way up a Chinese flag-staff. Supposed to be a relic of Phallic worship.
花旗 flowery flag,—the Stars and Stripes; hence, a name for the United States.
旗幟 flags and pennants.
旗用羽布 bunting for making flags.
旗號 a signal flag; a distinguishing flag, as a national ensign.
旗牌官 an ensign; a messenger.
清道旗 a banner carried to clear the way,—of a procession.
蚩尤旗 a banner of ill-omen,—a comet. So called from **蚩尤** Ch'ih Yu, a legendary prince who rebelled against **黃帝** the Yellow Emperor, B.C. 2637.
打着人家的旗號 to fly another man's flag; to sail under false colours.
八旗 the Eight Banners, or divisions of the Manchu army. These Banners are distinguished by colours as given below, and are further divided into three superior and five inferior Banners:—

1. Bordered Yellow	鑲黃	上三旗
2. Plain „	正黃	
3. „ White	正白	
4. Bordered „	鑲白	下五旗
5. Plain Red	正紅	
6. Bordered „	鑲紅	
7. Plain Blue	正藍	
8. Bordered „	鑲藍	

旗下 or **旗人** Bannermen,—including Manchus, Mongols, and **漢軍** descendants of those Chinese who sided in early days with the conquering invaders.

旗[2]
1045

內旗 and **外旗** inner and outer subdivisions of each Manchu or Mongol banner. The latter are composed of **包衣** "bond-servants" who are especially bound to render suit and service.
貴旗是 your honourable Banner is.....?
旗粧 the Manchu style of dress for women.
銷除旗檔 to cashier a man from his Banner.
旗員 officers of the Banner Forces; officials who are Bannermen.
旗禮 Manchu customs or etiquette.
旗槍 banner pole,—a quality of tea.
各率旌旗 each leading on those under his own flag.
西路跑了紅旗了 the insurrection in the west has been quelled.

khi₁
欺[1]
1046
R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

To cheat; to deceive. To insult. To ridicule.

欺騙 or **欺罔** or **欺詐** to cheat; to swindle.
欺人 to deceive people.
欺我太過 he has deceived me too much.
欺君 to deceive one's sovereign.
毋自欺 do not deceive yourself.
欺三欺四的 an all-round cheat.
欺哄 to deceive,—by lying.
欺心 a guileful heart.
欺住 to sucessfully carry through a cheating design.
欺負 to humbug; to insult.
欺凌 or **欺壓** to insult; to oppress; to defraud.
欺弄 or **欺笑** or **欺侮** to turn into ridicule.
欺善怕惡 or **欺軟怕硬** to bully inoffensive persons and cringe to bullies.
欺妻重妾 to exalt a concubine at the expense of the wife.
欺隱 to mislead by suppressing the truth, or by not speaking out.
欺矇 to befool; to deceive.

khi₁
僛[1]
1047
R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

To act like a drunken man.

屢舞僛僛 the unsteady antics of a tipsy man.

khi₁
碁[2]
1048
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

Gems set in caps or coronets.

弁碁 cap gems,—a pearl or other stone is often set in the middle of the ordinary Chinese cap, just above the forehead.
星碁 star gems,—the cluster of gems on a coronet.

khi₂
綦[2]
1049
R. 支
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*
W. *ei*
N. *gdji*
P. *chi, ghi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki, kö*
Even Upper & Lower.

A dark grey colour. Variegated. Shoe-strings. Very; the utmost. Used for No. 1026.

綦嚴 very severe; very strict.
綦大而王 *wang*[4], **綦小而亡** the great came to be rulers, the small died,—in the struggle.

khi₁
萁[2]
1050
R. 支
See 奇
Even Upper & Lower.

A variety of edible fern, the **蕨萁** or **紫萁**, which grows in Kiangsi.

kit₁ khe
刲[4]
1051
R. 黠
See 劼
Entering Upper.

To cut a notch in a stick.

khe
栔[4]
1052
R. 韋
See 契
Sinking Upper.

To carve; to cut in wood, as block types.

Read *ch'ieh*[1]*. To cut off.

栔栔 grieved.

Digitized by Google

契 1*
1053
R. 竹 物
C. *k'ai, syt$_5$, k'ēt$_2$, kyt$_5$*
H. *k'e, k'at*
F. *k'ie, sick, k'ōuk*
W. *c'i, c'ih, sic*
N. *c'i, c'ih*
P. *ch'i, hsic^2*
M. *ch'i,* Y. *ch'i,* Sz. *hsieh*
K. *kie, söl, kiöl, kil*
J. *kei, setsz, ketsz, kitsz*
A. *k'e, k'iet*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Bamboo or wood with lines cut on it, used before the invention of writing; to notch. A covenant; a bond; a deed. Adopted; devoted to; dedicated to. To be sorrowful. An instrument used in divination.

契紙 or **契約** or **契書** or **契券** a bond; an agreement.
地契 title-deeds for land.
田契 or **房契** deeds for land and houses.
紅契 red deeds,—title-deeds for land, which have been duly sealed by the authorities.
白契 white deeds,—unsealed deeds as usually substituted for lost originals, and of more or less value according to circumstances.
紅契遭焚 the original title-deeds have been burnt.
立契據 to execute a deed.
契尾 a stamped document pasted on to a title-deed, showing the amount of land-tax payable; a fee payable on the execution of a deed.
契厚 close and lasting,—of friendship.
契合 bound together; united, like the two halves of a tally; friendly.
契父 an adopted father, to whom one promises the same allegiance as to a real father.
契神 to be dedicated to the service of the gods,—as sick children sometimes are, entering the priesthood if they recover.
契子 and **契女** sons and daughters sworn over into other families, or dedicated to the gods as above.
拜契 to enter into a sworn alliance or friendship.
最契之友 a very dear friend.
契樹 to adopt or worship the (榕 banyan) tree,—with a view to attain as great an age.
契弟 a catamite.
契弟館子 catamite establishments.
契刀 the "knife money,"—of the earlier Han dynasty, so called because shaped like a knife or razor-blade.
賢契 a form of address used beween friends and acquaintances, always by the elder to the younger.

契 4
1053

契契寤歎 sorrowful I awake and sigh.
爰契我龜 there he singed the tortoise-shell,—and divined.
契丹 Kitans, or Khitans,—Tartars who ruled northern China, 907–1115 A.D., under the name of the **遼紀** Liao dynasty. Hence the word *Cathay*, corrupted through Persian, used by MARCO POLO, as *Kitai*, to designate China generally.

Read *ch'ieh^{1*}*. To be separated.

死生契闊 for life or for death, however separated.
話契闊 to talk of what had happened during their separation.

Read *hsieh^{4*}*. One of the five celebrated ministers of the Emperor Shun.

喫
1054

七 1*
1055
R. 質
C. *ts'ēt*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *chil*
J. *shchi, shtsz*
A. *t'ēt*
Entering Upper.

See No. 1948.

The number seven. *See* Nos. 692, 1426, 2187, 2620. [To be distinguished from 匕 No. 8941.]

七個 or **七件** seven articles.
第七 the seventh.
十七 seventeen.
七十七 seventy-seven.
人生七十古來稀 of men who have lived to seventy, there have in all times been few.
有子七人 we are seven sons.
七零八落 scattered about in all directions.
七顛八倒的 at sixes and sevens.
亂七八糟 in a state of utter confusion.
七言八語 all sorts of gossip.
七繞八繞 tortuous.
瞎七瞎八 blind seven blind eight,—said of the mental confusion of any person labouring under excitement, etc.
七手八脚 or **夾七夾八** seven hands and eight feet,—the confusion of several people doing anything in a hurry or under excitement.

七 1*
1055

七嘴八舌 seven mouths and eight tongues,—all talking at once.
七巧 or **七夕** the seventh evening of the seventh moon.
七巧圖 the Chinese puzzle, consisting of five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid.
理七 or **做七** to attend to the funeral rites of each seventh day after death until the forty-ninth day, after which burial takes place.
過了七七之期 when the 7 × 7 period has passed,—the 49 days of mourning and ceremonial which always elapse before burial.
七絕 a verse of four lines with seven characters to each line.
七律 a verse of eight lines with seven characters to each line.
七星 the seven stars of the **斗** Dipper, which is a part of Ursa Major. *See* No. 6362.
七錢二 or **七二洋銀** the dollar at 72,—each dollar being equal to seven-tenths and two-hundredths (7 mace 2 candareens) of a tael, or $100 = *Tls.* 72.
七里礁 the Min reef, near Foochow.
七星礁 Pagoda Rock, at the Anchorage, Foochow.
七九 nouns and verbs,—in books on Sanskrit grammar; the former being so called from the number of their cases, the latter from the number of their moods and tenses.
七葉一枝花 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm.
七寸子 a spotted brown viper, *Halys* (*Trigonocephalus*) *Blomhoffii*,—the only venomous snake in northern China. *See* No. 11,965.
七寸子 the pastern.
七節鞭 the seven-jointed whip,—a weapon consisting of a handle and seven successive hexagonal iron cylinders.
七寶 the Seven Precious Things,—the paraphernalia of Chakravârtti or Wheel King. These are (1) a golden wheel or disc, (2) concubines, (3) horses, (4) elephants, (5) guardians of the treasury, (6) soldiers and attendants, and (7) the Mani gem. Sanskrit: *sapta ratna*.

Digitized by Google

tshih
柴
1056

Same as No. 1055.

tshek
切
1057

See No. 1552.

tshek 1*
沏
1058
R. 厝
P. v. *ch'i*
See 切
Entering Upper.

The sound of water rippling.

沏茶 to make tea.

tshi 4
砌
1059
R. 石
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ie*, v. *kie*[2]
W. *ts'i*, v. *cie*,
N. *ts'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Sz. *ts'ni*?
K. *ch'e*
J. *sai*
A. *t'e*
Sinking Upper.

A stone step; ornamental tiles, used in steps. To raise in layers, as a wall. To pave.

階砌 stone steps.
玉砌 a white marble step.
砌牆 to build a wall.
砌墳 to make a grave.
砌不直 not built straight.
砌石路 to pave with slabs of stone.
砌詞捏控 to heap up false accusations against any one.
砌控 or 砌飾 to concoct charges.

nyeh 4*
乞
1060
R. 物
C. *hêt*
H. *ngiet*, *hat*
F. *k'ăiik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kĭl*, *köl*
J. *kitsz*, *kochi*
A. *k'ĕt*
Entering Upper.

To beg for alms. To implore. To give.

乞食 to beg for food.
乞子 or 乞兒 or 乞丐 a beggar.
乞士 a mendicant Buddhist priest; a *bhikchu*.
內乞 the mendicant *bhikchu* who controls his nature by the Law of Buddha.
外乞 the mendicant *bhikchu* who controls his body by the food he eats.
伏乞 to humbly beg.
乞恩 to implore favour: to ask for mercy.
乞企 to anxiously entreat.
求乞 or 乞懇 to implore.
乞爲示知 I beg you to inform me.

乞[4*]
1060

乞救 to implore help.
乞米 to beg for food.
乞休 to tender one's resignation.
乞身 or 乞假 to ask for leave of absence.
乞巧 to beg (the Weaver Goddess) for skill,—in needlework.
穿乞巧之針 to thread the needle of cleverness. This was done by the ladies of the palace under the T'ang dynasty on the 7th of the 7th moon. Holding a needle up to the moon, each would try in turn to thread it; and whoever succeeded was accounted the most skilful needlewoman.
乞頭 to arrange a gambling party, and then to take so much per cent 頭水 on the winnings for the special purpose of providing some friend of the party with funds.
乞我 give it to me.

See No. 1949.

nyeh
吃
1061
hi 4
气
1062
R. 氣
See 氣
Sinking Upper.
hi 1*
犵
1063
R. 貭
See 紀
K. *kil*, *hil*
J. *kitsz*
A. *hout*,
Entering Upper.
hi 4
氣
1064
R. 米
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'i*. *k'i*
W. { *c'i*
N. { *c'i*
P. }
M. } *ch'i*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kĭi*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*
Sinking Upper.

Breath; vapour. Radical No. 84. *See* 氣 No. 1064.

A tribe of 苗子 Miao-tzŭ, known as 犵狫, still found existing in the province of Kueichou.

犵狫兒 a ground-squirrel found in northern China.

The vivifying principle or *aura* of Chinese cosmogony. Breath; vapour; air; steam. The vital fluid. Force. Influence. Temper; feelings. *See* 福 No. 3707, 膽 No. 10,629, 香 No. 4256, 財 No. 11,500, 神 No. 9819.

天地有正氣, 雜然賦流形 there is in the universe an *aura*, which permeates all things and makes them what they are.
正氣 the "particle of the divine gale,"—in which sense Mencius seems to use 浩然之氣.

氣[4]
1064

二氣 the Dual Powers,—the 陰 *Yin* and the 陽 *Yang*, or male and female, positive and negative, principles.
五氣 the Five Vapours,—as proceeding from 雨 rain, 暘 sunshine, 燠 heat, 寒 cold, and 風 wind.
六氣 the Six Influences,—the *Yin* and the *Yang*, wind, rain, light, and darkness.
二十四氣 or 節氣 the twenty-four solar terms. *See Tables*, *Va* and No. 1477.
氣候 a solar term; a period of fifteen days between the beginning of one solar term and the end of the next.
氣候頓暖 the weather suddenly became warm.
天氣 weather; temperature.
地氣 climate.
地有氣脈 the earth has vital fluid pulses,—which the Chinese say produce minerals, vegetables, etc., and act upon the health.
土氣 exhalations from the ground; miasma.
伏氣 to hold the breath.
氣味 flavour.
鍊氣 to practise breathing,—in a particular way, as the Taoists do, with a view to secure immortal life. *See* No. 4034.
倒抽噎氣 to impede the respiration.
賜紫茸雲氣帳 present him with a soft purple curtain, light as a cloud.
濕氣 atmospheric dampness; a damp air, as from a clayey soil.
煤氣 coal gas.
放氣箭 to let off steam,—from a boiler.
氣盡 or 氣絕 exhausted; without life.
說罷氣就絕了 when he had finished speaking, he expired.
斂聲屏氣 with bated breath.
薄而走氣 (the coffin) was thin and gas escaped.
生氣 to get angry.
別生氣 or 勿氣 do not get angry.
秋公氣不過 Mr. Ch'iu was beside himself with rage.
氣得成病 he got quite ill from anger.

Digitized by Google

氣[4] 1064

我受了氣了 or 氣着了 *chao* I have been put out of temper.
氣恨 anger; hate.
舒氣 to ease off bad feelings; to recover one's equanimity.
出氣 to get rid of one's anger,—by taking vengeance.
便出不得你的氣 in which case your anger would not be appeased,—by taking the proposed vengeance.
氣死人 to exasperate any one.
氣死風 name of a large gauze-covered standing lantern.
盛氣, 平過, 自寡 keep your temper, mend your faults, and meddle not.
氣苦 angry; mortified.
氣到鬍子直了 his beard stiffened with rage.
氣了個半死 like to die with rage.
氣惱 anger.
氣不忿兒 angry.
氣忿忿 very angry.
氣迷 maddened by bad temper.
氣不平 unrelentingly angry.
氣生氣死 enraged beyond all bounds.
氣冲斗牛 the vapour rose to the Dipper and Cowherd,—to the sky.
那個人盛氣得狠 that man is very hot-tempered.
好氣血 good breath and blood,—a good constitution.
好氣色 good complexion.
臉上氣色還沒復元兒 you don't quite look yourself yet.
氣派 or 氣像 bearing; air.
氣枕 or 氣褥 air-pillows or cushions.
一股氣兒作了 to do it without stopping,—at one go.
氣促 breathless.
氣毬 the vapour ball,—a bouncing ball; a football; a balloon.
氣力 strength; speed,—as of a steamer.
開足氣力 to be going at full speed.
氣運 luck,—used of the State's prosperity.

氣[4] 1064

運氣 luck,—used of persons.
氣盈 conceited; self-satisfied.
臉上帶着被累氣象 his face wears a careworn expression.
習氣 habit; custom; manner; temper; nature, as of soil.
恐習氣染兒 fearing that his son would be corrupted.
探口氣 to probe a person's feelings or intentions. *See* No. 6174.
語氣 purport.
筆氣 the character, or differentiating element, of handwriting. So 文氣, *see* No. 12,633.
出詞吐氣十分溫雅 very refined in his speech.
倘能吐氣 if you can pass,—an examination.
士氣宜培養也 the ambition of scholars must be fostered.
志氣 energy; determination.
不屑下氣 not worth while to take the trouble.
氣益下 he exerted himself still more.
有氣敢任 a daring fellow; one ready to take responsibility.
推廣風氣 to extend the practice,—as in the case of adoption of new machinery, etc.
你運氣好 you are in luck.
寃氣 the resentment of one who has been wronged.
元氣 original or inherited constitution of body.
氣性 temper; disposition.
氣質 the nature of a person, in the sense of which he may be active, indolent, clever, stupid, etc. Physique.
氣力 strength.
氣壯 firm; bold.
有氣度 to be very worthy and honourable.
善觀氣色 a physiognomist; one who tells fortunes by the face.
一鼻孔出氣 only one nostril between them,—of friends who hold similar opinions.
一鼓作氣 the first stroke of the drum inflamed their ardour.

氣[4] 1064

一氣都灌了 poured it down at a draught.
通氣 the power going through,—in connection, as a line of pawns on a chess board placed so that each is supported by the one that follows. Also, very sympathetic, as friends; to have an understanding; to form a "ring" in commerce.
揚氣 to make a display; to put on side.
骨骼有些道氣 he is somewhat impregnated with Tao,—under the influence of the doctrines associated with this term.
氣高貌 haughty; arrogant.
氣迷心 goitre.
氣螺 a steam fog-horn.
氣柄 a piston.
氣管 a steam-pipe.
氣表 a steam gauge.
氣鼓 a steamer's cylinder.
氣箱 the condenser of an engine.
氣笛 a steamwhistle.

ki
芰[4*] 1065
R. 物 See 乞 Entering Upper.

A fragrant plant or grass, the 芰輿, said to be common in Yunnan under the name of 野草香 wild sweet grass. Used for offerings at the autumn festivals.

ki
畿[2] 1066
R. 微
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*
W. *sdji*
N. *chi*
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.
K. *kī*
J. *ki*
A. *ski*
Even Upper & Lower.

The royal domain, as set apart for the Emperor. The Court. A threshold. Also read *chi*[2].

邦畿千里維民所止 the royal domain of a thousand *li* is where the people stop.
皇畿 the Imperial domain; the Court.
畿輔重地 the Court and its neighbourhood are places of the utmost importance,—in the sense of observing decorum within the precincts.
送畿 to accompany to the threshold.

Digitized by Google

ki'
杞[3]
1067
R. 紙
C. H. F. ki
W. N. c'i
P. ch'i
M. chi, ch'i
Y. ch'i
Sz. chi
K. kǐi
J. ki
A. k'i
Rising Upper.

A kind of willow which grows by the water, with a coarse white leaf and small reddish veins. Also, a medlar tree.

以人性爲仁義猶以杞柳爲桮棬 to develop charity and duty to one's neighbour out of human nature is like making a cup or bowl out of willow.

枸杞 the *Lycium chinense*,—the juice of the berries of which is used for diseases of the eye.

無折我樹杞 do not break my willow trees.

陟彼北山, 言采其杞 I ascended that hill in the north, to gather the medlars. *See* No. 8702.

杞國 name of a feudal State.

心多過慮, 何異杞人憂天 if you are over-anxious, what difference is there between you and the man of Ch'i who was afraid that the sky might fall on him?

ki'
玘[3]
1068
R. 紙
See 杞
Rising Upper

A stone ornament, hung at the girdle.

ki'
芑[3]
1069
R. 紙
See 杞
Rising Upper.

A variety of succory (*Cichorium*), the 芑 葉 leaves of which are milky and can be eaten. Also, a kind of white millet; grass; a prickly tree.

hi'
起[3]
1070
R. 紙
C. hei
H. hi
F. k'i
W. N. c'i
P.
M. Y. Sz. ch'i
K. kǐi
J. ki
A. k'i, v. k'üi
Rising Upper.

To rise up. To raise. To start. To begin. *See* 出 No. 2620 and 死 No. 10,280.

起來 get up.

起不來 he cannot get up.

知其不起 knew that he would not get up,—recover from his illness.

起居 or **起坐** rising and sitting,—the ordinary state or condition of a person, as being always either one or other of these two.

他起坐不安 he is not at all at his ease.

起身 to raise the body,—to get up, as from bed; to start.

起[3]
1070

起手 to raise the hand,—to begin.

幾時起手 when are we going to begin?

起工 to begin work.

幾時起轎 when does the chair start?—with the bride in it, *i.e.* when is the wedding to be?

起錨 to weigh anchor.

起蓋 to begin to build.

起立 to stand up. Also, to set anything up.

起牀 to get out of bed.

起價 to state the lowest price.

起碼幾個錢 what is the lowest you will take?

起程 or **起行** to start; to begin a journey.

起兵 to raise troops.

那邊起火了 there is a fire over there.

起先 or **起初** or **起頭** or **起首** at first; in the beginning.

從這邊起 begin from here,—in writing, building, sweeping, measuring, etc., etc.

起動 or **起造** to begin doing anything.

殼利起心 to be tempted by the prospect of gain.

起念 to think a thought. *See* No. 8303.

起意 to conceive the idea of anything.

起個名 to give a name to.

起他一個混名 give him a nickname.

陡起風波 to stir up wind and wave,—cause an excitement, as by false rumours.

起貨 to land cargo; to take delivery of goods.

起貨單 a permit to land.

起岸 to land goods; to be landed.

起下來 to bring off,—as baggage from a ship.

起清 to completely discharge,—cargo.

起卸 (or **起出**) **貨物** to discharge cargo.

起色 an improvement,—as in one's prospects; in trade, etc.

起算 to reckon; to begin reckoning from.

起見 motive; object in view.

起[3]
1070

爲你起見 in your behalf; in your interests.

原爲保護起見 the original object (of above-mentioned action) was protection.

起釁 to cause strife.

起予者商也 he who can bring out my meaning is Shang.

起倒 one end up and the other down,—of things in unstable equilibrium.

起興 to prosper.

起發 to make one's way; to get rich.

元首起哉 let the prince be zealous in his duties.

百餘字中, 有起承轉合在內 in the compass of about a hundred words we have opening, elucidation, re-statement or embellishment, and conclusion,—a perfect essay. *See* No. 761.

一起的人 all the party.

一起來看 come in all at once and see.

不下數十起之多 not less than several tens.

我想不起 I cannot remember.

怒起來 to get angry.

大聲笑起來 to burst into a roar of laughter.

不敢題起 I don't venture to allude to it.

我實在當不起 I really am not equal to the honour; you do me too much honour, etc.

請不起 I can't afford to engage,—a teacher.

起經 to begin the service for the dead.

起鼓 to begin beating the drum, when the funeral guests arrive at the mortuary chamber.

起至 thence; as far as.

起建 to erect.

起回 to bring back.

起事 to cause trouble.

起復 to reinstall,—officials who have been degraded or dismissed.

起根 originally.

起誓 to take an oath.

起毛 to have a rough or hairy surface.

起粉 to become powdery.

起息 to bear interest.

Digitized by Google

起[3] 1070

起滅 to open and close; to begin and end.
起那兒過 to pass by that way; which is the way?
起數的 a diviner; a calculator of destinies.
起卦 to cast a horoscope.
起旱 to start on a journey by land.
起節 to start,—of high officials.
起案 to be put in, or be produced to a, court,—as (*e.g.*) weapons used in a case of murder.
起佃 to let on lease.
起耕 to begin tilling land.

ki'
屺[3] 1071
R. 紙 C. *kei* F. *ki* W. N. *c'i* P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i* K. *kii* J. *ki* A. *k'i* Rising Upper.

A hill without trees or grass.

陟彼屺兮 I ascend that bare hill.

ki'
芑[3] 1072
R. 紙 See 杞 Rising Upper.

A plant with a bitter taste, good for gunshot wounds and cuts.

ki''
邔[3] 1073
R. 紙 See 技 Rising Lower.

An old name for **宜城縣** in the northern part of Hupeh.

tshe,
齊[2] 1074
R. 齊 C. *ts'ai* H. *ts'i, ts'e* F. *chae* W. *zi* N. *dzi, zi* P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i* K. *che* J. *sei, zai* A. *te, trai* Even Upper.

Even; level; equal; uniform. To arrange. All. The hem of a mourning garment. Name of a State. Used in the Classics for No. 234. Radical No. 210.

齊整 orderly; well arranged; even; neat; complete.
齊和 mixed; blended.
齊備 all arranged; in readiness.
收齊賬目 to collect all outstanding debts.
齊賬 to collect accounts.
齊全 complete.

齊[2] 1074

齊集 all together,—as a full meeting.
齊心 of one mind; unanimous.
一齊去 all go together.
齊鑒 (your) acute perusal.
齊眉 even with the eyebrows,—a married couple. *See* No. 46 (read *wan*[3]).
齊眉棍 a quarter-staff.
齊大夥 in a body; altogether.
齊肅 with regularity and order.
不齊 uneven; incomplete; deficient; scattered; not in one lot.
歸齊 or **歸其** after all; in the end.
歸齊怎樣 how is it going to end?
年籍不齊 of varying ages and birthplaces.
齊盛 correct; regular; exact.
齊家 to govern a family.
我沒齊截 I have not yet finished it off,—as a job.
等齊纔來 wait until they are all here and then come.
齊物論 to level down the distinctions of things,—to bring positive and negative and all such antagonisms into one category, thus making contraries identical. The title of Chap. II of *Chuang Tzŭ*.
齊國 an ancient feudal State. The first Ch'i State began B.C. 1122, when it was conferred by **武王** Wu Wang upon **尙父** Shang Fu, and lasted until B.C. 412, when it was destroyed by the descendants of **公子完** Kung Tzŭ Wan. The second Ch'i State was raised upon the ruins of the first, and lasted down to B.C. 224. It comprised large portions of northern Shantung and southern Chihli; and its capital was **營丘** Ying-ch'iu, now **臨淄縣** Lin-tzŭ Hsien.
齊東野人之語 the talk of the savages east of the Ch'i State,—very unreliable.
齊人 a man of Ch'i,—often used in the sense of a "beggar."

tshi,
擠 1075

See No. 815.

tshi,
臍[2] 1076
R. 齊 C. *ts'z* H. *ts'i* F. *chae, chae*[2], *sai* W. *dzi, zi* N. *dzi* P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i* K. *che* J. *sei, sai* A. *te* Even Lower.

The navel. To cut even. The point where the grain joins on to the ear.

肚臍 the navel.
臍帶 the umbilical cord.
噬臍何及 how can a man bite his navel?—said of impossibilities.
青腰白臍 green in the waist, white at the navel,—as unripe grain.

tshi,
臍[3] 1077
R. 齊 See 齊 Even Lower.

The hole in the scull for inserting the pivot is called **櫓臍**, being as it were the navel. *See* No. 7389.

tshi,
薺 1078

See No. 821.

tshi,
蠐[2] 1079
R. 齊 F. *chae* See 齊 Even Lower.

A large maggot; a grub.

蟨蠐 the carpenter beetle.
領如蝤蠐 her neck was like the tree-grub,—the larvæ of a beetle which deposits its eggs in trees. These larvæ are remarkable for their whiteness and length.

tshi,
鯖[3] 1080
R. 齊 F. *chae* See 齊 Even Lower.

A thin fish with a silvery belly and a sharp back. It is also called **刀魚** knife fish. A mullet. Also, certain kinds of mackerel.

馬鯖 a kind of anchovy (*Coilia Playfairii*).
黃尾鯖 the yellow-tailed mullet (*Mullus xanthurus*).
白鯖 the greenish mullet (*Mugil ventricosus*).
刀鯖魚 a species of *Thryssa*.

ê
俟 1081

See No. 10,281.

Digitized by Google

畦[2] 1082
R. 齊
H. ㄑkwei
W. ㄧ ㄙi
N. ㄧ ㄙi
P. ㄙch'i, ㄑhsi
Y. ㄑhsi
A. kwe, hwe
See 攜
Even Irregular.

A field containing fifty 畝 *mou*. A piece of ground; an allotment.

畦子 a small plot of land.
菜畦 a kitchen garden.
病於夏畦 to toil harder than the summer (labourers) in the fields.
一畦菜 a row of growing vegetables.

Read *kuei*[1]. A boundary between fields. *See* No. 11,275.

豈[3] 1083
R. 紙
See 起
A. k'i, v. k'öi
Rising Upper.

An interrogative particle implying, like *num* in Latin, the answer *No*, or a negative of the proposition conveyed.

豈敢 how can I dare?—a polite phrase signifying that the speaker is unworthy of the honour, or the compliment, or the attentions lavished on him.
豈不知 how do you not know?—you must know.
豈有此理 how is there this principle?—there is no such principle as this.
豈賢於子乎 how is he more worthy than you?—he is not.
豈其慮未周與 was it that their anxious thought left any point uncared for?—No.
豈不爾思 do I not think of you?—I do.
豈無他人 is there nobody else?—there is.
豈其食魚,必河之鯉 why, in eating fish, must we have a carp from the Ho?—there are other fish good enough.
豈其取妻,必宋之子 why, in taking a wife, must we have a Tzŭ of Sung?—there are plenty of other women with whom one could be happy.
豈其然乎 how can this be right?
豈不相同 are they not identical?
豈能獨樂 how can he be happy alone?
豈可如此 how can it be allowed to be thus?
豈非如此 how can it not be thus?—how can it be otherwise?
豈若是乎 how can it be thus?

豈[3] 1083

Read *k'ai*[3]. Delighted; joyous; complacent. Used for the more modern 凱 No. 5795 and 愷 No. 5797.

孔燕豈弟 grandly we feast, delighted and complacent.
豈弟君子 easy and self-possessed was our prince.
豈樂飲酒 merrily drinking wine.

棨[1] 1084
R. 支 賄
See 崎 凱
A. k'ai, k'i
Even and Rising Upper.

A fast-growing tree found near streams and in marshy places.

愷[2] 1085
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

To respect; to esteem.

愷悌 cordial; friendly.

祇[2] 1086
R. 支 紙
H. ㄑti, ㄙk'i
F. ㄑchi, ㄑchie, ㄑhie, ㄙki
See 奇只芝
Even & Rising Upper and Lower.

Repose. Great. The divinity of earth. [Formerly identical with, but now to be distinguished from, 祇 No. 1887.]

壹者之來,俾我祇也 if you would come to me but once it would set me at rest.
無祇悔 no great regret.
天曰神,地曰祇 heaven is called *shên*, earth is called *ch'i*.
上下神祇 the spirits of heaven and earth.
弗事上帝神祇 not serving God, nor the spirits of heaven and earth.
地祇 Earth,—personified.
祇陀 or 祇陀大子 son of king Prasênadjit of S'râvastî, the original owner of the park in which the Djêtavana vihâra was built.
祇洹 or 祇桓精舍 Djêtavana vihâra,—a famous monastery in the suburbs of S'râvastî, and a favourite resort of Shâkyamuni Buddha.
祇夜 metrical passages in the Sûtras, repeating the sense of the preceding prose text. Sanskrit: *Gêya*.

芑[2] 1087
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A medicinal plant, of which there are several varieties.

黃芑 a yellowish root, with a thick rind and pith inside, used in asthma, supposed to be derived from the *Ptarmica sibirica*. The flexible roots of the *Sophora tomentosa* are referred to under the same name.

軝[2] 1088
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

The end of the axle, projecting beyond the hub.

約軝錯衡 the axle-ends bound with leather, the yoke ornamented.

祁[2] 1089
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

To be large. Self-possessed. Gently. Leisurely. In crowds. A surname.

瞻彼中原,其祁孔有 we looked to the midst of the plain, where the animals were large and abundant.
祁祁 the appearance of leisurely ease.
與於祁祁 the rain comes down gently.
諸娣從之祁祁如雲 the virgins, her companions, followed the lady, leisurely like a beautiful cloud.
采蘩祁祁 they gather in crowds the white southernwood.
冬祁寒 the coldest time in winter.
祁州 a Department in the province of Chihli.

眙[4*] 1090
R. 緝
See 緝
Entering Upper.

To whisper in the ear. To asperse; to blame.

無胥胥以悅聽 do not be fond of hearing slander.

Digitized by Google

緝 4* 1091
R. 緝
C. *ts'êp*
H. *ts'ip*,
F. *cheik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *chi, 'chi, chi', ch'i'*
M. *chi, ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
K. *chīp*
J. *shū. djū*
A. *têp*,
Entering Upper. Irregular.

To twist a cord. To join; to continue. To follow up; to pursue; to catch.

緝熙敬止 continuous and bright was his feeling of reverence.

緝御 a continuance of attendants,—many attendants.

緝緝翩翩, 謀欲譖人 with babbling mouths you go about, scheming and wishing to slander others.

巡緝 to get on the trail of.

查緝 to search out and arrest.

緝獲 or 緝捕 or 緝拏 to catch; to seize,—as a criminal.

緝捕勇 a force whose duty it is to search out and capture brigands.

緝私 to seize smuggled goods. *See* No. 3366.

緝着了 he has been caught.

緝私船 revenue cruisers.

緝盜 to capture thieves.

緝防 to keep clear from,—as pirates.

緝究 to bring to justice.

緝辦 to search for and deal with.

追緝 to go in pursuit.

嚴緝 to make rigorous search for.

Read *ch'i*[1]*. To fell a seam. *See* No. 12,248.

密密的緝 felled or stitched so that there is no free edge.

緝的 sewn on whole to a ground,—of embroideries.

葺 4* 1092
R. 緝
P. *ch'i'*
M. *ch'i*
See 緝
Entering Upper.

To repair; to put in order.

葺補 to rebuild,—as part of a wall or house which has fallen.

葺牆 to build a wall.

修葺花圃 to fence off a garden plot.

葺覆 to cover; to roof in.

葺理舊址 to repair the old foundations.

葺累 overlapping,—as fishes' scales, etc.

濈 1* 1093
R. 緝
See 戢
Entering Upper.

Water flowing rapidly out. Friendly; harmonious.

濈然鳧沒 in a moment the duck was gone.

其角濈濈 they have horns, yet agree together.

戢 4* 1094
R. 緝
C. *ts'êp*
H. *chit*
F. *cheik, chik*,
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i'*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik, ch'ik*
K. *chīp*
J. *shū*
A. *trêp*
Entering Upper.

To put away weapons. To collect oneself. To fold up.

載戢干戈 he has called in shields and spears.

不戢不難 are they not self-restrained? are they not careful?

戢其左翼 their left wings gathered up,—of birds.

戢斂 to gather in.

較前斂戢 these are fewer in comparison with the former.

大戢山 Gutzlaff I.,—seventy miles from Shanghai.

戢兵 to put away weapons; to cease hostilities.

葺 1* 1095
R. 緝
See 戢
Entering Upper.

A kind of *Iridæ* found growing in damp places in Chehkiang and Hunan. The leaf is used for preserving fish.

葺菜 *Houttuynia cordata*, the leaves of which are sometimes eaten.

葺山 a hill in Chehkiang where the above plant is found.

霵 1* 1096
R. 緝
See 戢
A. *têp, trêp*,
Entering Upper.

The noise of driving rain. The clangor of musical instruments.

蛣 1* 1097
R. 貿
See 吉
A. *kêt*
Entering Upper.

A name for beetles of various kinds.

蛣蜣 the dung-beetle or *Geotrupes*, and other allied genera.

蝎蛣 a tree-grub.

蠟蛣 parasites found on crabs, of an inch or more in length. They eat the crab's eggs.

霉雨生蛣 the summer rains breed the paddy-worm,—which eats the kernel of the grain.

詰 3* 1098
R. 貿
C. *k'yt*。
H. *kɛt*,
F. *k'ik*,
W. *cie, ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ɕhie*
M. }
Y. } *chieh*
Sz. }
K. *kil, hil*
J. *kitsz, gichi*
A. *kêt*,
Entering Irregular.

To punish; to keep in good order; to restrain. To examine; to investigate. Also read *chieh*[4]*.

詰姦慝 to search out the villainous and secretly wicked.

詰罪 to punish.

詰誅暴慢 to punish the rebellious.

其克詰爾戎兵 have your military accoutrements and weapons well arranged.

以詰四方 in order to restrain the people of all quarters.

詰訊 or 詰問 or 盤詰 to examine; to question.

詰口供 to take depositions.

詰朝 or 詰旦 to-morrow morning. [Generally read *chieh*[4].]

耆 2 1099
R. 支
See 耆
Even Lower.

A man of sixty. One who should advise others. Old; aged.

耆老 or 耆壽 old people; elders; men of experience.

紳耆 the gentry and elders.

耆艾 signifies "seniors in wisdom," as opposed to those who are our seniors in age only.

皆以耆艾爲重 all regard the wisdom as the important part,—and not the mere advantage of years.

耆定爾功 when old, your reward shall be fixed upon.

癭耆 a scar on a horse's back.

鬐 2 1100
R. 支
See 耆
Even Lower.

A horse's mane. The dorsal fin of a fish.

鰭 2 1101
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

The spines in the dorsal fin of a fish. A kind of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

振鰭奮鱗 it bristled its dorsal fin and raised its scales,—in anger.

稽 1102

See No. 884.

Digitized by Google

khi, 岐[2] 1103
R. 支
F. *ki*, v. *kie*, *ngie*
See 奇 Even Lower.

The scene of the earliest labours of 大禹 the Great Yü, and the home of the ancestors of the Chou dynasty. The region now known as 鳳翔府 Fêng-hsiang Fu, in the south-west of Shensi. A hill with two peaks. A fork in a road. Divergent. *See* No. 1105.

治梁及岐 he took effective measures at Liang and Ch'i,—to make the country available for human habitation.
避狄遷岐 to avoid the barbarians, he (亶父 Tan Fu) removed his residence to Ch'i. Used of the flight of an Emperor before a foreign invader.
岐山 Mt. Ch'i,—the hill which gives the name to the modern District.
克岐克嶷 he looked majestic and intelligent.
以免兩岐 so as to avoid taking two different routes, *i.e.* a want of uniformity in the action of two people who should be working on the same lines.
兩岐語 language with a double meaning,—*à double entente*.
岐出 to be discrepant.
岐黃篇 a well-known medical treatise.
通岐黃 he knows his *Ch'i-huang*,—he is a good doctor.

khi' 技[4] 1104
R. 紙寘支
H. *chi*
See 芰 Irregular Lower.

Skill; ingenuity. Talent; ability. Interchanged with No. 861.

技能 talent; ability.
技巧 clever; ingenious.
手技 cleverness of hand.
口技 cleverness of mouth,—at mimicry, etc.
技異 very clever; wonderful.
技術 skill; cunning.
技藝 the skill of an expert in any art or science.
技勇 military talent.
技蓋至此乎 this is skill indeed!
所以爲是道非技 what is achieved is the result of Tao, not of skill.
技進于神 almost superhuman skill.

khi, 歧[2] 1105
R. 支
See 跂岐 Even Lower.

Forked. A stalk of grain with two ears. Divergent. Schismatic.

歧路 a fork in a road,—hence, wandering from the right path in conduct.
兩歧 *see* 兩岐 No. 1103.
這話兩歧了 these words are open to two constructions.
心無他歧 the mind with no other diverging path, *i.e.* fixed on one object.
原無歧意 there is no radical difference of opinion between us.
歧誤 a mistake.
歧念 a different thought.
歧異 conflicting; discrepant; divergent.
爲他歧所惑 I have been deceived by his vacillation.
歧歧 rapidity,—as of a man running.

khi, 岐[2] 1106
R. 支寘
See 奇器
A. *chi*
Even & Sinking Lower and Upper.

To crawl along.

蚑蚑 crawling along,—as insects.
如蚑行喘息 they puff and pant along like a row of insects crawling.
長蚑 the long-legged house-spider. *See* No. 999.

khi, 跂[2] 1107
R. 寘紙支
See 芰 Irregular.

A foot with six toes. The crawling of insects.

Read *ch'i*[4]. To stand on tiptoe. Used for No. 1114.

跂踵而望 to stand on toe and heel (alternately) and look out for any one.
跂行 to crawl.
跂而及之 to follow and overtake.
跂足以待 to wait on tiptoe; to be waiting to start.

khi, 𣪊[1] 1108
R. 支
See 其 Even Lower.

A stiff bow.

𣪊弓勁矢 a stiff bow and a stout arrow.

ka' 趙 1109

See No. 2978.

khi' 啓[3] 1110
R. 齊
C. *k'ai*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ie*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *k'ai*
Rising Upper.

To explain. To open; to begin. To inform; to state.

子曰不憤不啓 Confucius said, To one who is not eager for knowledge I do not explain.
天啓示人 God revealed it to man.
啓閉 to open and shut.
啓口告人難 to open the mouth and tell people (of one's difficulties) is hard,—one does not like to appear as a suppliant.
不好啓口 or 不好啓齒 it is very awkward to begin,—not a subject that one likes to broach.
台啓 or 升啓 or 安啓 for the honoured person above-mentioned to open,—conventional phrases following the name of the addressee on a letter.
啓封 to break a seal,—of a letter, of a house which has been sealed by the authorities, etc. Also, to open the seals after the New Year holidays.
啓顏 to smile.
啓明星 the morning star.
啓者 or 敬啓者 or 逕啓者 this is to begin,—a phrase with which letters, notices, etc., open.
啓知 to inform.
啓程 to begin a journey.
啓蒙 to instruct the young or ignorant. *See* 迪 No. 10,940.
不遑啓處 no leisure to take a rest.
附啓 to add as a postscript to to a letter.
啓奏 to memorialise the Throne.
啓行 to start from.
啓節 to start on one's journey.
啓輪 to put the machinery in motion; to get up steam.
啓初 at first.
啓瞼 to open the eyelids; to keep open the eyelids.
啓戶 to open the door.
啓衅 to originate a feud; a hostile collision.
書啓先生 a secretary or clerk.
辦書啓 to act as secretary.
啓服 a horse with a white forehead.

khi' 啓 1111

Same as No. 1110.

Digitized by Google

chi¹ 棨³ 1112
R. 聲 See 啓 Rising Upper.

A flag or board, used for various purposes.

有衣之戟曰棨 a dressed lance (*i.e.* with a flag attached) is called *ch'i*.

棨者刻木爲合符也 a *ch'i* is wood cut into two halves for a tally.

棨戟 wooden arms carried with a magistrate, and after his entry through a gate exhibited thereat as "signs."

chi¹ 綮³ 1113
R. 聲 See 啓 Rising Upper.

An embroidered banner. The cover of a lance-head. To fold silk.

綮幟遙臨 their banners are approaching from afar.

Read *ch'ing*³. The articulation of bones.

肯綮 the point at which two bones unite.

每不得其肯綮 whenever one does not hit upon the point,—of an argument, *i.e.* the point of junction of two bones, by insertion of a knife into which the two bones are easily separated.

khi⁴ 企 1114
R. 糸 寅
C. *k'ei*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ie²*
W. *dji²*, v. *k'ge*
N. *c'i*
P. *k'oh'i*
M. *chi²*
Y. *ch'i²*
K. } *ki*
J. }
A. *si² (shi)*
Rising & Sinking Upper Irregular.

To stand on tiptoe. Erect. Anxious. Precipitous.

企望 to anxiously look for.

企仰 to anxiously look up to,—for help.

企候回音 to anxiously expect an answer.

企立 to stand erect.

企倦 tired from standing.

企不穩 it does not stand firm.

企及尊府 I have been to your house,—to see you.

行企不斷 uncertain in all his ways.

企高 to stand high up.

高企 high and steep,—as a hill.

企慕 expectant; longing.

企頭呢 medium cloth.

tha⁴ tshyik 刺 1115

See No. 12,412.

khi⁴ 棄⁴ 1116
R. 寅 See 氣 Sinking Upper.

To throw aside. To abandon.

拋棄 or 丟棄 or 棄却 to cast aside.

棄儒就賈 to throw aside literature and become a trader.

棄邪歸正 to throw aside the heterodox and return to the orthodox.

棄之 he cast it aside.

棄廢 to throw aside as useless; to waste.

棄業 to give up one's ancestral profession.

棄市 to be cast out in the market,—to be executed. *See* No. 11,513.

收藏者棄市 any one concealing him to suffer death.

同惡者七人並棄市 his accomplices in crime, seven in all, were executed.

不我遐棄 do not forget me when absent.

遺棄 to forsake,—as a friend.

自棄 to throw oneself away; to take to evil courses.

棄捨 to discard; to abandon.

棄世 to renounce the world, as a monk; to die.

棄官 to renounce an official career.

棄嫌 or 厭棄 to disdainfully abandon; to disdain.

見棄於人 to be despised and rejected of men.

棄絕 to renounce.

投棄海中 to throw overboard.

棄置 to neglect; to pay no regard to; to throw by; to cast away.

棄芻蕘 to cast away as straw and stubble; to reject as worthless.

棄屍 to cast away the remains of a dead man.

棄信負約 flagrant breach of faith.

khyip⁴* 泣 1117
R. 緝
C. *yêp*
H. *hip*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *ch'i²*
M. *hsi*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *hsi, ch'i*
K. *kīp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *k'ép*
Entering Upper.

To weep.

泣哭 to weep.

泣念 or 泣思 to weep and think of.

泣數行下 she shed some tears.

泣訴 to weep and tell one's tale.

泣叩 to tearfully implore.

佇立而泣 I stood still and wept.

泣涕 to weep with snivel,—which the Chinese regard as a sign of genuine grief.

泣血稽顙 weeping blood (*i.e.* bitterly) I knock my head on the ground before you,—a conventional phrase in a Chinese notice of death.

Read *hi*⁴*. Impetuous.

焱泣 rapid; swift.

khi⁴ 炁⁴ 1118
R. 寅 See 氣 Sinking Upper.

Used in Taoist charms and other writings for No. 1064.

煞炁 noxious influences.

吉炁 good influences.

一炁化三清 out of one force the Three Pure Ones were produced. *See* 清 No. 2188.

hik⁴* 隙 1119
R. 阜
C. *kwik*
H. *hit*
F. *k'eik*, v. *k'iak, gk'iak*
W. *c'ia, c'iai*
N. *hsih, ts'ih*, v. *hwêh*
P. *ch'i², hsi²*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi, ch'i*
K. *kīk*
J. *keki, kioku*
A. *k'ik*
Entering Upper.

A fissure; a crack; a chink. An opportunity; a pretext. A grudge; a quarrel. Used for Nos. 1003, 1130.

人生如白駒過隙 the life of man is like a white colt passing a crack,—gone in a moment.

伺隙圖財 watching his opportunity to make profit.

蹈隙輒往 we went at every opportunity.

乘隙而入 he availed himself of that pretext to come in.

與人有隙 to have a grudge against a man. *See* No. 5184.

這兩人有隙 there is a split between these two men,—they have quarrelled.

開隙 to make the rift,—to begin the quarrel.

尋隙 to try to pick a quarrel.

Digitized by Google

hik
隙
1120
hik 4*
虩
1121
R. 陌
C. *kwik*
N. *hsih*
K. *hiök*
J. *saku, shaku*
A. *k'ik*
Entering Upper.

Same as No. 1119.

To terrify. Frightened, as when treading on a tiger's tail. A species of spider.

震來虩虩 the thunder-claps are terrible.

hi
郤
1122
See No. 1551.

hi 4
器
1123
R. 口
See 氣
Sinking Upper.

A vessel; a dish; a platter, etc. Implements; utensils. Capacity; ability. To employ.

美食不如美器 choice food is not so important as a choice service, — of bowls, dishes, chopsticks, etc.

器皿 plates, dishes, etc.

器具 utensils generally.

器材 materials, — for making things.

器物 things; utensils.

兵器 or 器械 weapons.

器用 implements; utensils. Also, useful; capable.

大器晚成 a great thing is slowly made,—Rome was not built in a day.

不成器的東西 a good-for-nothing fellow. *See* No. 762.

君子不器 the perfect man is not a thing,—*e.g.* a mere pot, or any thing which has but a single use or function.

大器 and 小器 are used for great characters and petty characters, respectively.

深器之 thought very highly of him.

器重他 to regard him with reverence.

器局不大方 his way of doing business is petty.

量才器使 employ men according to their abilities.

器量 large-minded; magnanimous; generous.

王公大所不能器 (a man whom) princes and nobles could not make use of,—his ideas being too lofty for this world.

神器 a divine article, — the Throne. Also, the soul. *See* No. 9819.

房中僞器 an imitation 陽物.

器 4
1123

見乃謂之象, 形乃謂之器 becoming apparent is then termed figure, endowment with body is then termed form.

形而上者謂之道, 形而下者謂之器 that which transcends matter is termed law, that which supports matter is termed form.

Same as No. 1123.

hi
嚭
1124
nhi 1
伾
1125
R. 支
See 岐
Even Lower.

Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo.

nhi 2
蜰
1126
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A reptile.

蜰蜰 an old name for the scorpion. *See* No. 9467.

nhi' 4
儀
1127
R. 亝
See 敱
Rising Upper.

To open the buttons of a coat.

倢儀 to march with regular steps.

儀襟敞領 an open robe and a loose collar.

nhe 4
罊
1128
R. 冖
See 契
Sinking Upper.

A vessel emptied of its contents.

瓶中酒罊 the wine is all gone from the bottle.

hip 4*
溍
1129
R. 緝
C. *yêp*, v. *nêp*
H. *hip*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *hsê, ch'ê*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hip*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *k'êp*
Sinking Upper.

Damp. Juicy. Dark.

泥溍 dark and dank.

hik
郤
1130
hhik
黠
1131

Same as No. 1003.

Same as No. 1080.

khyap, kap
夾 1*
1132
R. 葉洽
C. *kap*。
H. *kap, k'ap, hiap*
F. *kak, keik*
W. *ka, ko*
N. *ciah, kah*, v. *gah*
P. *chia, ch'ia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chiak, kak*
Sz. *chia*
K. *köp, hiöp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper & Lower.

CHIA.

To press; to squeeze. To pick up as with pincers. To carry secretly. Double; lined.

夾緊 or 夾住 press it tightly, or firmly.

書夾 boards used as binding for Chinese books.

夾持 to support on each side by holding.

夾板子 boards for the squeezing torture; castanets.

夾板船 a foreign sailing-ship. The origin of this term is unknown. Perhaps it should be 甲板 "overlapping boards," in allusion to the clinker build of old-fashioned sailing-ships.

命夾之 ordered him to have his fingers squeezed.

夾棍 and 夾棒 two instruments for the squeezing torture. *See* No. 1134.

快夾起來 quick! begin to squeeze him.

夾不起來 could not pick it up,—as a pigeon's egg with chopsticks.

鉗夾 to nip a thing up, as with tweezers; to delude by false promises.

夾蠟花 to snuff a candle.

夾剪 shears.

用夾剪夾開 use the shears to cut it open.

夾帶 to carry secretly; to smuggle.

夾帶私貨 to smuggle in goods.

夾襖 a lined coat.

是單的是夾的 is it single, or lined?—of a garment.

夾雜 mixed; ill-assorted; to mix.

夾輔 assistants; aides-de-camp.

夾道 a walk or passage between two walls or rows of trees. Also, to stand in two lines for a departing official to pass down the middle. This is done as a mark of respect and esteem.

針線夾 a needle-case; a housewife.

衣夾 a portmanteau or bag for clothes.

Digitized by Google

夾 1* 1132

夾膝 a leg rest, used in bed in hot weather,—a "Dutch wife." *See* No. 3612.

夾疹 or 夾斑 a rash.

夾借 to press one to lend.

夾當 straits,—of circumstances.

夾杆石 the stone base or step of a flagstalk.

夾攻 or 夾擊 to attack from both sides.

兩下夾攻 to take in front and rear.

挾 1* 1133

R. 葉

C. *hyp*
H. *hiap*
F. *kiek*, v. *keik*
W. *ye*, v. *ga*
N. *yah*, *yah*, v. *djih*
P. *chsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hiöp*
J. *kiō*, *giō*
A. *hiep*

Entering Lower.

To clasp under the arm. To pinch. To foster; to cherish. To presume on. To help. To oppress. Also read *hsieh*2*.

挾帶 to carry under the arm.

非挾泰山以超北海之類也 it is not the same as to carry off Mt. T'ai under one's arm and to jump over the north sea,—which is impossible.

既挾我矢 we have fitted our arrows to the string.

挾嫌 or 挾恨 or 挾仇 to nourish a feeling of dislike or a grudge against any one.

有挾而求, 孟子所戒 to presume upon one's position and ask for anything, was forbidden by Mencius,—who maintained that there could be no true esteem where one presumed upon adventitious advantages as enumerated in the five following entries :—

挾長 to presume upon one's age.

挾賢 to presume upon one's talents.

挾貴 to presume upon one's rank.

挾有勳勞 to presume upon one's services.

挾故 to presume upon old acquaintance.

挾佐 to aid.

挾制 to oppress; to intimidate; to coerce.

挾持甚大 great ability to manage.

梜 1* 1134

R. 葉洽

See 甲頰筴

Entering Upper.

Pieces of wood joined on a hinge at one end.

梜棍 a wooden instrument for squeezing the ankles to extort evidence.

莢 1* 1135

R. 葉

C. *kap*
H. *hiap*
F. *kiek*, *kak*
W. *ko*
N. *ciah*, *cioh*
P. *chia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chiak*
Sz. *chia*
K. *hiöp*, *hiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep*, *giap*

Entering Upper.

Pods of leguminous plants. The sheath on the leaf-stalk of grasses. Seeds.

榆莢 elm-seeds.

莢錢 small light coins used under the Han dynasty.

蓂莢 or 歷莢 a felicitous plant found growing in the courtyard of the Emperor Yao.

郟 1* 1136

R. 洽

See 甲

A. *giap*, *hiep*

Entering Upper.

A District in Honan.

郟鄏 an ancient place in the North of Hupeh; where 成王 Ch'êng Wang established the Chou dynasty about 1100 B.C.

郟室 a lodge over the city gate.

鋏 1* 1137

R. 葉

C. *kap*
F. *kiek*
N. *ciah*
K. *hiöp*, *hiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep*

Entering Upper.

A pair of pincers to hold a crucible over the fire. To pick up with pincers. A sword.

火鋏 a pair of tongs.

馮驩彈鋏而歌曰 Fêng Huan tapped upon his sword and sang.

長鋏歸來乎 the long sword has come back!

頰 2* 1138

R. 葉

C. *kap*
H. *hiap*, *k'iap*
F. *kiek*
W. *ka*
N. *ciah*
P. *chia*, *chie*
M. *chia*
Sz. *chia*
K. *hiöp*, *hiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *kiep*, *hiep*, *kip*, *giap*

Entering Irregular.

The jaw; the cheek.

腮頰 the jaws.

頰骨 or 頰車 the jaw-bone.

桃頰 peach-like cheeks.

頰鬚 the whiskers.

旁頰 to be at the side of; to guard.

緩頰 to talk for; to make excuses for; to get one out of a difficulty by talking. Defined as 徐言引譬也 to persuade by gentle words. *See* No. 5071.

汝乃爲我緩頰 do you go and try to arrange the matter on my behalf.

赤頰 red jowl,—a poetical name for the stork.

家 1 1139

R. 麻

C. H. F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *cüo*, *ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*; *ka* (rare)
K. *ka*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*

Even Upper.

The family; home; household; relatives. People. A class; a side; a party; a school. A suffix.

家子 or 家室 or 家庭 (*see* No. 11,286) or 家屬 a family; a household.

本家 relatives having the same surname, *i.e.* relatives on the father's side.

一家人 persons of one family, as above.

家人 the family; one of the family; a domestic. Also, the 37th Diagram. Also, an executioner.

宜其家人 she will order well her family.

家裏 or 家裏頭 at home; my wife.

有家裏 I have a family.

家中 among the family; at home.

出外一里, 不如家裏 a mile from home is not as good as being at home,—alluding to the Chinese dislike for travel.

在家 he is at home.

寒家 my cold home,—a conventional phrase for my home, or my house.

家事 domestic affairs.

清官難斷家事 even an honest official has trouble in settling family differences,—they are proverbially difficult to arrange.

家父 or 家嚴 my father.

家母 or 家慈 my mother.

家眷 my wife.

家兄 my elder brother.

家姐 my elder sister.

家政 the management of a family; family regulations.

合家 or 闔家 the whole family.

家道復興 (or 復初) the fortunes of the family revived.

舊家 (or 世家) 子弟 scions of an old family.

家用雜物 articles for domestic use; household stores.

家書 or 家信 a letter from home.

東家 or 家長 or 家主 or 家君 or 當家 the head of a household.

Digitized by Google

家[1] 1139

管家 a butler or *maître-d'hôtel.*
家產 or 家當 or 家業 or 家私 family property.
家器 or 家生 household effects.
富家 a wealthy family.
家身子 one who has been bought; a slave.
家將 retainers.
視天下爲一家 to regard all mankind as one family.
出家 to leave the family,—to become a priest or a nun.
一子出家,九族昇天 if one son becomes a priest, nine generations go to heaven.
何道出家 what religion have you joined?
削髮出家 to shave the head and become a priest.
二十餘家 more than twenty families.
家翻宅亂 the whole house topsy-turvy.
家口 the members of a family.
成家 to marry; to succeed in life. *See* No. 762.
家鄉 one's native place.
家邦 the fatherland.
邦家之基 the foundations of the State.
家常話 ordinary conversation.
家常飯 every-day fare; pot-luck.
國家 the family of the nation,—the State.
天家 heaven; God.
家僮 hired servants.
家僕 or 家丁 or 家奴 or 家下人 domestic servants.
家女 maid-servants.
家法 domestic discipline.
家臣 the officers of the Emperor's household.
家門 the threshold; the position of a family.
家貧 in poverty; a pauper.
家住 living at.....
家雀 a sparrow.
家宴 a family gathering at a meal.
家學 a family school,—where only the relatives of the family study.

家[1] 1139

家產子兒 or 家常子兒 lads born in the house,—used either of purchased slaves, or of *vernæ, i.e.* slaves born in the household, of slaves already in the family.
家生孩兒 or 家生兒 or 家生奴 or 奴產子 children of slaves.
家祠 or 家堂 a family ancestral shrine.
家資 property.
人家 people.
擾了這一家人家 troubled the people of this family.
不是我的,是人家的 it's not mine, it's somebody else's.
奶媽子抱孩子 like a child in the nurse's arms,—人家的 somebody else's.
自家 oneself.
吾家 I myself.
是個女人家 she is a woman.
他是老人家 he is an old man.
冤家 one who feels aggrieved; an enemy.
大家 a great or wealthy family; the whole family; all; each of two.
大家小戶 rich and poor together.
大家行運 may the whole family be prosperous.
我們大家 all of us.
大家兩貫,孩子是誰的 if we each (of two) give two strings of cash, who is to have the child?
兩家 or 兩家頭 both parties.
一家交貨,一家交銀 one party to hand over the goods, the other party to hand over the money.
家安 money left behind or forwarded during absence for the support of the family.
肺家 the lungs.
百家姓 the Family Names. *See* No. 8560.
諸子百家 the various philosophers and scholars of all literature. The term is applied to persons in the sense in which we call a man an "Encyclopædia."
儒家 writers on Confucianism.
兵家 „ „ military topics.
法家 „ „ legislation.

家[1] 1139

農家 writers on agriculture.
醫家 „ „ medicine.
雜家 „ „ miscellaneous topics.
釋家 and 道家 writers on Buddhism and Taoism, respectively.
小說家 essayists.

ʰa, 傢[1] 1140
R. 麻 See 家 Even Upper.

Tools; furniture.

傢伙 or 傢具 or 傢器 household gear; utensils; implements, etc.
好傢伙 a good article; a fine specimen.
傢伙 (slang) the penis.

ʰa˨ 嫁[4] 1141
R. 禡
C. H. F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *cëo, ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*
K. *ká*
J. *ka, ke*
A. *gia*
Sinking Upper.

To marry a husband; *see* 娶 No. 3119. To give a daughter in marriage. To attach to.

嫁人 or 嫁夫 or 出嫁 to marry a husband.
任氏來嫁于周 the princess Jên came to be married to the prince of Chou.
女大當嫁 when a girl is grown up she should be married. *See* No. 888.
改嫁 or 反頭嫁 to marry a second husband.
嫁鷄隨鷄 marry a cock, follow a cock,—the bed you make, you must lie on.
嫁奩 or 嫁粧 or 嫁資 a bride's *trousseau*,—the things she has given to her, including money, to take to her husband's home.
送嫁 to escort the bride from her father's house.
隨嫁丫頭 a waiting-maid who follows the fortunes of the bride.
嫁女 to give one's daughter in marriage.
嫁給 to give a woman in marriage.
爲人作嫁 to act on behalf of anybody; to be employed by any one.
嫁禍於人 to maliciously get another into trouble.
嫁怨 to feel resentment.
嫁粧鋪 a shop where marriage chairs, lanterns, etc., can be had on hire.

Digitized by Google

ka
椵
1142

Same as No. 1157.

ka⁴
稼
1143
R. 禹
See 價
Sinking Upper.

To sow grain; to farm. Sheaves. Husbandry.

不稼不穡 you neither sow nor reap. *See* No. 9607.
好 *hao*⁴ 是稼穡 what they love is husbandry.
不知稼穡艱難 you do not know the toil of husbandry,—how hard it is to earn money.
禾稼 ripe grain; crops.
莊稼 growing grain; crops in general.
莊稼人 or 莊稼漢 husbandmen; field-labourers.
我稼既同 our crops are now in.
十月納禾稼 in the tenth moon the sheaves are gathered in.
學稼 to learn agriculture.

ka₁
加¹
1144
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper

To add to; to affix.

加增 or 加添 to add on to.
加多些 add a little more.
加一籌 add on a little.
加減 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish.
有加無已 no limit to the increase.
加法 the rules of addition.
加十倍 ten times as much.
加倍賠還 to repay double.
較去年價錢加倍 compared with last year the price is double.
加以……to be immoderate……; to……in excess; particularly as...
加以刑嚇 to intimidate by bambooing,—*e.g.* a recalcitrant witness.
無以復加 nothing more to be added; the *ne plus ultra*.
加以重罰 to inflict a heavy fine.
加刑 to inflict punishment; to bamboo with a view to elicit evidence.
加冠 to invest a young man with the cap of manhood, signifying that he is of full and marriageable age.
加鞭子 to lay on with the whip.
加黑索 to lay on the black cords,—to flog.

加¹
1144

加詳 with extra minuteness or care.
加擬 sentenced to the additional penalty of...
加之 or 加着 besides; moreover.
有愛花惜花的,加之以福 if there are any who love flowers and treat them well, let them have an extra share of happiness.
加多 increased more and more.
加治 to deal with with extra severity.
加印 or 加蓋印信 to set one's seal.
加戳 to stamp; to seal.
加進 to increase.
加利 to pay interest.
加一分利 to pay one *fên* per month interest,—*i.e.* 12 per cent per annum.
加一八當十 to lend at 20 per cent discount.
加息六厘 interest at six *li* per month=7⅕ per cent per annum.
加意 to take especial care.
加封 to put inside a cover or envelope.
加官 to be promoted.
加官進爵 may you be promoted and further ennobled.
加級 to receive honorary distinction. *See* 級 No. 846.
加恩 to be kind to.
加衣 to put on more clothes.
加奬 to award praise.
加科 or 加稅 extra duty.
加工 extra work.
于我又何加焉 what more have I to do with him?
加水 to charge a discount on coin or bullion on account of difference in the value of silver. *See* No. 12,636.
加餉 to add on a tax.
加囑 to give further orders; to specially enjoin.
加沙 muslins. Same as 袈裟. *See* No 1151.
加等 to an increased degree.
加等反坐 (the punishment) will recoil upon (the accuser) in an increased degree.
加了嚴了 they have given him a *yen* (severe),—they have committed him for the extreme penalty of officials in trouble.

加¹
1144

加銜 a nominal rank; a titular dignity.
欽加同知銜 brevet sub-Prefect.
加厘 to increase or levy *likin*.
弋言加之 when your arrows and line have found them,—referring to birds shot by the sportsman and brought home tied by the string of the the arrows.
加藍菜 the white cabbage of northern China.

ka₁
枷¹
1145
R. 麻
F. *ɕkia*
A. *gia*
See 家
Even Upper.

A cangue or wooden collar, worn by criminals for such offences as petty larceny, etc., which are duly inscribed thereon. Its weight is regulated by law, as also the time for which it may be imposed. It is generally taken off at night, but during the day the wearer must be fed by his friends. [To be distinguished from 架 No. 1157.]

枷號 the sentence written on the cangue; to put a person in the cangue.
枷示 to cangue as a warning to others.
擔枷 and 扛枷 to wear the cangue.
枷責 or 枷打 to put in the cangue with a bambooing,—which is usually administered both before and after.
披枷帶鎖 to carry the cangue and wear a lock,—fastening the hands.
那見死鬼帶枷 who ever saw a disembodied spirit with a cangue on?—that we should believe in punishment in the next world.
手枷 stocks to confine the hands.
木匠做枷,自枷自 the carpenter made a cangue to be put on his own neck,—hoist with his own petard.

ka₁
珈¹
1146
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

Ornaments attached to the hair-pin. A kind of fillet worn by women.

珈飾 an ornamental headdress.

Digitized by Google

Ka1 1
痂
1147
R. 麻
See 家
M. *chia*, *ch'ia*
Even Upper.

The scab which grows over a cut or sore.

結痂 to form a scab.
至痘已結痂 when the pustule forms a scab.

Ka1 1
笳
1148
R. 麻
F. *kia*
N. *tsiia*
See 家
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

A whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers; a kind of flageolet.

鳴笳協節 blow the whistle to help in keeping time.
胡笳十八拍 the Tartar flageolet has eighteen notes.
笳笪 flat bamboo sieve-like vessels for holding sugar.

Ka1 1
枷
1149
R. 麻
C. *ka*
H. *ka'*
F. *kia*, *kie*
W. *ko*
N. *ko*
P. *chia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chia*
Sz. *chia*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

A flail.

連枷 a flail.

Ka1
茄
1150

See No. 1559.

Ka1 1
袈
1151
R. 麻
F. *kia*
See 家
Even Upper.

A coarse kind of camlet.

袈裟 the long robe worn by the Buddhist priesthood. Sanskrit *Kachâya*, a coloured garment, as distinguished from that of laymen who in India are supposed to dress in white. *See* Nos. 1144, 8101.
但服袈裟之人 (the Mongolians) are subject only to the priesthood.
袈裟爲忍辱鎧 the priest's robe is armour which enables him to bear insult.
袈裟布 muslins.

Ka1 1
跏
1152
R. 麻
F. *kia*
See 家
Even Upper.

To sit cross-legged.

結跏趺坐 to cross the legs and sit down,—as for meditation, so that 身心不動 body and soul are motionless. Sanskrit *Utkatukâsana*.

Ka1 1
迦
1153
R. 麻歌
C. *ka*
H. *ka*
F. *kia*
W. *cia*
N. *cüo*
P. *ch'ie*, *chia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chia*
Sz. *chia*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

Used to represent the Sanskrit sound *ka*.

迦膩色迦 Kanichka,—the famous chief of the Tochari, who was converted to Buddhism and became one of its most liberal patrons. B.C. 15–A.D. 45.
迦維羅衛 Kapilavastu,—the birthplace of Shâkyamuni Buddha. *See* No. 9983.
迦葉波 Kâs'yapa Buddha,—the sixth of the seven ancient Buddhas. Among his disciples was Shâkyamuni, while under a former incarnation, and to him Kâs'yapa predicted future attainment of Buddhaship. *See* No. 7969.
迦陵頻伽 a sparrow. Also, a bird with a note sweeter than anything except Buddha's voice.

Ka4
駕
1154
R. 禡
See 價
Sinking Upper.

To yoke. A chariot. Used as a polite or respectful term of address. To ride in. To span.

駕言行狩 we yoked and went there to hunt.
駕彼四駱 I yoked my four white steeds, black-maned.
尊駕 or 台駕 your honourable chariot,—yourself. Also 駕上 you, sir, in the chariot.
勞駕 or 屈駕 I trouble your chariot.—a conventional phrase of apology for causing a person to travel out of his way, as when paying a visit, or going anywhere on one's behalf.
擋駕 stop the chariot,—a conventional phrase conveyed to an intending visitor to signify that it will be impossible to receive him.
恕誰駕之罪 pardon my rudeness,—used when obliged to leave a visitor.
駕臨敝處 your chariot approaching my humble place,—your visit, your arrival, etc.
駕賁 your visit to...
駕上 to harness.
駕車 to harness a horse to a cart; a cart or carriage.
駕衣 the uniform worn by the musicians at a wedding.

駕4
1154

返駕 to return home.
御駕 the Imperial chariot,—the Emperor.
駕下 palace officials.
聖駕 the holy chariot,—the Emperor.
駕幸 Imperial visits.
駕崩 the death of an Emperor.
犯駕當死 if you meet with his Majesty you will be put to death.
駕到了 his Majesty has arrived.
法駕 the chariot of the Law,—a polite term for Buddhist priests.
戎車既駕 the war-chariot is ready.
乘輿已駕矣 get into the carriage, it is ready.
騰雲駕霧 to mount the clouds and be charioted on the mist,—to become an Immortal.
行駕 or 騰駕 to start on a journey.
隨駕 those who follow any procession or cortège.
別駕 the epistolary title of an assistant sub-Prefect and of a first-class Assistant Department Magistrate. *See* Nos. 2244, 12,294.
州別駕 epistolary title of a second-class Assistant Department Magistrate.
駕訟 to embark in legal proceedings.
駕駛 or 駕船 to travel by boat.
管駕子 the skipper of a junk.
石梁駕之 with a stone across it for a bridge.
駕犁 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus cathoecus*).

Ka1 1
麚
1155
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

A buck; a stag.

Ka4
廘
1156
R. 禡
See 架
Sinking Upper.

To build a house.

Digitized by Google

ka¹
架 1
1157
R. 禍
See 價
Sinking Upper.

A frame; a stand; a rack; a clothes'-horse. Numerative of framed things, or things which one frames. [To be distinguished from 枷 No. 1145.]

架子 a frame; a stand for flowers, etc.
書架子 a book-case.
衣架子 a clothes'-horse; a fop.
十字架 a frame shaped like the character 十 *ten*; a cross, in which sense it is used for Christ's cross by Protestants. *See* Nos. 3884, 10,470.
不負其十字架而從我者 he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me.
拿架子 or 擺架子 or 架弄 to put on airs; to swagger; to be arrogant; to put on side.
裝出家主公的架子來 he put on the frame of the master,—gave himself the airs of the master of the house.
架式 an affected style.
架子大 giving oneself airs; putting on side. *See* No. 8562.
支架子 a mere frame,—of a small shopkeeper with no stock in trade.
支虛架子 an empty frame,—of the shabby gentility which has more show than substance.
一架畫 a picture.
一架床 a bed.
架物 to support things.
架花 to prop up flowers.
架起 to raise up,—as by putting trestles underneath.
打架 to fight; to come to blows. *See* No. 1254.
招架 to resist; to ward off; to oppose.
架住了 parried the blow.
架名 to use the name of another for one's own ends.
架不住 cannot support,—a weight. Also used figuratively.
架揑 to fabricate,—as charges.
架生 to graft.
架橋他過 lay a bridge for him to pass over,—and so escape from the difficulty.
架之高閣 put them up high in the shelves,—as books in a bookcase, etc.
金鐘架 or 舉架 a bell-frame; the truss which supports the roof.

架 1
1157

ka₁
嘉 1
1158
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

人命架子 a row involving life.
架着他 to make use of a person; to use as a cat's-paw.
架枝桃 the oleander.

Good; admirable; excellent. To approve; to admire. To take a wife. Name of a fish.

嘉意 an excellent idea; your idea.
可嘉 capital; very good.
嘉禮 the marriage ceremony; a wedding.
嘉偶 or 嘉耦 a well-matched pair; a happy union.
嘉量 good measure.
嘉賓 respected guests.
嘉餚 nice food.
其新孔嘉 the new (relationship entered into by a bride) is admirable.
嘉尙 high praise.
褒嘉 to commend; to praise.
嘉奬 to encourage.
嘉樂君子 our admirable, amiable sovereign.
嘉乃丕績 admirable are your great achievements.
深甚嘉尙 worthy of all praise.
嘉平月 the twelfth moon,—so called from the name given to the winter sacrifice under the 商 Shang dynasty.
嘉告 to announce in a blessing.
文王嘉止,大邦有子 when Wên Wang would wive, there was the lady in a large State.
南有嘉魚 in the south there is the barbel. (*Barbus deanratus*; the Chinese name is given from the frequent use of this fish in presents).
嘉魚縣 a District near Hankow.
嘉峪關 the pass at the extreme west of the Great Wall leading to Barkul.
嘉州 an old name for the present 嘉興府 in Chehkiang.
嘉憫 commendation and compassion.

ka₁
耞 1
1159
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

To plough.

耞田 to plough fields.
雨後有人耞綠野 after the rains (in spring) men plough the green fields.

ka¹
假 3
1160
R. 馬禍
C. H. F. W. *ka*
N. *cüo, ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*
K. J. *ka*
A. *gia*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

False; unreal; not genuine, as opposed to 眞 No. 589. To pretend. To avail of. To borrow. Great. Used for Nos. 1158, 4204. If; supposing that.

不知眞假 I don't know whether it is true or not, genuine or not, etc.
攙假 to mix in false or inferior kinds; to adulterate; to gloss.
假僞 false; spurious.
假情 pretended affection.
假話 falsehoods; lies.
假報 to make a false report.
假參 imitation ginseng.
假金線 imitation gold thread.
假單 a false document,—as a false manifest, etc.
假名 a false name. *See* No. 4956.
假冒借名 to fraudulently assume another name.
假冒官 to falsely impersonate an official.
假借 to borrow; to use as a metaphor; to personate some one else; to take another's name in order to get some advantage. Also, one of the six classes under which the written characters have been distributed, containing those which, originally without a written counterpart, have borrowed the forms of others.
假扮官差 to dress up and pretend to be policemen.
假充 to falsely represent; to pretend to be.
假充熟 to affect an intimacy with.
假裝 or 假粧 or 假做 or 假佯 to pretend.
假造 to counterfeit; to invent a story.
花假 pretended; not genuine.
假局 it is all humbug.
假穴 a false hole,—an ill-chosen or unlucky grave.
假公濟私 to serve self under the pretence of serving the public.
假語 borrowed phraseology.
假揑 to deceive.
假饒 allowing; even if.
假比 as for example.....

Digitized by Google

假[3] 1160

假手 a false hand,—a substitute.
假手於人 to pass on to somebody else,—as an order, instead of executing it oneself.
假陰天兒 a false dark day,—a day in which there is a slightly overcast sky but no chance of rain.
願少假以辭色 wished to treat her a little better.
天假其便 God gave him this stroke of luck,—of anything very much to one's advantage.
天假之緣 a heaven-sent coincidence,—as the meeting of two persons suited to each other, etc.
假哉命天 great are the appointments of Heaven.
假哉皇考 O great and august Father!
自假 self-elated.
假以溢我 how does he show his kindness?
假寐永歎 I lie down undressed and sigh continually.
假若 or 假如 or 假使 if; supposing that.
假然 granting it to be so.
假此間 availing oneself of this; if herein.

Read *chia*[4]. Leave of absence.

告假三天 to ask three days' leave.
放假 to grant leave; to give a holiday.
寬假 to extend leave.
假滿 his leave has expired.
休假 leisure.

Read *kê*[1*]. To draw near to; to influence.

成王既昭假爾 Ch'êng Wang brightly brought himself near.

椵[4] 1161
R. 馬
See 家
Rising Upper.

A tree with a fruit like a shaddock. A lever. Manacles; fetters.

爲椵舁物 to raise things with a lever.

瘕[3] 1162
R. 麻馬
See 家遐
Even & Rising Lower and Upper.

A disease of the bowels; also, of the lungs; asthma. A flaw; a defect.

蟯瘕 short worms in the bowels.
瘕喘 to breathe hard; asthmatic.
瘕嗽 to cough distressingly.

葭 1163
R. 麻
P. *chia, shia*
M. *chia*
See 家
A. *gia, sha*
Even Upper.

A bulrush or reed (*Phragmites Roxburghii*). A flute. Matrimonial alliance. Name of a district. Wrongly used for No. 4205.

葭葦 reeds; rushes.
葭月 the seventh month.
葭灰飛 or 葭管飛灰 the ash of the reed is flying,—winter has come. Just before the winter solstice, magicians arrange tubes of bamboo filled with rush ashes. When the exact moment of the solstice has arrived, the ashes fly out of the tubes.
葭笛 a reed-pipe or flute.
鳴葭 to sound the reed,—play on the pipe.
願糸葭莩 wishing to form a matrimonial alliance.
葭州 a Department in the north of Shensi.

豭[1] 1164
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

A boar.

既定爾婁豬,盍歸吾艾豭 since you have allayed the heat of your sow, why not send back our old boar?
寄豭 to debauch another's wife.

麚 1165

Same as No. 1155.

嘏[3] 1166
R. 馬
C. *ka, ku*
H. *sha, 'ka*
F. *ku*
W. *ku*
N. *cüa*
P. *chia*
Y. *ku*
K. *ka*, v. *ha*
J. *ka, ke*
A. *gia, kou*
Rising Upper.

Felicity; prosperity. Distant. Large and strong.

祝嘏 to implore blessings.
降嘏 to send down blessings.
純嘏 pure, unalloyed happiness.

甲[3*] 1167
R. 治
C. *kap*
H. *kap*
F. *kak*
W. *ka*
N. *ciah, kah*, v. *k'ah*
P. *'chia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chiak, kak*
Sz. *chia*
K. *kap*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper.

An opening bud. Scaly; armour; a cuirass: a buff-coat; military. The first of the 天干 or ten heavenly stems; see *Tables Ve* First; best. A tithing; a ward, or division of a town.

甲坼 a sprout; a bud.
甲蟲 scaly animals,—as snakes, turtles, etc.
指甲 the finger-nails.
爪甲 claws.
鐃甲 jingling plaques of metal,—worn by actors, or used by pedlers to announce their coming.
甲魚 a tortoise.
甲魚蓋子 a tortoise-shell.
銷子甲 a kind of chain armour.
俾兩國化甲冑爲冠裳 cause both nations to change the cuirass and helmet (of war) for the cap and robes (of diplomatic intervention).
鐵甲船 an iron-clad ship.
甲卒 or 甲兵 mailed soldiers; buff-coat and weapons.
修我甲兵 I will prepare my buff-coat and weapons.
兵甲 military equipments.
甲庫 a depôt of arms, military stores, etc.
甲帳 a military tent.
甲香 or 甲煎 a snail's shell.
甲子 is the combination of the first of the 天干 "ten stems" with the first of the 地支 "twelve branches," the further combinations of which, until 甲 is again united to 子, form the sexagenary cycle, a method of reckoning time which has been practised by the Chinese since the earliest ages. *See* Nos. 1873, 5814.
六十花甲 the sexagenary cycle.
花甲 sixty years of age.
貴甲子 how old are you?
求推甲子 begged him to cast his nativity.
六甲 the gravid uterus.
懷六甲 six months gone with child.
能不我甲 he is not superior to us.
富甲天下 the richest man in the world. *See* No. 9883.
三鼎甲 the three highest on the list at the examination for the Han-lin.

Digitized by Google

甲[3*] 1167

名登黃甲 his name is on the yellow list,—as a graduate, either 舉人 or 進士. The lists, being Imperially issued, are on yellow paper.
甲班 a 進士 by rank.
科甲出身 to have begun life as a graduate, either as 舉人 or 進士.
正白旗第三甲 the third ward of the plain White Banner.
保甲 a tithing; the headman of a tithing. *See* No. 8711.
十家爲一甲 ten families make a *chia*.
甲長 (*chang*[3]) the headman of a tithing; a village elder.
甲頭 the headman of a street or ward.
甲乙丙 etc., these "ten stems" are used as ordinal numbers, as mathematical signs, as substitutes for names like "Mr. So-and-so," "John Doe and Richard Roe," etc., etc.
有某甲者 there is a certain man.

Kap$_2$ **岬**[1*] 1168
R. 洽
See 甲 Entering Upper.

The steep side of a hill.

車駕岬嶱 a procession of carriages.

Kap$_2$ **胛**[1*] 1169
R. 洽
N. *kiah*
K. *kap*
J. *kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper.

The part under and between the shoulder-blades.

Kai$_1$ **稭** 1170

See No. 1444.

Nhak$_2$ **戛**[4*] 1171
R. 黠
C. *at*$_5$
H. *k'at*
F. *ngak*
W. *ka*
N. *cih*
P. *chic, chia*^{3}, *ka*
Y. *hsiak*
K. *kal*, v. *al*
J. *katsz, kechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

A lance; a spear. To tap lightly.

輕敲曰戛 to tap lightly is called *chia*.
戛擊鳴球 to tap and smite the sounding-stone,—a piece of jade suspended in the air.
戛禮 propriety; usages.
戛戛乎 hesitatingly.

Read *ch'ia*[4*]. To coerce.

不率大戛 those who are disobedient are to be severely coerced.

Read *ka*[1*]. Used in transliteration of foreign words.

戛剌兒 a corner.

Nhak$_2$ **嘎** 1172

See No. 5768.

Ka$_3$ **榎**[3] 1173
R. 馬
See 檟 Rising Upper.

A name for the 楸 or *Catalpa Bungei* of northern China. The correct form of 檟 No. 1183, of which it is given as a synonym.

Ka$_1$ **佳**[1] 1174
R. 佳 麻
C. *kái*
H. *ka, kai*
F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *cüo*
P. }
M. } *chia*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kae, ka*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

Good; beautiful; nice; auspicious. *See* No. 1656. [To be distinguished from 佳 No. 2795.]

佳妙 excellent; clever; ingenious.
佳意 a good idea.
佳音 good news; a good voice.
甚佳 very good; capital.
佳章 an elegant composition.
佳作 good workmanship; good composition.
佳人 a beautiful woman.
不甚佳雅 not very elegant.
佳筆 elegant handwriting; calligraphy.
佳景 lovely scenery.
佳禮 marriage.
佳境 a beautiful region. *See* No. 534.
精神不佳了 my energies are exhausted.
佳麗 or 佳美 handsome; beautiful.
不見佳 not good; I don't think much of it.
西望長安 looking west towards Ch'ang-an.....不見家 I do not see my home,—which is phonetically equivalent to 不見佳 as above.
佳期 an auspicious time,—as a wedding-day.
會佳期 the time for the meeting.
佳節 a festival.
佳城 the beautiful city,—the tomb.
湯以黑色爲佳 they are nicer when well browned, — of certain things cooked in boiling oil.

Kyap$_2$ **劫** 1175.

See No. 1504.

Kap$_2$ **眨**[1*] 1176
R. 洽
See 甲 Entering Upper.

Eyes dim and tired.

Kap$_2$ **袷**[3*] 1177
R. 洽
C. *hap*$_5$, *kap*$_5$
H. *kiap*,
F. *kak*,
W. *ka*,
See 夾
A. *hiep*$_5$, *hap*$_5$
Entering Upper.

A lined dress without wadding.

袷衫 a lined garment.
單袷衣服 single and double garments.

Read *chieh*[1*]. A kind of collar.

天子視不上于袷不下于帶 in looking at the Emperor, do not look above his collar nor below his girdle.

Kap$_2$ **鞈**[1*] 1178
R. 洽
See 甲
A. *hap, giap*
Entering Upper.

A cuirass. A leathern jerkin, worn beneath the clothes for protection, and sometimes plated with metal.

鞈革 a leathern under-shirt.

Kap$_2$ **韐**[1*] 1179
R. 洽
See 甲
A. *hap, giap*
Entering Upper.

A knee-pad of leather. A white girdle worn by mourners.

Kap$_2$ **餄**[1*] 1180
R. 洽
See 夾
Entering Upper.

A kind of cake. A bait.

Ka$_3$ **賈** 1181

See No. 6250.

Digitized by Google

ka4
價 1182
R. 禸
C. H. F. ka
W. ko
N. chio, ko
P. M. Y. Sz. chia
K. J. ka
A. gia
Sinking Upper.

Price; value.

價錢多少 what is the price?
價錢貴 the price is high; dear at the price.
價錢便宜 the price is cheap.
價本 or **價值** or **價銀** or **價目** price; value.
價式 the standard value.
市價 or **時價** the market price; the ruling rate.
索價 or **要價** to ask a price.
出價 or **開價** to name a price,—as a basis of operations.
講價 to arrange the price.
報價單 a price-current.
實價 the real price.
不飾價 not to ornament the price,—to state the fair price.
早晚時價不同 prices vary between morning and evening.
價有高低 prices vary.
故高其價 he therefore raised the price.
減價 to abate the price.
落價 or **跌價** a falling market.
貨眞價實 goods genuine and price reasonable,—an advertisement.
無價寶 a priceless jewel.
待價而沽 don't sell until you can get your price.
水長 *chang*3 **船高, 高抬市價** when water rises, vessels rise, and so rise market prices.
價高招遠客 high prices attract sellers from afar.
爭價 to haggle over the price.
爭價不爭平 haggle over the price, but not over the weight given,—advice to a shop-keeper.
言不二價 you may talk, but no two prices,—will be stated in this shop. Seen placarded outside shops = *Prix fixe.*
春宵一刻千金價 a quarter of an hour of spring is worth a thousand ounces of silver.
你聲價高得狠 you think a great deal of yourself.
打價兒 to bargain; to haggle over the price.
打價兒不賣 I won't have any bargaining,—said by the seller.

ka3
榎 1183
R. 馬
C. *ka*3
See 家
Rising Upper.

A small shrub, from the leaves of which a bitter infusion is made. Used with **榎** No. 1173.

舍其梧檟, 養其楚棘 to discard the varnish tree and the tea-plant, and cultivate the thistle and the thorn,—neglect the good and associate with the evil.

ka3
斝 1184
R. 馬
N. *ciio*
See 家
Rising Upper.

A small cup of stone or metal, with ears, used in early ages for purposes of libation to the gods, and containing six **升** No. 9879.

洗爵奠斝 he rinses the cup, and the guests put theirs down.
盥斝候叙 I have washed the goblets and await your conversation,—a phrase used in invitations.

ka3
斚 1185

Correct form of No. 1184.

ka3
秸 1186

Same as No. 1444.

hak2
搕 1187

See No. 6123.

kha3*
卡 1188
R. 合
C. *k'a, ch'a*
H. *ts'ap*2
F. *chak*2
W. *k'a*
N. *k'a, dzah*
P. *k'a, ch'ia*
M. *k'a, ch'ia*
Y. *ch'ia*
Sz. *k'a*
K. not used
J. *sō, zō*
A. *tap*2
Entering Lower Irregular.

CH'IA.

A guard-house at a pass. A Customs' barrier. To stick.

卡路 or **卡口** or **街卡** a guard-house.
卡房 quarters for the guards.
守卡 a frontier station.
卡隘 or **卡子** Customs' barriers. [The latter is used for the clasp of a belt.]
卡着了 stopped; barred.
卡錢 the cash paid in for Customs' tax.

Read *k'a*1*.

卡倫 a frontier tax-station.

Read *k'a*3*. To cough; to hawk.

卡不出來 cannot cough it up.
卡痰 to cough up phlegm; to expectorate.

ha1
恰 1189
R. 麻
See 牙 (also according to WILLIAMS)
P. *ch'ia*
Even Lower and Upper.

To prostrate oneself with fear.

惡恰 fearful; bashful.

hap1*
刮 1190
R. 恰
See 洽
Entering Upper.

To dig the nails into. To pinch. To enter. Used for No. 1191.

刮花 to pluck a flower.

hyap1*
掐 1191
R. 洽
C. *hap*2
F. *k'ak*
W. *k'a*
P. *ch'ia*
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *ch'iak*
K. *kiŏp*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*2
Entering Irregular.

To dig the nails into. To clamp; to pinch. To twist. To tear up.

這個表我掐不開 I can't open this watch.
掐鼻 to seize by the nose.
掐嗓子眼兒 to clutch by the throat.
掐出血 to scratch or pinch to bleeding.
掐死了 to choke to death.
掐驚風 to pinch when in convulsions,—as is done with Chinese children.
把他掐住了 clamp it firmly.
牙齒掐入肉 to bite the lips until the blood comes.
掐花 to pluck a flower.
掐草帽 to twist straw braid for hats.
掐指算 to reckon on the fingers,—by bending them down. *See* No. 3078.
手掐訣 the twisted fingers' mystery,—twisting the fingers so that the middle one stands out, done in connection with oracular deliverances. *See* No. 12,621.
掐不齊 not fitted evenly.
促掐見識 a mischievous disposition,—of a practical joker.

khap1*
劄 1192
R. 洽
See 恰
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

To pierce; to cut.

Digitized by Google

khap₂ 4* **帢** 1193
R. 洽
See 恰 Entering Upper.

A scholar's cap, like a military cap without corners. Used about A.D. 300, to distinguish the literati of 魏 Wei.

khap₂ 4* **恰** 1194
R. 洽
C. *hêp, hap*
H. *kʻap*
F. *kʻak*
W. *kʻa*
N. *cʻiah*
P. *chʻia*
M. *chʻia*
Y. *chʻiak*
K. *kiöp*, v. *hîp*
J. *kō*
A. *kap*
Entering Upper.

Fitting; opportune; at the nick of time.

恰値 just then.
恰纔他去 he has just gone.
恰好 or 恰當 just the very thing; most fortunately; at the nick of time.
恰當語 apposite remarks.
剛恰巧 at the very moment required; most suitably; most fortunately.
可恰 suitably; opportunely.
恰遇 to opportunely meet.
野航恰受兩三人 the rude boat would just hold two or three persons.
恰似 or 恰如 precisely the same as.
恰恰鶯啼 "*chʻia chʻia*" cries the mango-bird.

khyap₂ 4* **跲** 1195
R. 葉合
C. *kapₒ*
F. *kʻik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *chʻia*
M. *chʻia*
K. *köp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *kiep, kap, kip*
Entering Upper.

To stumble; to fall back. To stammer.

跲後 to fall backwards.
言前定則不跲 make up your mind what you are going to say, and you will not hesitate.

khe₂ 3 **跬** 1196
R. 禡麻
A. *gia*
See 忾
K'ANGHI is inconsistent in his initial 苦 which is moreover misprinted 若
Sinking & Even Upper.

To walk; to step.

跬跬 to walk without advancing; to mark time, as in drilling.

khe₂ 2 **齒夸** 1197
R. 麻
See 忾
J. *ka, kʻe*
A. *ña*
Even Upper.

Pretty.

齒夸嫿 the affectation of a girl who thinks herself pretty.
裝嫿處 simulated; pretended.

khe 4 **愜** 1198
R. 禡麻
See 忾
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

To hide. Also read *chʻia*[1], and used with No. 1189.

愜忾 hiding from bashfulness or fear.

khe 4 **髂** 1199

The pelvis. The haunch bone.

khe 1 **欮** 1200
R. 麻
See 嫿
A. *kak*
Even Upper.

To emit vapour.

khih 1* **葥** 1201
R. 黠
See 劼
A. *kat*
Entering Upper.

A felicitous plant, known as the 菝葥.

khih₂ **葥** 1202

Same as No. 1201.

CH'IAI.

khai, khaiʻ 3 **楷** 1203
R. 蟹
C. *kʻái*
H. *kʻai*
F. *kʻai*
W. *kʻai*
N. *cʻie*
P. *chʻiai, chʻie, kʻai*
M. *kʻai*
Y. *kʻae*
Sz. *kʻai*
K. *kʻe*, v. *he*
J. *kai*
A. *giai, kʻai*
Rising Upper.

Name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows at the grave of Confucius. A model; a pattern. Also pronounced *kʻai*[3].

楷模 a pattern; an exemplar.
楷書 one of the six styles of writing, generally spoken of as the "clerkly style." It was introduced, by 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih A.D. 321-379, as a practical improvement upon the more cumbrous 隸書 in use during the early centuries of our era, and is the style seen in ordinary despatches and official documents. *See* 體 No. 11,025.
筆甚端楷 your handwriting is very neat and regular.
彊楷 very formal and precise.

kang₁ 1 **矼** 1204
R. 江
See 腔
Even Upper.

To lift up, To carry on a pole. Used for No. 5886.

kang₁ 1 **舡** 1205
R. 江
See 江
Even Upper.

See No. 5265.

kiang 1 **虹** 1206

kang₁ 1 **豇** 1207
R. 江
See 降
Even Lower.

A small kidney-bean, common in northern China. The beans are called 白豇荳 and 青豇荳, being of two kinds, white and green.

豇荳瓣子 a kidney-bean pod.

kang₁ 1 **江** 1208
R. 江
C. } *kong*
H. }
F. *koung, köng*
W. *koa*
N. *koñg, chiüoñg*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *chiang*
Sz. }
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang*
Even Upper.

A river. The river *par excellence*,—the Yang-tsze. Abbreviation of the names of the provinces 江南 Kiangnan or 江蘇 Kiangsu. *See Table IVa.*

九江孔殷 the Nine Chiang were brought to complete order,—by the engineering labours of the Great Yü; but the meaning of "Nine Chiang" is uncertain.
九江 Kiukiang,—in Kiangsi, one of the Ports opened by Treaty of 1858.
江之永矣不可方思 the length of the Chiang (Yang-tsze) cannot be navigated with a raft.
滔滔江漢 grandly flow the Chiang and the Han.
江淮 the Yang-tsze and the Huai river.
江漢關 the Hankow Customs.
江海關 or 江南海關 or 江海北關 the Shanghai Customs.

CHIANG.

A bridge of stepping-stones; a stone foot-bridge. Trustworthy.

徒矼 a foot-bridge.
跨石矼 to step across stepping-stones.
德厚信矼 of solid virtue and of unimpeachable sincerity. [矼 is here defined as 堅.]

Digitized by Google

江[1]
1208

江甯 Chiang-ning Fu,—Nanking.
江綢 silk piece-goods from Chiang-ning.
江紬 Chehkiang silk.
江北岸 north bank of the river,—a name for that part of Ningpo where foreigners mostly live.
長江 or 大江 or 揚子江 the Yang-tsze Kiang.
江豬 or 江豚 a porpoise found in the Yang-tsze.
大江不捨細流 the Great River does not reject small streams,— it avails itself of all, no matter how humble.
兩江 the two provinces of 江南 Kiangnan (made up of 安徽 Anhui and 江蘇 Kiangsu) and 江西 Kiangsi.
江右 the right bank of the River,—a name for Kiangsi.
江左 Kiangnan.
江山 rivers and hills,—the empire.
江山如畫 the view is like a picture,—for beauty.
各江貨物 goods from every province.
江海 rivers and seas; the waters of a country.
江河 rivers in general.
江心 the middle of a river.
江口 the mouth of a river.
江水 river water.
江魚 river fish.
過江 to cross a river; to cross the harbour (as at Swatow or Amoy).
過江兄弟 brothers in affliction.
江湖 rivers and lakes; to have seen them, *s.e.* travel.
江湖客 itinerant traders.
老江湖 an old traveller; a well-informed man; an old hand.
十年學不到一個江湖 in ten years you cannot learn to be a traveller,—so difficult is it.
江湖散人 a man without cares,—said of 陸龜蒙 Lu Kuei-mêng of the T'ang dynasty, who, on failing to gain a degree, spent his time in travelling about.
外江人 a person from other parts; a stranger.

江[1]
1208

江裏來,水裏去 by river come, by water go,—easily earned, easily spent; or, what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly.
江米 glutinous rice.
江瑤柱 the scallop.
江西刺 the China aster.
江星 a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water.
江山千古 four characters used for classification, the items to be classified being arranged according to the first stroke of the pen,—a dot, a vertical stroke, a dash from right to left, or a horizontal stroke, as in the above four characters.
江防府 a riverine sub-Prefect.

Rare
茳[1]
1209
R. 江
See 江
Even Upper.

A leguminous plant (*Cassia tora*).

茳芒英明 the small, black, bean-like seeds of the above, used in eye-diseases.

Soyer
漿[1]
1210
R. 陽
See 槳
Even Upper.

Any thick fluid. Broth. Congee. Starch. Pus.

汁漿 gravy.
酒漿 wine and soup,—a banquet.
求漿直酒 to ask for soup and get wine, *i.e.* more than one expected.
漿粉 starch in powder.
漿水 starch ready for use.
漿洗衣裳 to wash and starch clothes.
冲漿 to make starch.
神漿 or 天漿 or 瓊漿 poetical names for dew.
合漿 a mussel.

Read *chiang*[4]. Used with No. 1279.

漿糊 or 漿子 or 麵漿 paste of flour and water.
太漿 too thick; too sticky.
泥漿 or 地漿 muddy slush.

Soyer
牀
1211

Same as No. 1210.

Soyer
將[1]
1212
R. 陽漾
C. *tsöng*
H. *tsiang*
F. *chiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsiañg*
P.
M. *chiang*
Y.
Sz.
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *töng*
Even & Sinking. Both Upper.

To take in the hand, as 把 No. 8514, in colloquial. Future; will; about to. Optative. Imperative. To increase; to be great. To escort. To nourish. The side. To act; to do. To put in order. To advance. To be strong.

將仁待人 to treat men with charitableness.
將執照帶回 to bring back the passport.
將謠言傳布 to spread false reports.
將被拏之人立卽釋放 to at once release the men who had been seized.
將一手去接茶甌 with one hand he took from her the tea-cup.
相將而去 they went off together.
我將我享 I have brought my offerings.
湯孫之將 (sacrifices) presented by the descendant of T'ang.
總是一將人也 these men are all in collusion.
將纔去了 he has just gone.
將就 to make the best of anything; to put up with; to let pass.
總要幾分將就 you must put up with a certain amount.
將錯就錯 to make the best of an error,—without trying to rectify it.
將就木矣 to be drawing near the wood,—the coffin.
將然未然之時 the time when one is just going to and has not quite.
我將要去 I am about to go.
我將去之 I propose to go there.
天將雨 it is going to rain.
時幾將矣 the hour is at hand.
吾將仕矣 I will take office.
亦將有以利吾國乎 which will eventuate in profit to my country.
將來 in future.
將次 about to.
將將兒的 just; just as.....
將彀 just enough.
將死 about to die.
將晚 towards evening.

Digitized by Google

將[1] 1212

將入門 just as he was going in at the door.
不知老之將至 he did not know that old age was at hand.
逝將去女 we will leave you.
誰將西歸 who will go back to the west?
將受 about to receive.
將到 about to arrive.
將開船時刻 near the time of sailing.
吾將問之 I will ask him.
將近動身 will soon start.
將可以走 then he can go.
將能已乎 will perhaps be able to cure him.
將有爲也 it is about to be done; it shall be done.
將及一月 nearly a month.
將次就辦 it shall be done gradually, *i.e.* step by step, in order.
福履將之 may happiness and dignity come to you!
將其來食 would that he would come and eat!
將翺將翔 bestir yourself, and move about.
哀我人斯, 亦孔之將 his compassion for us people is very great.
百輛將之 a hundred chariots are escorting her.
不遑將父 I had not leisure to nourish my father.
無將大車 do not push forward a waggon,—do not worry yourself.
在渭之將 alongside the river Wei.
仲山甫將之 Chung Shan-fu carried it into execution,—of a command.
何人不將 what man is not moving?
或肆或將 some arrange, some adjust.
日就月將 daily going towards, monthly advancing,—of progress.
鮮我方將 they think few like me in vigour.
將養 to rear; to keep alive.
將軍 Manchu General-in-Chief, commonly known as Tartar General. The commander of a garrison of Bannermen, stationed at some important centre to act as a check upon

將[1] 1212

the action of the civil authorities. The Tartar General in the provinces ranks with but before the Governor-General. His literary designation is 大元戎 great military chief. Also, a title of the Imperial nobility of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th degrees.
將軍不怕出身低 any one may become a general, however low-born,—it is a question of merit.
將軍不下馬 the general does not dismount,—the soldiers may flee if they like, every man for himself.
將軍 check!—at chess. *Lit.* capture the army.
將軍 a name for the 蟋蟀 cricket.
蘿蔔將軍 a giant turnip.
書中將軍 the biggest book of all.
將軍帳 a large tent or awning.

tsyoin

Read *chiang*[4]. To lead on men in fight. A leader. The "king" on one side in Chinese chess; on the other side he is 帥 No. 9909.

韓信將兵 like Han Hsin leading on his troops,.....多多益善 the more the better.
將指 the thumb.
天兵天將 soldiers and officers from the other world,—supernatural troops.
兵將 a military leader.
兵多將廣 plenty of soldiers and officers.
副將 a colonel. Literary designation 副戎; common name 協台.
將相 generals and ministers of State. *See* 强 No. 1292.
將相本無種, 男兒當自强 generals and ministers of State are not sown (to grow up like plants), but men must exert themselves (to become such).
國亂思良將 when the country is in rebellion look out for a good general. *See* Nos. 886, 981.
有必勝之將, 無必勝之民 there are must-conquer generals but no must-conquer men, *i.e.* victory depends entirely upon the general and not upon the rank and file.

將[4] 1212

强將手下無弱兵 under a good general there are no bad soldiers,—good officers make good men.
陛下不善將*chiang*[1]兵而善將*chiang*[1]將*chiang*[4] your Majesty is not skilled in leading troops, but skilled in leading leaders.
將令 general orders.
急的老將轉磚 at one's wits' end, like the "king" going round the mill,—the king at Chinese chess being confined to an area of nine squares, round which he travels when hard pressed.
猛將如雲 fierce generals like clouds,—in any quantity.
將官 military officers.
將畧 military strategy.
將弁 military officers, superior and inferior.
將材 military talents.
將帥 a generalissimo.
將領 officers; commanders.

Read *ch'iang*[1]. To beg; to ask.

將子無怒 I pray you be not angry.
佩玉將將 the gems of her châtelaine tinkle.
應門將將 grand was the court gate.

tsyoin

叔 1213

Same as No. 1212.

tsyoin[3]

獎 1214

To exhort; to encourage. To praise.

獎勸 or 獎勵 to encourage.
獎賞 to commend and reward; to encourage by rewards.
獎譽 or 誇獎 to praise.
何用過獎 why such extravagant praise?
獎恤三軍 to encourage the army by gifts.
請獎 to request that praise may be bestowed, — as upon a deserving official.
獎札 a testimonial.
獎拔 to advance a person.
獎勤 to encourage industry.
獎叙 to confer honours upon.

R. 養
See 將 Rising Upper.

Digitized by Google

tsyang¹ 搶 1215 R. 陽 漾 See 將 Even and Sinking Upper.

To lead. To pierce with a spear.

用手搶他 lead him by the hand.

tsyang³ 槳 1216 R. 養 See 將 Rising Upper.

An oar. A kind of centre-board.

打槳 or 搖槳 or 掉槳 to row; to scull.

艇子盪雙槳 the boat was rowed by two oars.

急水下槳 in rough water let down the centre-board.

tsyang' 鏘 1217

Same as No. 1216.

tsyang³ 蔣 1218 R. 養 See 將 Rising Upper.

A species of aquatic grass (*Hydropyrum latifolium*), cultivated for its sweet stalks. The leaves are given to cattle and the grain boiled. An old name for 光州 Kuang Chou in the south-east of Honan.

蔣茅 stubble.

蔣澤 Jansujung,—a town in Thibet.

tsyang¹ 螿 1219 R. 陽 See 將 Even Upper.

A small locust or cicada, called 蟋螿.

tsyang⁴ 醬 1220 R. 漾 See 將 Sinking Upper.

A soy made by mixing salt with bean-flour. Sauce. Picked food.

醬油 bean-sauce; soy.
醬菜 pickled vegetables.
醬薑 pickled ginger.
醬豆腐 pickled bean-curd.
豆醬 bean sauce.
醬有清濃之分 soy is of two kinds, the clear and the thick.
乾醬 dry relishes.
茹醬 to eat relishes.
醬坊 or 醬園 an oilman's shop.
攙醬 to mix relishes.
醬色 soy colour,—a dark reddish drab.
打醋的錢不買醬油 he won't use money for vinegar to buy soy,—and *rice versâ*; as if it mattered which money bought which.

kyang¹ 畺 1221

Same as No. 1230.

kyang¹ 僵 1222 R. 陽 H. *gk'iong* See 薑 Even Upper.

To lie down; prostrate. Stiff in death. Used with No. 1224.

僵仆 to fall prostrate.
僵臥 to lie down at full length.
手凍僵了 hands stiff with cold.
僵人 a stiff man,—a corpse.
身雖僵定，尚可救活 although the body is already stark, a recovery may still be effected.
宜僵 the equivalent of 該死: you deserve death.
倔僵 to oppose; to be wilful.
硬白僵 obstinate; immovable.

kyang¹ 橿 1223 R. 陽 See 薑 Even Upper.

The handle of a hoe. A name for the 萬年木 everlasting wood, used for certain parts of carts.

橿橿 vigorous; brawny.

kyang¹ 殭 1224 R. 陽 See 僵 Even Upper.

Stiff; dead. Numbed.

殭尸 a rigid corpse.
殭性 stiff disposition,—without feeling; hard.
直殭殭 stiffened out,—as when dead, or in a convulsion.
殭臉子 a stiff face,—that shows no emotion.
殭蠶 stiffened silkworms,—as they are just before spinning the cocoons.

kyang¹ 礓 1225 R. 陽 See 薑 Even Upper.

Gravel; small stones.

礓點淺波 pebbles dot the shallow brook.

kyang¹ 繮 1226 R. 陽 See 薑 Even Upper.

A bridle; reins.

馬繮 a bridle.
繮繩 or 繮皮 the reins.
收繮 to draw bridle; to pull up.
放繮 or 鬆繮 to slacken rein; to give a horse his head.
野馬無繮 a wild horse without a bridle,—a wild harum-scarum fellow.
賞用黃繮 bestowed on him the privilege of using a yellow bridle,—a mark of distinction granted by the Emperor to princes of the blood. Others are granted the 紫 purple bridle.
溜繮傷孩 a child injured by a runaway horse.

kyang¹ 韁 1227

Same as No. 1226.

kyang¹ 薑 1228 R. 陽 C. *köng* H. F. *kiong* W. *ciae* N. *ciang* P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang* K. *kang* J. *kiō, kō* A. *köng* Even Upper.

Ginger; the rhizomes of *Alpinia Galanga*, Willd. The name is also applied to other plants of a similar kind. Regularly eaten by Confucius; *see* No. 579.

乾薑 or 白薑 the ordinary ginger of commerce.
生薑 green ginger.
糖薑 preserved ginger.
薑黃 turmeric.
薑汁 ginger syrup.
薑水 ginger tea.
薑芽 or 子薑 or 紫薑 ginger shoots.
請飲薑酒 to invite to drink ginger wine, *i.e.* to a festivity upon the birth of a child, ginger tea being always administered to a woman after childbirth.
開薑 to have a child.
良薑 or 高良薑 ginger from 高良府 which is the old name of 高州府 Kao-chou Fu in Kuangtung. Commonly known as "galangal" (*Alpinia Galanga*, Willd.). Also, a name for *Polygonatum sibiricum*, Red.
黃薑 a species of *Dioscorea*.
薑通神明 ginger clears the intellect.
煨薑 to toast ginger by putting it on the fire in wet paper.
黃薑粉 curry-powder.
薑半夏 ginger prepared in summer.

kyang¹ 蠁 1229 R. 陽 See 薑 Even Upper.

Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called 蠁白. They are used medicinally.

Digitized by Google

Khyoin
疆[1]
1230
R. 陽
H. *k'iong*
See 薑
Even Upper.

A boundary; a frontier.

疆界 or **疆宇** or **疆域** or **疆土** a boundary; the frontier. [The latter is used in a general sense for newly-conquered territory.]
新疆 the new frontier,—Turkestan, conquered by K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung.
無疆 illimitable; boundless.
出疆 to go into another province.
封疆大臣 the high officers in charge of the frontier.
疆場 a field of battle.
無疆之福 boundless happiness.

Khyoin
彊
1231

Same as No. 1292.

Khyoin
疆
1232

Same as No. 1228.

Kyoin
姜[1]
1233
R. 陽
See 薑
A. *k'öng*
Even Upper.

The name of the Emperor 神農 Shên Nung, inventor of agriculture (B.C. 2838), adopted from **姜水** the place where he was born. [To be distinguished from 羌 No. 1264.]

姜太公 or **姜子牙** a sage of the time of **文王** Wên Wang, otherwise known as **尙父** Shang Fu, and **姜呂尙**. *See* 祿 No. 7379.
姜太公釣魚，願者上鉤 like Chiang T'ai-kung angling, only those who like get on the hook. His hook had no barb, yet many fishes, recognising his worth, allowed themselves to be caught. Used in the sense of "volunteers."
姜太公在此，諸神迴避 Chiang T'ai-kung is here: all gods keep back,—a protective phrase written over Chinese doors and windows.
不姜 a river supposed to be one of the head-waters of the Yang-tsze.
姜家大被 the great quilt of the Chiang family,—under which three brothers and their wives all slept together, because the former could not bear to be parted.

Kyoin
薑
1234

Same as No. 1228.

Kyoin'
強
1235

See No. 1292.

Kyoin'
糡
1236

Same as No. 1255.

Kyoin'
繮
1237

Same as No. 1240.

Kyoin'
膙[3]
1238
R. 養
N. v. *ciañ*
P. v. *'chiang*
See 襁
Rising Irregular.

Skin that has become hard on the foot.

修去膙子 to remove callosities from the foot.

Kyoin'
彊[3]
1239
R. 陽養
C. *'k'öng*
F. *'kiong*
N. *'djiang*
P. M. Y. Sz. *'ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō, gō*
A. *köng, kök*
Even and Rising Irregular.

Small roots.

樹彊 the surface roots of trees.
竹彊 bamboo canes.
無根彊之人 an untrustworthy man.
彊朮 a white lily, a species of *Hemerocallis*.

Kyoin'
襁[3]
1240
R. 養
C. *'k'öng*
H. F. *'kiong*
W. *'c'iae*
N. *c'iañg*
P. *ch'iang, chiang, 'chiang*
M. Y. *'ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *köng*[2]
Rising Irregular.

The cloth in which children are carried on the back.

襁褓 the cloth above-mentioned; also used figuratively, like swaddling-clothes, for "infancy."
襁負 to carry a child strapped on the back.
始免襁褓 he is just out of swaddling-clothes, — leading-strings.

Kyoin'
鏹[3]
1241
R. 養
C. *'k'öng*
See 襁
Rising Upper.

Money; *cash*. A string of a thousand *cash*.

冥鏹 paper money burnt for the use of the dead.
白鏹 silver bullion.
藏鏹巨萬 he has amassed an immense fortune.

Keu
構
1242

See No. 6154.

Koin'
耩[3]
1243
R. 講
See 講
Rising Upper.

To plough.

雨下透了該耩地 when the rain has soaked into the ground, it is time to plough.

Koin'
講[3]
1244
R. 講
C. *kong*
H. *kong*
F. *koung*
W. *koa*
N. *cüong, köng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang*
Rising Upper.

To take; to discuss. To explain. To preach. To investigate; to analyse.

講說 or **講話** or **講論** to talk; to discuss.
你會講官話麼 can you talk Mandarin?
我講不來 I cannot talk it. *See below.*
不再講 we will say no more about it.
這且不講 we will not speak of this.
講事 to discuss matters.
講妥了 it is settled.
講和 to propose peace; to discuss terms of peace.
兼講和好 also to discuss terms of peace.
講東講西 to talk east and west,—to talk in an irrelevant way; to take exception to everything.
講章兒 a great talker; a chatterbox.
講心事 to speak of what is nearest to one's heart.
講理 to argue a question upon its merits; to listen to reason.
講談 to chat; to converse.
講嘴 or **講口** to argue.
講古 to discuss antiquity.
講解 to explain,—as a commentary.
講書 to expound the classics; to explain books in general; to preach.
講明 to explain clearly. *See* No. 4523.
講不去 unable to explain away.
我講不來 I cannot explain it,—of any isolated phrase.
你講下去 explain what follows.
我講不下去 I cannot explain what follows.
平講 to deal with words individually in interpreting the sense of a phrase, as **妻子** wife and child.

Digitized by Google

講[3] 1244

串講 to interpret words collectively, with regard to their influence upon each other, etc., as 妻子 a wife.
講情 to explain sentiments,—to intercede; to make an appeal.
講求 to investigate; to search out; to endeavour.
講究 to analyse; to refine; to reject the coarse and take the fine; to be fastidious or particular about. Used of the "result" of such fastidiousness or care.
講究頭兒 something to talk or boast of.
不大講究 not very particular about, as the individual; not very refined, as the result.
他所喫的菜講究得狠 he is very particular about his food.
文理講究 very refined in style,—of writing.
講面子 superficial.
講不起, 我得 *tei*[3] 去 there is no help for it, I must go.
講得出口 fit or able to be expressed in words, *s.e.* reasonable.
講不出去的 that which cannot be spoken of,—as being devoid of reason, etc.
講港 conversation.
講學 to expound; to lecture.
講轎子 to order the wedding-chair.

Kwŏ

港[3] 1245

R. 講
F. *köng*
See 講
K. *kang*, v. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *kang*
Rising Upper.

A lagoon; a port; a harbour.

香港 the fragrant lagoon,—Hongkong.
港口 a harbour; an anchorage.
港內 in port.
收港 to take shelter in port; to remain in harbour.
船港 an anchorage.
各港貨 goods from all parts.
港脚 the mouth of a river.
港脚船 an old name at Canton for ships from India.
說得入港 he talks very reasonably.
荻港漁燈 the reedy creeks where the fishermen's lamps,—sparkle as they fish.

syoŏ

匠[4] 1246

R. 濛
C. *tsöng*[2]
H. *siong*
F. *ch'iong*[2]
W. *ziae*
N. *dziaŋ ziaŋ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *töng*[2]
Sinking Lower.

A workman; an artisan.

匠人 an artisan.
匠頭 a foreman of artisans; a master workman.
瓦匠 or 泥水匠 a bricklayer.
木匠 a carpenter.
銀匠 a silversmith.
小爐匠 a tinker.
匠作主家謀 a workman follows the master's design.
頗費匠心 difficult work,—as of composition.
匠石運斤成風 the stone-mason plied his adze with great dexterity.
匠藝畫 pictures painted for the trade.
匠役 workmen employed by the Government.

Kwŏ

夅 1247

Same as No. 1255.

Kwŏ

倖[4] 1248

R. 江
See 降
A. *giang*[2]
Even Lower.

Unsubmissive.

傭倖 contumacious,—as rebels not yet reduced to submission.

Kwŏ

悻[4] 1249

R. 絳
See 降
Sinking Upper.

To hate.

決悻 perverse: unaccommodating.
傲悻 wilful; disobedient.

Kwŏ

滰[4] 1250

R. 絳
See 降
Sinking Upper.

An inundation; a flood. Name of a tributary of the old Yellow River.

滰水警余 the inundation frightened me.
滰洞之世 a dissolute age.

Kwŏ

絳[4] 1251

R. 絳
See 降
Sinking Upper.

A deep red colour.

絳工 a dyer.
絳色 or 絳紫 a deep crimson or purple colour.
設絳帳以受徒 to hang up a red curtain in order to take pupils,—as was done by 馬融 Ma Yung of the Han dynasty, A.D. 79–166.
絳州 a Department in the south-west of Shansi.

Kwŏ

虹[4] 1252

R. vulgar.
See 虹降
Sinking Upper.

A rainbow. Used in the north for 虹 No. 1206.

Kwŏ

蹿 1253

Same as No. 1207.

Kwŏ

糨[4] 1254

R. 濛
P. *chiang*[2]
See 降
J. *kō, kiō*
Sinking Upper.

Starch. Paste.

糨子 or 糨糊 or 漿糨 starch; water thickened with rice.
麵糨 paste.
打糨子 to starch.
稀的糨 starch it lightly.
糨稠麻子 a face thickly marked with small-pox.

Kwŏ

降[1] 1255

R. 絳江
C. *kong, hong*
H. *kong* (always)
F. *kaung, houng*
W. *koa, oa*
N. *cüöng, köng öng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang, chiang*
K. *kang, hang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang, koung*
Sinking & Even Upper & Lower.

To descend; to come down from heaven; to fall. To be degraded. To send down.

降生 or 降世 to be born into the world. Used for the incarnation of Christ.
耶穌降生一千八十九年 A.D. 1889.
你是神仙降生 you are an immortal born on earth.
因皇女降生 in consequence of the birth of a princess.
降不世之才 to send down talent of no mortal cast,—as when some prophet is sent into the world.
拏了三百銀子, 喜從天降 took the three hundred ounces of silver, rejoicing over it as a godsend.
降落 to descend; to alight.
降旨 to issue an Edict,—of the Emperor only.
降階相迎 to go down the steps to meet.
降臨 to condescend to visit.
幾時光降 when will your brightness descend upon me?—when will you come to visit me?
何勞下降 what trouble I have put you to in this visit to me!
流星降下來了 a meteor has fallen.
降革 to deprive of rank.

Digitized by Google

降[4] 1255

明升暗降 apparently promoted, but in reality degraded,—as when transferred to a higher post which is a mere sinecure.
降調 to degrade and transfer to another post.
降級留任 to lose rank but to be kept in office,—a mild punishment inflicted with a view to give the erring official another chance.
降下來 to send down,—from the point of view of those to whom sent.
降下去 to send down,—from the point of view of the sender.
降福 to send down happiness; to bless.
降之以災 to send down calamity upon them.
誕降奇才 a heaven-sent genius.
降香 or 宿降 laka-wood, burnt at temple worship.
打降 to fight.

Read *hsiang*[2]. To submit; to return to allegiance. To reduce to submission.

降順 submissive.
降服 to submit; to yield.
降敵 to go over to the enemy.
歸降 to return to allegiance,—as rebels, or deserters.
投降 is either to go over to the enemy or to come over from the enemy, as a deserter.
降兵 troops that have returned to their allegiance.
降龍伏虎 to vanquish the dragon and reduce the tiger,—said of 藥王 the Chinese Æsculapius.
降魔 to vanquish demons.
降魔杵 a club for quelling demons,—as seen in the hand of 尉陀 Wei T'o, the guardian painted on temple doors.
降婁 a star in Aries, on the meridian in the fifth moon, and a harbinger of fine weather.

tshoin
嗆[4] 1256
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng, ts'öng*
W. *ts'iae, ch'iae*
N. *ts'iañg*
P. *ch'iang*
M. *ch'iang, ch'iang*
Y. *ch'iang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'öng, t'öng*
Even Upper Irregular.

tshoin
戧[4] 1257
R. vulgar.
P.
M. *ch'iang*
Sz.
A. *sang (shang)*
Sinking Upper.

tshyon
搶[3] 1258
R. 羹
See 槍
A. *t'öng, saing*
Rising Upper.

CH'IANG.

To peck. To cough. To be frightened.

嗆着嗓子 coughing violently from irritation in the throat.
喉嗆 an irritation in the throat.
喝嗆了 cleared his throat.
嗆的出不來氣 he has something in his throat and can't breathe.
塵土嗆人 dust enough to choke one.

To paint on lacquer-ware.

戧金 to paint in gold on lacquer.
戧花文具 lacquer-ware with flowers painted on it.

To take by force; to rob. To ravish. To struggle for.

搶刼 or 搶掠 or 搶奪 to rob; to plunder; to seize upon.
搶出 or 搶去 to carry off by violence.
强搶女僧 to carry off a nun.
搶過來 to take from one; to snatch.
搶親 to carry off and marry a woman by force.
搶風 to seize upon the wind,—to get to windward of another vessel.
搶攘 in confusion.
搶先 to struggle for precedence.
搶着買 to struggle to buy,—to buy at auction.

Read *ch'iang*[1]. To rush against; to oppose; to rub the wrong way; to ruffle.

鷄已飛搶至地 the fowl had already flown to the ground.
呼搶 which is elliptical for 呼天搶地 to call on heaven and strike earth,—in one's grief.
以頭搶地 to beat the head on the ground.
搶風 an adverse wind.
搶起來 to brush the wrong way.

Read *ts'ang*[1]. To cut up into pieces.

tshyon
槍[1] 1259
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
H. *ts'iong*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ts'iañg*
P.
M. *ch'iang*
Y.
Sz.
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'öng*
Even Upper.

tshyon
蹌[1] 1260
R. 陽
C.
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung, ch'oung*
N. *ts'iañg*
P. *ch'iang, ch'iang*
M.
Y. *ts'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'öng, töng*
Even Upper.

tshoin
瑲 1261
tshyon
謒[1] 1262
R. 陽
See 槍
Even Upper.

tshyon
鎗[1] 1263
R. vulgar.
See 槍鏘鏘錚
A. *hsaing*
Even Upper.

A spear. *See* No. 1263.

槍頭 the head of a spear.
槍尖 the point of a spear.
槍桿 a spear-handle.
槍鑽 the butt-end of a spear.
長槍 a long spear.
槍法 spear drill; the art of soldiering.
回馬槍 to give a back thrust,—a Parthian thrust.
槍手 or 槍替 a substitute who enters the examination for 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* on behalf of another.
槍斃 to shoot dead.

To walk rapidly.

蹌蹌濟濟 bustling about.
見四子蹲蹲蹌蹌 seeing the four boys scampering about.
奔走趨蹌 rushing about in all directions.
鳥獸蹌蹌 the gobbling sound of birds and beasts feeding.

Same as No. 1260.

To contradict. To scold.

謒白一頓 gave him a scolding.
謒着來的 irritating; provoking, bullying.
謒謒 to irritate; to provoke.

A gun; a pistol. An opium-pipe. [Vulgar form of No. 1259.]

鳥鎗 or 洋鎗 a fowling-piece.
鎗藥 gunpowder.
鎗子 or 鎗碼 cartridges; shot; bullets.
鎗機子 the lock of a gun.
鎗探子 a ramrod.
刀鎗 a musket fitted with a bayonet.
手鎗 a pistol; a revolver.
鎗架子 a gun-rack.
鎗礮 small arms and artillery.
風鎗 an air-gun.
食鎗糧 to be a soldier.
服藥丟鎗 take medicine and throw away the opium-pipe.
成年的抱着桿鎗不起來 he has always got his gun in his hand,—of an inveterate opium smoker.

Digitized by Google

Ryoin
羌[1]
1264
R. 陽
C. *kông*
H. F. *kiong*
W. *c'iae*
N. *c'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'ông*
Even Upper.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, shepherd nomads of the 偏胡 Ouigour race, living from early times west of Ssŭch'uan and Kansuh. Obstinate. Strong. Educated. Elegant. To return.

戎羌 or 羌胡 or 羌人 tribes on the west of China.

自彼氐羌莫敢不來享 even from the Ch'iang of Ti, they dared not but come with their offerings.

羌內恕己以量人兮 they judge of others by themselves.

羌活 *Peucedanum decursivum*, Max.,—the variety with red flowers; *see* No. 12,073.

Read *chiang*[1]. In want.

羌量 famished and helpless,—as fledglings.

Ryoin
羌
1265

Same as No. 1264. [To be distinguished from 姜 No. 1233.]

Ryoin
哐[1]
1266
R. 漾
See 羌
Sinking Upper.

The crying of children.

Ryoin
蜣[1]
1267
R. 陽
C. *kông*
H. F. *kiong*
W. *c'iae*
N. *c'iañg*, v. *ts'oñg*
P. M. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'ông*
Even Upper.

The dung-beetle.

蜣蜣 a small beetle, also known as the 推丸 pill-roller.

蜣螂之志在于轉丸 the energy of the dung-beetle is put into rolling its ball of dung,—every man to his trade.

Khyoin
腔[1]
1270
R. 江
See 腔
Even Upper.

Phlegm in the throat. The sound of coughing.

Khyoin
羫[1]
1271
R. 江送
See 腔空
A. *k'oung*
Even & Sinking Upper.

A small-sized 舰; *see* No. 2596.

Khyoin
腔[1]
1272
R. 江
C. *hong*
H. F. *k'iong*
W. *c'iae*
N. *k'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *hsang, k'oung*
Even Upper.

A disease of the throat. Vacuous; empty.

The ribs or skeleton of a sheep. A sheep's tendons.

Read *k'ung*[4]. Dried mutton.

The breast. A tune. Accent of voice; brogue.

滿腔怨氣 her breast was full of resentment,—for wrongs inflicted.

帶腔 with a tune to it.

腔調 a tune; a tone of voice or accent in speaking.

按腔合拍的 you must make time and tune go together,—cut your coat according to your cloth.

你改過腔來 you have altered your tune,—changed your views or behaviour.

然後翻腔轉謂 then he changed his tune and said that.....

高腔 high notes.

土腔太重 too much brogue; his local accent is too strong.

腔口好 his voice is well modulated.

京腔 a Peking accent.

裝腔 to assume an appearance; to put on airs.

裝面腔 to assume a facial expression,—of anger, kindness, fear, etc. *See* No. 6605.

不必作腔 you needn't make such a fuss.

拿腔作勢 to bluff; to put on side.

腔子大 pretentious; bumptious.

人腔子 a vain, conceited fellow.

摔腔兒 you are fooling me.

起腔 to rise in one's demands; to strike for higher pay.

昆腔戲 play-actors from Soochow.

Khyoin
腔
1273

Same as No. 1272.

Khyoin
腔[1]
1274
R. 江
See 腔
Even Upper.

The end bone of the spine.

髂髋 the *os coccygis* or end bone of the spine.

Shoin
爿[2]
1275
R. 陽
See 戕
Even Lower.

Radical No. 90. Used for No. 8595 as a numerative of shops, firms, etc. [To be distinguished from 片 No. 9213.]

一爿酒店 a grog-shop. [爿 is here vulgarly read *pan*[1] and stands for 班.]

Shoin
戕[1]
1276
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *chiong*
W. *ziae*
N. *dziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *tông*
Even Lower.

A spear; a lance. To wound; to kill.

戕傷 to wound.

戕暴 cruel; ruthless.

戕官 to slay officials.

戕賊 to rob with violence.

自戕 to commit suicide.

戕害生民 to destroy the people.

戕物者必償其死 he who destroys a living creature shall pay the penalty with his own life,—in a future state.

予不戕，禮則然矣 I am not putting you to death wantonly, but in accordance with the rite.

Shoin
牂[1]
1277
R. 陽
C. *tsöng*
F. *sch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
K. *chang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'ông*
Even Irregular.

A heavy axe; a pole-axe. To hack; to wound.

取彼斧斨 they took their bills and axes.

自相斨賊 to injure oneself, or one's party.

Ryoin
蔣[4]
1278
R. 養漾
See 槍將
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To split bamboos. A mat.

羅蔣 the cross-sticks which strengthen the bottom of a basket.

Ryoin
槳[4]
1279
R. vulgar.
C. *tsöng*
H. *tsiong*
P. *chiang*
See 將糟
Even Upper.

Paste. *See* Nos. 1210, 1254.

打槳子 or 冲槳子 to make paste.

槳糊刷 a paste-brush.

Digitized by Google

tsyoń
鏘 1280

Same as No. 1279.

tsyoń'
蹡[4] 1281
R. 陽
See 鏘
A. *töng*
Even Upper.

To walk quickly. Used with No. 1260.

趨蹡不皇 go quickly but without haste,—*festina lente*.
蹡蹡 hurrying.
蹡蹡踉踉 hobbling away in a hurry.

tsyoń
鏘[1] 1282
R. 陽
See 槍
K. *chang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *töng, t'öng*
Even Upper.

The ringing of bells; the jingling of stones or pieces of metal; the clank of chains.

和鳴鏘鏘 sounding in tinkling harmony.
音節鏗鏘 singing in perfect time.

tsaiń
錚 1283

See No. 714.

syoń
墻 1284

Same as No. 1289.

syoń
嬙[2] 1285
R. 陽
See 牆
Even Lower.

Female court officials.

嬪嬙 ladies of the bed-chamber under the Han dynasty.
王嬙 a concubine of 元帝 Yüan Ti of the Han dynasty. Not to be confounded with 毛嬙; *see* No. 7679.

檣[2] 1286
R. 陽
See 牆
Even Lower.

A boom; a gaff.

桅檣 or 女檣 a boom or a gaff.
帆檣 sails and spars.

syoń
艢 1287

Same as No. 1286.

syoń
廧 1288

Same as No. 1289.

syoń
牆[2] 1289
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
H. *ts'iong*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ziae*
N. *ziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, zō*
A. *töng*
Even Lower.

A wall.

泥牆 a mud wall.
砌牆 or 葺牆 to build a wall.
盪牆 or 抹牆 to plaster a wall.
牆倒衆人推 every one gives a shove to a falling wall.
照牆 a screen wall.
峻宇雕牆 lofty roofs and carved walls, — figuratively used for wealth, etc.
無踰我牆 do not come leaping over my wall.
徹我牆屋 he has removed our walls and roofs.
山牆 or 金字牆 the end wall of a house.
牆垣 walls high and low.
牆宇 buildings.
牆內之變 domestic troubles.
牆頭兒 the top of a wall.
牆壁不隔 walls cannot keep them out,—they can penetrate walls, as perfect Taoists are supposed to be able to do.
牆垛子 a buttress.
城牆 the city walls.
兄弟閱于牆 brothers may quarrel at home,—but they will not outside.
在蕭牆之內 within the precincts of home.
禍起蕭牆 the trouble began at home.
幽于園牆之中 hid in a private house.
不學牆面 without study you are as though face to a wall,—unable to see anything.

syoń
薔[2] 1290
R. 陽職
See 牆音
Even and Entering Lower & Upper.

A red rose.

薔薇花 the cinnamon rose.
薔薇水 attar of roses.
薔薇露 rose-water.

Read *shih*[4]*. A species of water polygonum.

syoń
蘠 1291

Same as No. 1290.

Ahyoń
強[2] 1292
R. 陽養
C. *k'öng, k'öng, köng*[2]
H. *k'iong, kiong*
F. *kiong*
W. *djiae*
N. *djiañg, k'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, gō*
A. *köng*
Even and Rising Lower Irregular.

Strong; violent; overbearing; relying on brute force. A remainder; a surplus.

強弱 the strong and the weak.
強壯 strong and healthy.
爭強弱 to see which is the best man.
他比我強 he is stronger than I am,—in a trial of skill, etc.
強人 a violent man; a clever man.
強人自有強人收 a strong man will be beaten by a strong man,—he will meet his match.
強暴 or 強橫 violent; overbearing.
強些 a little better.
強爭 to strive for mastery.
強借 or 強乞 to violently insist upon, or ask for; to beg with threats. [These may also be read *ch'iang*[3].]
強戰 to fight fiercely; good at fighting.
舌強 sharp-tongued.
強打精神 to rouse one's energies.
強要 to insist upon.
強討 to demand from any one.
強寇 or 強盜 robbers; highwaymen; robbery with violence.
強搶 to rob with violence.
自強 to exert oneself; to persevere; stable; firm; resolute. *See* 將 (read *chiang*[4]) No. 1212.
男兒當自強 a young man should exert himself.
恃強 to rely on one's superior force; to trust to violence.
剛強 wilful; obstinate.
心強命不強 his will is strong, but his destiny is not strong,—fate is against him.
雖柔必強 though weak, he will surely become strong.
少飲強如醉 better drink little than get drunk.
不以爲強 not to consider advisable, or better than something else proposed.
算是強了 that will do; that is better.

Digitized by Google

強[2] 1292

強半 the larger half.
強水 acids.
硝強水 nitric acid.
強水房 a laboratory.
五軍兵強 the whole army in good fighting condition. [兵 refers both to men and weapons.] *See* No. 3276.
比沒有東西強 better than nothing at all.
強似 to surpass.
強盛 powerful,—of States.
強臣 powerful ministers.
強幹 competent; able.
不畏強禦 he does not fear the strong or the oppressive.
強哉矯 how firm in his energy.
賞賜百千強 he gave him more than a hundred thousand.
二兩六錢強 over *Tls.* 2.60.

kyoi'

Read *ch'iang*[3]. To compel. To force. To strengthen. To make an effort.

勉強 to force oneself to do anything, contrary to inclination, or which is beyond one's power to accomplish.
那是勉強說 or 那是強辯 that is special pleading.
我勉強說一個解法 I will venture upon an explanation of the passage,—which, if forced, is better than none.
強說 to force a person to speak; to extort a statement or confession.
和人強嘴 to bandy words with anyone.
強顏爲笑 forced a smile.
強預人家事 to meddle in other people's affairs.
強姦 to violate; to rape. [Commonly read *ch'iang*[1].]
將以強合 tried to rape her.
強輸官稅 to force to pay Government duties.
強制 to force a rule upon.
強求 to urgently demand; to covet.
強求不得 not to be forced out; not to be insisted upon; not to be coveted.
富貴莫強求 do not strive too much to obtain riches and honours.

強[3] 1292

強而後可 the only way is to force him.
強留 to detain by force.
屈強 perverse; contrary.
強忍 to force oneself to bear.
強性 a violent disposition.
強派 to insist on sending; to force one to go.
強行 to force oneself to do anything.
木強 stiff as a stick; mulish; not to be made to do anything.
強壓着頭 to leave one no option but to....
強拗着 obstinately.
強逼 to coerce.
強他不過 you cannot force him to.....
強要 to insist on,—what is not one's rightful due.
強讓 to press on,—as food, etc.
強情 to pretend to a feeling; to insist on a thing being what it really is not.
強佔 to seize forcibly; to usurp.
強入 to force something on, or in, or into.
雖強記猶不清 though I try hard to recollect, I am not clear about it.
道與一,神之强名也 *Tao* and *One* are forced names for spirit.

Rhyoi2

彊 1293

Same as No. 1292.

Rhyoi2 4

勥 1294

R. 養
See 襁 Rising.

To exert one's strength. To pursue. To resist.

Rhyoi2 4

弶 1295

R. 漾
See 強 Sinking Lower.

A trap to catch animals, or a net for birds.

kin1

鯨 1296

See No. 2202.

kau1

交 1297

R. 肴
C. | kán
H. |
F. *kau*, v. *ka*
W. *koa*
N. *ciwa*, *kwa*, v. *goa*
P. | *chiau*
M. |
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *giau*
Even Upper.

CHIAO.

To interlock; to unite; to blend; to join. To hand over. Both together; all.

交脚 to cross the legs.
交鋒 or 交兵 to cross blades,—to fight.
交合 to blend; to be united; sexual intercourse.
交手 to cross hands,—to fight; to strive. *See below.*
你同他交過手沒有 have you had a try with him?—to see who is the best man at anything.
交和 the intercourse of friends.
交鎖 to lock together.
交雜 to mix; to blend; thick; close.
交盃盞 the nuptial cup,—two cups joined by a piece of red thread.
喝交杯 to drink the nuptial cup,—as man and wife do together, on the wedding-day.
交盞 *See* No. 8781.
交界 or 交疆 adjoining territories; conterminous.
交錯 crosswise and diagonally; interlocking,—as adjoining countries with a crooked frontier.
獻酬交錯 they present the cup and drink in turn.
交齒 dove-tailed; interlocking.
交涉 mutually involving,—the intercourse between two countries.
交易 mutual exchange; barter; trade; commerce.
交碍 to interfere one with the other; to affect prejudicially.
四五月之交 the point of junction between the fourth and fifth months,—the last day of one and the first of the other.
夏秋之交 between summer and autumn.
交夏後 just after the beginning of summer.
交白露後 just after the "White Dew." *See* 節 No. 1477.
交亥時 about 9 o'clock p.m.
交申時 about 3 o'clock p.m.

Digitized by Google

交[1] 1297

十月之交 at the conjunction in the tenth month,—of the sun and moon.
交情 friendship; intercourse.
交好 to be on terms of friendship.
交友 or 交結朋友 to make friends.
交長了 became more intimate.
結交 to establish a friendship.
結交須勝己 we should choose our friends among those who are superior to ourselves.
絕交 to break off a friendship.
君子絕交,不出惡言 the superior man breaks off an acquaintanceship without unpleasant words.
交接 to receive and entertain,—a visitor.
不明交接之道 not to know the rules of social intercourse.
今人結交惟結面 the men of to-day make friendships only of the face,—not of the heart.
淡交 intercourse without warmth,—a mere acquaintanceship.
君子淡如水,交久情益深 the superior man is cold, but his friendship is strengthened by time.
小人甘似蜜,轉眼成仇人 the mean man is sweet as honey (demonstrative), but his friendship readily changes to hate.
文字交 a literary friendship.
父交子往 the sons carry on their father's friendships.
神交 spiritual intercourse,—the friendship of two persons who have never seen each other.
交遊甚廣 he has friends everywhere.
其交也以道 his friendships are also in accordance with Tao.
心交 a cordial friendship. *See* No. 8227.
難打交道 it is difficult to keep friends with him.
氷炭之交 the alliance of ice and red-hot coal,—an impossible friendship.
交義不交財 be friends with a man's goodness, and not with his wealth.

交[1] 1297

交兌 to pay; to make payment.
交給 to hand over; to allow.
交給我作 let me do it.
交出 to deliver up.
交價 to pay the price.
交付 or 交執 or 交盤 or 交與 or 交代 to give to; to hand over to.
交割 or 交代清楚 to hand over everything,—as to one's successor in office. *See* No. 4439.
須是三日內交付與我 you must hand it over to me within three days.
交印 to hand over the seal,—to hand over charge.
交還 or 交回 to restore; to repay.
交納 to pay,—as duty.
交保 to hand over to a bailsman; to release on security coming forward.
交往 to associate with; to have transactions with.
交關 having transactions with; transactions between.
交帶 to hand over to the custody of.....
交替 to substitute; to be substituted.
交迫 crowded together.
交口 to wrangle.
交貨 to deliver goods.
交談 to hold an interview with; to have conversation.
交月 to hand over duty at a yamên at the expiry of one's term. *See* No. 10,721.
交到 to deliver to.
交差 to hand over to the custody of police,—as warrants.
交鮮 to send to; to forward.
交來 to be handed over.
交卸 to give over charge.
交收 to make over to.
交手 to hand to one; a trading constituent; to hand to..... personally; also used for 脚手 and pronounced *chiao*[1] *shou*[3], scaffolding. *See above.*
交於來手 to hand to the bearer.
交入 to pay into.
交案 to bring before a court.
交拜 to salute; to bow to.
交捕 to give one in charge to the police.

交[1] 1297

交戰 to cross arms; to meet in battle.
左手交銀,右手交人 with the left hand I take the money you give, with the right hand I deliver over the man.
交足 or 交清 to pay in full; to clear off a debt.
交加 to pile one on the top of the other.
毆踢交加 both beating and kicking him.
雨雪交加 raining and snowing all at once.
雷電交作 thundered and lightened at the same time.
當道者交章攻賈 the mandarins all memorialised against Chia.
上下交征利 superiors and inferiors will try to snatch this profit from one another.
交亂四國 they throw the whole kingdom (its four quarters) into confusion.
交趾 (or 阯) 國 Cochin-China, which was subject under the Han dynasty to China. The Chinese characters represent a native name for the aborigines of Annam, derived from the separation of their big toes from the rest of the foot, like thumbs. *See* No. 11,009.
交交黃鳥,止于棘 they flit about, the yellow birds, and rest upon the jujube trees.

Kau'

佼[3] 1298

R. 巧

See 狡 Rising Upper.

Handsome; beautiful.

佼人 a beauty.
佼好 lovely.
佼人僚兮 how lovely is that beautiful lady!

Kau, kiau,

咬 1299

See No. 12,939.

Kau'

姣[3] 1300

R. 巧肴

See 狡交 Rising and Even Upper.

Handsome; pretty. Coquettish. Artful.

姣美 or 姣俏 beautiful; captivating.
姣態 of attractive manner; winsome.
姣童 a pretty lad.
寵而施姣 I love her and she employs winsome ways.
姣生養慣 delicately brought up. *See* No. 1334.

Digitized by Google

kau'
挍[4]
1301
R. 肴效
See 交
Even & Sinking Upper.

To compare. To criticise. To oppose. Used with Nos. 1302, 1311.

挍講是非 to discuss the rights and wrongs; to criticise.
君父之命不挍 do not oppose the commands of prince or father.

kau'
校[4]
1302
R. 效巧
C. H. F. hau, kau
W. oa, 'koa
N. yoa, ciwa, kwa
P. M. hsiau, chiau
Y. hsiao, chiao
Sz. hsiau, chiau
K. hyo, kyo
J. kō, giō, kiō
A. kieu
Sinking & Rising Lower and Upper.

To compare; to collate; to revise for publication. To oppose. A wooden collar or stocks.

校書 to collate books. Also a nickname applied to a higher class of semi-educated courtesans.
計校 to compare accounts; to audit; to "settle up" with; to have an altercation. Also, a device.
校訂 or 校正 to revise; to correct,—as the manuscript of a book before it is cut on blocks. This duty is generally undertaken by some literary friend whose name appears jointly with that of the author.
考校 to collate; to compare.
先要校對 they must first be compared.
校對無訛 I have compared them and found no error.
校閱 to examine; to verify.
犯而不校 though offended against, entering into no altercation.
荷校 to carry the cangue.
校刀子 foot-swordsmen.
校勘 to compare; to collate.
校誤 to correct errors; to revise.

Read *hsiao*[4]. A building for a school. An enclosure for horses.

學校 a Government school; an academy.
校者教也 the word *hsiao* means to teach.
校尉 a petty official employed at the city gate to check entries; a master controller.
校人 a fish-pond keeper; a steward.
前鋒校 sergeant of the vanguard division.
親軍校 sergeant of the Palace Guards.

kau'
狡[3]
1303
R. 巧
C. H. kiu
F. kieu, v. kau
W. koa
N. cioa
P. M. chiau
Y. chioa
Sz. chiau
K. kio
J. kō, kiō
A. giau
Rising Upper.

Crafty; clever.

狡猾 or 狡猻 cunning; crafty.
狡徒 a sharper; a smart fellow.
狡計 a crafty trick.
狡童十數輩 ten or a dozen kinds of performing boys.
狡兎三窟 like the cunning hare with three holes to its burrow,—said of crafty people, but meaning that in the end they get caught.
狡棍 a fraudulent villain.
狡賴 to prevaricate; shifty, as one trying to get out of his responsibilities.
狡戾 wicked; bad; brutal.
狡毛 perverse; quarrelsome.
狡犬 a black Peking dog.
狡飾 fabricated; pretended.
狡强 craft and violence.
狡譎 or 狡執 tricky; fraudulent.
狡展 or 狡供 to prevaricate.
狡謀 to conspire to; crafty designs.
狡擺 to prevail on by one's representations.
狡諉 fraudulent delay; evasion.
狡避 to evade punishment by false statements.
狡鬧的 loud; extravagant; *outré*, of dress, etc.
狡情 stubborn; perverse.

kau'
珓[4]
1304
R. 効
H. kau, k'au
F. kau, v. ka
See 較
Sinking Upper.

Two pieces of wood, originally of stone, shaped like kidneys, with one side convex and the other flat. They are called 珓杯 or 珓卦, and are pitched up in the air by suppliants at temples in front of the altar of the god to whom their prayers are addressed. If both convex sides turn up, the answer is 陽陽 indifferently good; if both flat sides turn up, it is 陰陰 negative and bad; but if one convex and one flat, the answer is 勝珓 or 勝卦 absolutely affirmative, and the prayer will be granted.

卜珓 to consult the oracle, as above.

kau'
皎[3]
1305
R. 皦
C. H. kiu
F. kieu
W. koa
See 狡繳
A. kieu
Rising Upper Irregular.

The bright white moon. Effulgent; splendid. Pure; immaculate.

皎日 bright daylight.
月色皎兮滿畫堂 the bright moonlight filled the gay hall.
皎潔 pure and unsullied.
白石皎皎 the white rocks stand glistening.
月出皎兮 the moon comes forth in her brightness.

kau'
筊[3]
1306
R. 肴蕭巧
Generally used for 珓
Generally Sinking Upper.

A bamboo rope.

筊筊 a kind of pan-pipes.
筊張 coarse bamboo matting, lined with leaves and used for roofing.

kau'
絞[3]
1307
R. 巧
See 狡
Rising Upper.

To bind; to wrap; to twist. To strangle. Unceremonious.

絞纜 to twist ropes.
絞緊些 bind it a little tighter.
把他絞住了 bound it firmly.
絞頭布 cloth twisted round the head,—a turban.
絞紗 to spin thread.
三絞繩 a rope of three strands.
絞起來 upset,—of the stomach.
絞椿 the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled.
問絞 to condemn to strangulation.
絞罪 the punishment of strangulation. *See* No. 307.
定絞罪 to sentence to strangulation.
絞死 death by strangling.
絞縊 to hang; death by hanging.
直絞 blunt; brusque.
絞刺人非 to show up the faults of others.

Digitized by Google

Kau,
茭[1]
1308
R. 肴
F. *kau*, v. *ka*
See 交
Even Upper.

Another name for No. 1218, a kind of aquatic grass, the stalks of which are called 茭笋 at Canton, 茭白 at Shanghai, and 茭瓜 at Peking. Dried grass; fodder.

茭耳菜 a kind of water-cress.
地民茭牧其中 the people pasture their cattle there.
峙乃芻茭 to collect forage for camp animals.
茭塘司 the township in which Whampoa stands.
茭蓆 Kajang,—leaves of palm-trees used by the Malays for paper and thatching houses.

Kau,
蛟[1]
1309
R. 肴
See 交
Even Upper.

A scaly dragon.

螞蟻蛟 the ant-dragon,—supposed to be gradually produced in the earth by myriads of ants.
騰蛟起鳳 a rising dragon and a soaring phœnix,—a great scholar.
蛟龍豈是池中物 how is a dragon a thing to be kept in a pond?—figuratively used of scope for men of talent.

Kau'
袬[3]
1310
R. 篠
See 恔
A. *kau*[2]
Rising Upper.

Leathern trousers.

袬衧 water-tight leathern leggings, worn by fishermen and others who have to stand a long time in the water.

Kau'
較[4]
1311
R. 效覺
See 爻攪
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To compare. To test.

比較 or 較量 to compare,—to see which is the bigger, etc.
較對 to compare,—to see that they agree. Used for No. 1302.
較重 comparatively heavier.
較多 and 較少 comparatively more and comparatively less,—than previously, than usual, etc.
較多幾至一元有半 nearly a dollar and a half more,—than, etc.
較爲近理 more in accordance with what is right or fitting,—than some other plan.
較早 sooner; earlier.
較兌 to tally; to agree.
較勘 to have knowledge about; to compare.
較量勁 to see who is the best man.

較[4]
1311

較準 to adjust to a standard; to equalise.
較準砝碼 weights that have been verified, or adjusted according to standard.
較之 compared with.....
大較 generally; on the average.
較射 trials of archery.
較然 bright; correct.
較繁 perplexing; troublesome.
較轉 to equivocate.
較臺 to see who can drink the most.

Read *chio*[3]*. The state carriage of a nobleman.

猗重 *ch'ung*[2] 較兮 there he is in his chariot with its two high sides.

Khau,
郊[1]
1312
R. 肴
See 爻
Even Upper.

Waste land. The uninhabited suburb of a city; country, as opposed to town. Borders; frontiers. Suburban altars; sacrifices.

郊野 the country,—as opposed to town.
郊郭 the country outside the walls of a city.
郊外 in the country; in the wilds, beyond the pale of civilisation.
農郊 suburbs under cultivation.
適彼樂郊 to go to that happy land,—where good government prevails.
陳于商郊 in battle-array on the borders of Shang.
用牲于郊牛二 offered two bulls as victims in the suburbs.
郊社不修 he neglects the sacrifices to Heaven and Earth.
自郊徂宮 from the border altars I have gone to the ancestral temple.
郊廟 a temple to Heaven.
郊天 to sacrifice to Heaven,—as the Emperor does.
郊祀 the State sacrifices and worship.
郊社之禮所以事上帝 the ceremonial of the sacrifice to Heaven and Earth is worship of God.
西郊 the execution ground.
十途郊 the ten guilds of associations at Amoy, under which all the import and export trades are distributed.

Kau'
鉸[1]
1313
R. 巧效
F. v. *ka*
See 爻
Rising & Sinking Upper.

Pivots on which a Chinese door turns. A hinge. To shear; to cut.

鉸釘 the pin of a hinge.
鎖鉸 the bolt of a Chinese lock.
一把鉸剪 a pair of shears.
鉸紙花 to cut out paper flowers.
鉸衣裳 to cut out clothes.

Read *chiao*[3]. A slender knife, called 鉸刀子, with which barbers cut the hairs in the ear and nose.

Kau'
餃[3]
1314
R. 效
C. *káu*
H. *'ko*
F. *'kieu*
W. *'ciöc*
N. *cioa*
P. } *'chiau*
M. }
Y. *'chioa*
Sz. *'chiau*
K. }
J. } not used
A. }
Colloquial Irregular.

A meat dumpling.

餃餌 or 餃子 a boiled dumpling made of dough and containing meat.

Kau,
鮫[1]
1315
R. 肴
See 爻
Even Upper.

A large shark.

鮫鮹 a fabulous fish of immense size; a leviathan.
馬鮫郎 the mango fish (*Polynemus xanthonemus*).
鮫人 a mermaid. She is said to be able to spin beneath the water, and to shed pearls for tears.

Kau,
鵁[1]
1316
R. 肴
See 爻
Even Upper.

A long-legged bird, the 鵁鶄 or 魚鵁, described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feathery crest. Its colour is dun yellow; it makes its nest in the hollows of high trees; and its young hold on to its wings with their beaks and are carried down to feed on fish.

鵁鶄 or 頭鵁 a cormorant.

Digitized by Google

tsyau
焦[1]
1317
R. 蕭
C. *tsiu*
H. *tsiau*
F. *chieu*
W. *tsiöe*
N. *tsiau*
P. } *chiau*
M. }
Y. *chiu*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *chō*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Even Upper.

Scorched; burnt; singed. Anxious; harassed. Name of a feudal State.

炒焦 to burn in roasting.
焦黑 blackened; burnt black.
晒焦了 sunburnt.
焦炭 coke.
焦煠糕 a kind of fried cake.
飯焦 the coating or crust of rice left in the pot after boiling.
焦頭爛額 scorched head and smashed forehead,—exposed to great dangers. Alluding to injuries received by certain people who aided in putting out a fire at a friend's house.
焦疤乾 dry as a scab,—at the last extremity.
焦尾 a lute,—alluding to the story of one made from a charred log of the *wu-t'ung* tree, which an enthusiast rescued from the flames for that purpose.
焦月 the sixth moon,—from its great heat.
焦燥 parched; hot, as a bilious stomach; anxious; worried.
焦悶 or 心焦 sad at heart; melancholy.
整居焦穫 when they confidently occupied Chiao and Huo.
焦棗 fire-dried dates.
焦思 anxiety.
焦黃 bright yellow; sallow; auburn.
焦灼 vexed; harassed.
焦舌兒 a burnt tongue,—a lisp.
焦雷 a thunder-clap.
焦山 Silver I., near Chinkiang.

tsyau
僬[1]
1318
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

To understand quickly and clearly. Clever.

以己之僬僬受人之撄撄 those who think themselves cunning will be fooled by others.
僬僥國 a race of pygmies, three feet in height.

Read *chiao*[3].

僬僬 hurriedly.

tsyau
燋[4]
1319
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

To burn moxa; to cauterise; to scorch; to char.

炙三燋 to cauterise thrice.
燋心 heart-burn.
燋木 to char wood.

tsyau
癄[1]
1320
R. 蕭
See 焦櫼
Even Upper & Lower.

Thin; shrivelled; lean.

癄瘁 cadaverous; emaciated.

tsyau
礁[1]
1321
R. vulgar.
C. *tsiu*
W. *tsiöe*
N. *tsiau*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *ch'iau*, *chiau*
Y. *ch'iao*
A. *tiau*
Even Irregular.

Rocks which wash at low tide. Rocks generally; stones in a river.

礁石 a rock.
觸礁 to run on a rock.
礁淺 to ground; to run on a rock.

tsyau
繓[1]
1322
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

Raw fibres of the nettle-hemp (*Bœhmeria*) not yet rotted.

繓麻 undressed hemp.

tsyau
膲[1]
1323
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

The parts of the body between the heart and the groin, consisting of imaginary organs and passages, supposed to play an important part in the operations of digestion and secretion.

三膲 three divisions of the body between the heart and the groin.

Read *chiao*[4]. Want of flesh. Out of season, as food.

tsyau
蕉[1]
1324
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

The plantain or banana. Fuel; straw. *See* No. 8520.

香蕉 the plantain (*Musa sapientum*).
甘蕉 or 美人蕉 the banana (*Musa paradisiaca*).
蕉子 or 芭蕉 plantains or bananas.
香牙蕉 green-skinned plantains.
鼓槌蕉 the triangular plantain.
鳳尾蕉 the phœnix-tail plantain (*Cycas revoluta* or *Cycas circinalis*),—a sort of palm.
蕉樹 the palm tree.
蕉扇 palm-leaf fans.
蕉葛 linen made from plantain fibre.
水蕉花 *Canna Indica*.
綠蕉葉上作字 to write on green plantain leaves,—as was done by a student of old, for want of better material.
種蕉學書 to sow a plantain tree and study,—in reference to the last entry, and in general allusion to self-taught men.
蕉薪 fuel.
覆之以蕉 he covered it with brushwood or undergrowth.

tsyau
醮[4]
1325
R. 嘯
See 焦
Sinking Upper

To sacrifice and pour out libations to the dead. A thanksgiving service. Religious rites. Completed; finished.

打醮 or 作醮 or 建醮 or 設醮 to celebrate the festival of All-Souls.
再醮 to re-marry,—as a widow.
醮席 a wedding-feast.
打火星醮 the annual festival to the God of Fire.
平安醮 thanksgiving service after the disappearance of an epidemic.
滿心戚醮 inflamed in heart,—as with a desire of gain.
水醮 the water dried up.

tsyau
鐎[1]
1326
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper and Lower.

A soldier's brass kettle, holding about a peck.

鐎斗 a pan for cooking.

tsyau
醮[1]
1327
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

A shrivelled-up face.

醮顑 wrinkled and worn-out,—with care and age.

Digitized by Google

hyau, 1
鷂 1328
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

A small bird like the wren.

鷂鷯 the tailor-bird (*Orthotomus*).

hyau, 3
僥 1329
R. 蕭
C. *kiu*
H. *kiau*
F. *kieu, yeu*
W. *ciöe, ʿciöe*
N. *yoa*
P. *ʿchiau*
M. *hsiau*
Y. *ʿchioa*
K. *klo*
J. *kiō*
A. *ʿkieu*
Even Upper Irregular.

Fortunate; lucky. Used for No. 1364.

小人行險以僥倖 the mean man acts recklessly, trusting to his luck.

僥價 to try to evade payment.

Read *yao*². A race of pygmies. *See* No. 1318. False; deceitful.

hyau, 1
澆 1330
R. 蕭
C. *kiu*
H. *kiau*
F. *chieu, ngieu*
W. *ciöe, hsiöe*
N. *ciua*
P. *chiau, hsiau*
M. *chiau, hsiau*
K. *kio*, v. *yo*
J. *kiō*
A. *kieu*
Even Upper.

To sprinkle; to moisten; to water. Bad; perfidious.

澆花 to water flowers.
澆淋 to water.
澆灌之功 the merit of watering,—a garden.
澆燭 to make candles by dipping wicks in tallow.
澆風 bad customs, or bad reputation, of a place.
澆薄 ungrateful; treacherous.

Read *liao*². An eddy.

Rhyau
磽 1331
R. 嘯
See 堯 Sinking Upper.

Uneven, as a path. Uneasy in mind.

我亦平行踏嶢磽 I also went stumbling over the rough path.

Rhyau
嶠 1332
R. 嘯
See 轎 Sinking Lower.

The ridge or highest part of a mountain. A mountain path.

員嶠 a lofty mountain in Shantung, one of the five where the genii dwell.

(Rhyau) Ryau
憍 1333
R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

A low-minded man flushed with success. A braggart. Self-indulgent. Kind; compassionate.

Ryau, 1
嬌 1334
R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

Beautiful; graceful. Delicate. Dear; petted.

嬌姿 elegant; graceful.
嬌媚 or **嬌美** handsome; pretty.
嬌態 graceful; attractive.
嬌嫩 or **妖嬌** fascinating; bewitching.
嬌艷 gay; bright; pretty.
喚嬌娘 call out the handsome woman,—a name given to the instrument by which the hawker of women's finery makes his approach known.
嬌貴 dainty; delicate; high-born.
嬌羞 bashful; modest.
嬌柔 delicate; tender.
嬌生 to spoil.
嬌寵 endearing.
嬌滴滴 beautiful in every way.
嬌惰 effeminate and lazy.
嬌娜 lovely.
嬌波 beautiful as a ripple,—sunny beauty.
嬌童 good-looking boys.
嬌妻 a beautiful wife; my dear wife.
嬌養 to bring up delicately; to spoil, as a child.
嬌慣忤逆兒 to bring up children delicately is to make them unfilial.
嬌兒不孝 a spoilt child is never filial.
嬌粧 a wedding-dress.
嬌客 a term of respect used to a daughter's husband.
黃嬌 the yellow beauty,—wine, which in China is almost invariably of this colour.
詐嬌 querulous; peevish.
嬌聲 a kind, winning tone. Also, shrill-voiced.
若得阿嬌當以金屋貯之 if I could get A-chiao, I would keep her in a golden house,—said by **武帝** Wu Ti of the Han dynasty, when a child, in reference to the little girl who afterwards became one of his consorts.

Ryau
撟 3
1335
R. 篠 嘯
See 撓 for which much used
K. *kio*
A. *ʿkieu*
Rising & Sinking Lower.

To lift up the hand. To grasp. Firm; unyielding. To twist; to bend. Used with No. 1340.

撟然剛折 it will break before it will bend.
舌撟然而不下 his tongue was stiff and would not move,—to speak.

Read *chiao*⁴. To prise; to raise by leverage. To obstruct.

把他撟起來 prise it up.
撟折 broke it in prising it up.
撟眼睛 to stick in the eye,—an eyesore.
撟住馬脚 to obstruct the horse's legs,—to put a spoke in one's wheel.

Ryau
敫 3
1336
R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To roll up; to tie up.

連敫 to tie up.
敫乃干 tie up the weapons.

Ryau
蟜 3
1337
R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

A species of ant. To wriggle.

天蟜 writhing,—as of a snake.

Ryau
觭 3
1338
R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To raise one horn higher than the other.

郭其目, 觭其角 glared with its eyes and cocked its horns,—as a bull.

Ryau
譑 3
1339
R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To tattle.

糾譑人罪 to tell of the faults of others; to sneak.

Ryau
矯 3
1340
R. 篠
P. *ʿchiau*, v. *schiau*
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To feign; to dissemble. To force; to oppose. Martial; strong; hard. To raise. To regulate.

矯命不相承稟 to feign orders and not hand up the petition.
矯情 to pretend what one does not feel.
矯託 to make a pretence to,—know anything or anybody.

Digitized by Google

Kyau'
矯[3]
1340

矯誣上天 falsely assuming the sanction of God.
矯强 to force; to compel; unreasonable; exorbitant.
矯住理 to insist on one's way.
老子乃矯時之說 Lao Tzŭ's doctrines were but wilful opposition to prevailing doctrines.
矯揉造作 to play hard and soft (*i.e.* fast and loose) according as interest dictates.
矯健 vigorous; brave.
矯矯虎臣 his martial-looking tiger leaders.
矯首 to lift up the head.
外無所矯，則內全我朴 with no external rules of conduct, I am able to perfect my inner (and natural) integrity.

Khyau`
轎[1]
1341
R. 車
C. *kiu*
H. *k'iau*
F. *kieu*
W. *djiöc*
N. *djioa*
P. } *chiau*
M. }
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō, giō*
A. *kieu*
Sinking Lower.

A sedan-chair, borne in China upon the shoulders. The Emperor has 16 bearers; a prince of the blood 8; the high provincial authorities 8,—though except on State occasions they never use more than 4. All other officials down to a Prefect, 4, including a Dist. Magistrate if actually in office. The chairs of all officials down to and inclusive of the 三司 (*see* No. 10,250) are green; below this, blue, with slight variations of detail. Foreign Consuls in China are entitled to use green chairs.

轎子 a sedan-chair.
一頂 or 一乘 or 一坐轎 one sedan-chair.
轎衣子 the lining of a chair.
轎桿 or 轎杠 the chair-poles.
轎頂 the knob at the top of a chair.
轎圍 the curtain of the chair.
轎担 the short pole, used when there are four bearers, to prop up the chair while they change shoulders, wait at a door, etc.
轎夫 or 轎班 chair-bearers; chair-coolies.
擡轎 to carry a chair.
他是坐轎子來的 he came in a chair.
亮轎 an open chair,—used by military officials.

轎[4]
1341

轎簾 a chair-screen.
轎櫃 the space under the seat of a travelling chair, in which things can be put.
轎廳 the chair hall,—the first large hall in the range of a Chinese house.
花轎 or 喜轎 a bridal chair,—always red and heavily gilt.
竹轎 a bamboo chair.
過山轎 a light mountain chair.
騾馱轎 a mule litter.
八擡轎 or 八座轎 an eight-bearer chair.
燒轎馬 to burn a sedan-chair and a horse, both of paper, for the use in the next world of a person just deceased.
遷轎 or 起轎 or 裝轎 to tip up one end of a chair while on the ground, so that a person may step over the poles.
不慌不忙，踱下轎來 he quietly alighted from his chair.

Kyau,
驕[1]
1342
R. 馬
See 叫
Even Upper.

A restive horse. Proud; arrogant; boastful.

驕傲 or 驕誇 or 驕矜 arrogant; proud; haughty; boastful; presumptuous.
不以富貴驕人 did not treat people haughtily because of his wealth and rank.
驕奢淫佚 pride, extravagance, lewdness, and idleness.
驕縱 overbearing; regardless of any one or their advice.
憤驕 blustering; noisily arrogant.
驕泰 purse-proud.
驕肆 aggressively rude, or violent.

Kyau,
鱎[3]
1343
R. 魚
See 叫
Even Upper.

A name for all forms of the genus Culter, a fish peculiar to China.

Kyau,
鷮[1]
1344
R. 鳥
See 叫
Even Upper.

A species of long-tailed pheasant.

鷮鷮 the "cluck" of this pheasant, from which its name is said to be derived.
鷮雉 the long-tailed or Tartar pheasant.

See No. 3245.

Kyau'
憍
1345

Kau,
膠[1]
1346
R. 肉
F. *keu, kau, v. ka*
N. v. *koa*
See 交
Even Upper.

Glue; gum. Sticky; to adhere to. Obstinate.

牛皮膠 cow's glue.
魚膠 fish-glue; isinglass.
黃明膠 clarified glue.
麵筋膠 flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.
鍊膠 to make glue,—by boiling with hot water.
膠粘 to glue.
膠住 stuck fast,—*e.g.* ice-bound.
似魚膠粘口，一字不開 not uttering a word, as though his lips were glued up.
膠固力 the power of cohesion.
膠連 banded together,—as associates in some plot.
如膠之愛 love which adheres like glue.
既見君子，德音孔膠 when I see the superior man, his virtuous reputation attaches me to him.
膠舟 the vessel, fastened with glue instead of nails, by means of which the people of 楚 Ch'u compassed the death of 周昭王 Chao Wang of the Chou dynasty.
美人膠 bandoline for the hair.
三仙膠 a medicine made of tortoise-shell, deer's-horns, and tiger's-bones, boiled together.
阿膠 a medicinal glue, named from 東阿縣 Tung-o Hsien in Shantung, where there is a 膠井 glue well, from the water of which a tonic is made by boiling an ass's skin in it for seven days. Used for dysmenorrhœa.
膠膠擾擾乎 what utter confusion and turmoil!
膠州 a Department in the south-west of Shantung.
膠葛 the complications which arise from disputes of any kind. Used with No. 1348.
膠漆自謂堅，不如雷與陳 glue and varnish bind fast, but not so fast as the love of 雷義 Lei I for 陳重 Ch'ên Chung of the Han dynasty. The former having gained an honour wished to give it up in favour of his friend, and on this being refused, he feigned madness, with the best result to both.
膠漆相投 sticking together like glue aud varnish,—of intimate friends.
膠柱鼓瑟 trying to play the cithern with the stops glued fast,—pig-headed.

Digitized by Google

Kau, 潐[1] 1347 R. 肴 See 交 Even Upper.

Name of a river. Extensive.

潐濊浩汗 a barren waste of waters.

Kau, 轇[1] 1348 R. 肴 See 交 Even Upper.

Indistinct; confused.

轇轕不清 in a state of confusion,—as badly-kept accounts, etc. *See* No. 1346.

Kau, 澆[3] 1349 R. 巧 See 攪 J. *kō, kiō* A. *kau* Rising Upper.

A small boiler or kettle. To stir up; to mix.

把糖澆一澆 stir up the sugar.

澆和勻了 it is evenly mixed.

Kau, 椒[1] 1350 R. 蕭 See 焦 Even Upper.

Spice-plants of various kinds. Peppery.

椒樹 the pepper tree.

椒麵 or 椒粉 or 椒末 ground pepper.

紅椒 or 辣椒 red pepper; cayenne pepper.

胡椒麵 black pepper for the table.

花椒 red pepper. Also, the *Zanthoxylum Bungei*, Pl.

川椒 pepper from Ssŭch'uan.

椒房 pepper room,—private apartments of the Empress, so called because (1) an Empress of the Han had the walls of her palace smeared with pepper in order to generate warmth, or (2) because she always had a supply of pepper flowers about her, hoping to be fruitful, like them.

椒聊之實, 蕃衍盈升 the clusters of a pepper plant, large and luxuriant, would fill a pint.

貽我握椒 give me a stalk of the pepper plant.

有椒其馨 like pepper is their smell.

椒月 a name for the 12th moon.

獻椒花之頌 to present pepper-flowers (congratulations) at the New Year. "Pepper wine" 椒酒 was also offered on these occasions.

山椒 the peak of a hill.

狗花椒 *Zanthoxylum alatum*, Roxb.

野花椒 *Zanthoxylum setosum*, Hemsl.

Kau, 艽[1] 1351 R. 尤肴 H. *kau* See 求交 Even Lower.

A medicinal plant, the 秦艽, found in Shansi. It is one of the *Acanthaceæ*; it has leaves like the lettuce, which grow in a tuft from the top of the short stem. The root is used in rheumatism and jaundice.

Read *ch'iu*². A wild; a moor. Lair of a wild beast.

艽野 a wilderness.

艽荄 the burrows of some animals described as wild hogs.

Kau, 教[4] 1352 R. 效肴 C. *káu* H. *kau* F. *kau*², *ka*², *kieu* W. *koa* N. *civa, koa* P. M. Sz. *chiau* Y. *chioa* K. *kio* J. *kō, kiō* A. *giau* Sinking Upper.

To teach. Doctrines; sects; schools. To cause; to make.

教誨 or 教訓 to teach; to instruct.

請教 please instruct me, *i.e.* explain to me, or give me your opinion on,—what follows.

領教 to receive a person's instructions,—a polite way of saying "hear their opinion."

未領教 I have not yet been instructed,—as to what your name may be. A polite phrase used by a person who has just told his own name.

我領教過他脾氣 I have had experience of his temper,—and don't like it.

先生有何見教 what instructions have you for me, Sir?

匪用爲教 you would not regard me as your teacher.

教調 to admonish.

教令 to give orders.

教諭 the official Director of Studies, attached to a District.

教授 Director of Studies, attached to a Prefecture.

教官 or 教職 general name for the officials described in the last two entries.

教雜 the officers of public instruction, as above, and the 佐雜 assistant Magistrates.

養不教, 父之過 to bring up without teaching, is the father's fault.

養子不教, 如養驢 to bring up a boy without teaching is like bringing up an ass.

惜錢莫教子 if you grudge money, do not have your sons taught. [Ironical.]

教[4] 1352

上等人不教而善 the best men are good without being taught.

教練 to drill troops.

三教 the Three Doctrines,—儒教 or 大教 Confucianism, 佛教 or 釋教 Buddhism, and 道教 Taoism.

三教雖殊, 總悖不得孝弟二字 although the Three Doctrines are different, yet they are one as regards filial piety and fraternal love.

天主教 the Roman Catholic Church or religion.

聖教會 the Catholic Church,—a term in use among R.C. converts.

耶穌教 the Protestant Church.

教民 or 教友 Chinese converts to Christianity. [The latter term is used by the Catholics.]

民教 the ordinary people and converts.

民教本可相安 (and thus) the people and converts to Christianity will be able to live together in peace.

奉教 to receive the doctrine,—to become a convert.

教師 or 教士 a teacher; a Protestant missionary. *See* No. 3736.

教堂 a Christian church or chapel.

傳教 to spread the doctrine; to preach; to teach.

各止其分, 故不傳教於彼也 every one confining himself to his own business, and consequently not engaged in teaching others.

入教領洗 to be baptised into the (Catholic) faith.

出教 to excommunicate; to renounce the faith.

教化 to reform; to influence for good by teaching; to civilise.

天主教總統, 稱謂教化皇 the head of the Roman Catholic Church is called the Pope.

每一省有一位主教 in each province there is a (Catholic) bishop.

教弟 a tutor in a family.

教門 disciples; adherents.

五教 the five lessons of duty in connection with the Five Relationships of the human race. *See* No. 7464.

Digitized by Google

教[4] 1352

教唆 to make mischief; to egg on people to quarrel.
教育 to supply spiritual and bodily food.
這一服藥要教你好 this dose of medicine will make you well.
不要教他在這裏住 do not let him live here.

Read *chiao*[1].

Kau

教弓 to teach archery.
教導 to instruct with authority.
教引 to bring up; to educate.
教話 to teach a language.
教言 your advice, etc.
教學 or **教讀** (*tu*[2]) to teach; to act as private tutor.
教館 a school-house.
教法 method of instruction.
教書 to teach the books, of Confucianism; to teach, in general.
教書的 a teacher.
財主敗落便教書 when the rich man loses his money he forthwith takes to teaching.

Kau

酵[4] 1353
R. **効**
F. *kau*, v. *ɕpui*
W. *koa, ka*
See **教** Sinking Upper.

Leaven; yeast.

糟酵 yeast cakes.
發酵 to rise, as dough; to ferment.
麵酵 barm; yeast.
酒酵 "grains," or the mash which remains over from distillation.

Kok

角 1354

See No. 2215.

Kok

揼[4*] 1355
R. **覺**
See **角** Entering Upper.

To seize by the horns. To stab.

攙揼 to stab; to bayonet.
掎揼 to seize by the horns and feet.

Kyok

爵 1356

See No. 2218.

Kyok

嚼 1357

See No. 2219.

Kyok

瞿[4] 1358
R. **藥嘯**
See **醮爵** Sinking & Entering Upper.

To close the eyes in sleep. Used for **覺** 2216.

睡瞿 to sleep.
瞿貝 a shell, the sight of which will cause a miscarriage. Also said to be taken as a powder in order to procure abortion.

Kyok

釂[4] 1359
R. **嘯**
See **焦** Sinking Upper.

To drain a goblet.

長者舉未釂，少者不敢飲 until the elders had drained their goblets, the younger ones did not venture to drink.
割鮮飲食，舉烽命釂 he dressed fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and bade them drink deep.
飲不釂者，浮以大白 any one who does not drain his cup to be made to drink a brimming goblet,—as a forfeit. *See* No. 8556.

Kyau'

勦[3] 1360
R. **篠**
C. *tsiu*
H. *tsiau*
F. *ɕchau*
W. *ʿtsoa*
N. *ʦʿoa*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *chʿo*
J. *shō*
A. *ticu*[2]
Rising Upper Irregular.

To attack; to destroy. [To be distinguished from the next.]

追勦 to pursue; to chase,—as a flying enemy.
征勦 to attack and conquer.
勦匪 or **勦賊** to destroy rebels.
勦辦 to deal with,—as a rebellion.
勦絕 or **勦滅** to exterminate.
勦捕淨盡 to make a clean sweep of.
毋勦說 do not plagiarise.
不勦襲先民 not to plagiarise from those who have gone before.

Kyau'

勦[3] 1361
R. **篠肴**
C. *tsiu*
H. *ʦʿau*
W. *ɕzoa*
N. *ʦʿau*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chiou*
Sz. *chiau*
J. *shō*
A. *ticu*[2], *sau*
Rising and Even Upper & Lower Irregular.

To trouble; to annoy. Nimble. [To be distinguished from the last.]

勦其民 to harass or oppress the people.
勦勞 to weary.
非勦不能爲 unless you are active you cannot do it.

Kyok

脚[2*] 1362
R. **藥**
C. *kök*
H. *kiok*
F. *kiok*, v. *kʿa*
W. *cia*
N. *ciah*
P. *ʿchiau, ɕhüo*
M. *chüo*
Y. *chiak*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku, kiaku*
A. *kök*
Entering Upper.

The foot; the leg. The bottom or base, as opposed to **頭** No. 11,441. Also read *chio*[2*4*]. *See* Nos. 2260, 1480, 10,567.

脚掌 the sole of the foot.
脚心 the hollow of the foot.
脚面 or **脚背** the instep.
脚眼 the ankles.
脚肚 or **脚蠃** the calf of the leg.
脚踏 a foot-stool.
脚爐 a foot-warmer.
脚跡 or **脚印** footsteps; traces.
脚夫 a coolie; a porter.
脚錢 or **脚價** or **脚力** porterage; coolie-hire.
多少水脚 how much is the freight?
脚力大 his influence is great.
脚程 a journey on foot.
脚尖兒 the point of the foot,—the part of the foot from the ball forwards.
脚後跟 the heel.
脚响 footfalls.
脚下 the present moment.
到脚下 up till now.
脚車 treadles or wheels worked by the feet.
脚驢子 a donkey for riding.
脚鬧 ankle-squeezers.
脚鐐 irons for the feet.
脚色 the *rôle* of an actor; profession; occupation; standing; quality.
頂好的脚色 a very good sort,—of fellow, or of goods. *See* No. 2215.
脚貨 inferior goods.
脚香 common small joss-stick.
脚底下 the pace or paces,—of a horse.
脚底下有幾位兄弟 how many brothers have you younger than yourself?
收脚 or **停住脚** to stop,—as in flight, or in walking.
留脚 to detain a person.
失脚 to slip; to trip; to make a *faux pas*, as a woman.
順着脚 following one's nose.
兩脚壁立 his toes turned up,—dead.
赤脚 or **光脚** barefooted.
大手大脚 extravagant; wasteful.

Digitized by Google

腳[3*] 1362

弄手脚 to perform tricks; to act cunningly.
難作手脚 [in which case] it will be difficult to do the trick, *i.e.* put one's cunning into practice.
好手脚 clever; skilful.
手脚快便 (or 麻俐) active in the use of hands and feet; handy.
手脚穩當 careful and attentive,—as a good servant to his master's interests.
抱佛脚 to clasp Buddha's foot, *i.e.* pray to the gods.
畫鬼脚 to draw a devil's feet,—false; baseless; without foundation.
陽春有脚 the spring-time has feet,—flies fast.
擔脚 hawkers; pedlers.
粧脚 to bind up the feet to look like women's, as done by actors who play female parts.
幫脚 a hanger-on; a parasite.
露出馬脚 to let the horse's hoof (cloven foot) be seen.
撬脚 or 挖後脚根 to undermine a person, so as to bring about his fall.
雨脚 the point where a distant cloud is seen falling to earth as rain.
有脚路 to be well backed up,—as by rich or powerful friends.
先打好墻脚 first carefully lay the foundation of the walls,—prepare your plans well.
拾淸蓬脚索 arrange carefully the ropes of the sail,—so as to catch hold of the right one when wanted.
山脚 the foot of a hill.

Nyok
腳 1363

Same as No. 1362.

hyau
傲[1] 1364
R. 蕭 篠
See **徼**
Even and Rising Upper.

To do; to act. Intent on.

傲倖 luckily; happily. Used for the success of taking one's degree. *See* No. 1329.

Kyau
噭[4] 1365
R. 嘯
See 叫
Sinking Upper.

To wail. To call after. To neigh; hence used as a numerative of horses.

噭哭 to sob and cry.
毋噭應 don't bawl out in reply.
噭噭 a deep tone.
噭嘑 to call out.
馬二千噭 two thousand neighs (=head) of horses.

Ngau
皦[3] 1366
R. 篠
See 叫
A. *hien*
Rising Upper.

Bandages used by porters and chair-coolies to strengthen the legs.

hyau
徼[1] 1367
R. 蕭 嘯
used as 僥
See 叫
Even & Sinking Upper.

To go around. To assume. Stakes in a stream. A narrow road. Frontiers; a boundary.

徼游禁盜 to go on a round for suppressing brigandage.
徼外 beyond the boundary.
徼妙 mysterious; occult.
徼藤 *Wistaria chinensis*, D.C.
柴徼藤 *Millettia reticulata*, Benth.

Read *chiao*[1]. To desire. To pry into. Lucky. Used with Nos. 1329 and 1364. To follow; to imitate.

惡 *wu*[4] 徼以爲知 (=智) 者 I hate those whose wisdom comes by prying.
使徼者去 sent out spies.
徼倖 luckily; happily.

Read *yao*[1]. To conceal; to suppress.

徼福 doubtful or uncertain happiness,—such as that which people seek by prayer and worship.

hyau
憿[1] 1368
R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

Lucky; prosperous.

憿憿 sincerely; honestly.

Read *chi*[4*]. Hasty; quick-tempered.

Rau
皦[3] 1369
R. 篠
H. *kau*
See 叫
Rising Upper.

White; brilliant; dazzling.

皦皦 twinkling bright,—like stars.
謂予不信, 有如皦日 if you say that I am not sincere, by the bright sun I swear that I am. *See* No. 5668.

Kyau
繳[3] 1370
R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To wind around; to bind. To hand over; to surrender.

繳線 to wind thread.
繳呈 to hand up to a superior.
繳案 to hand into court, as documents; to pay into court, as money.
繳回 to hand back.
繳還 to pay back; to return.
繳贓 to deliver up stolen property.
完繳 to complete payment of, or transfer of.
繳存 to deposit.
繳庫 to pay into the Treasury.
卽將應繳銀兩, 加倍罰繳 let him be fined double the amount due.
繳銷 to hand in for cancelment.
繳卷 to hand in one's paper,—at an examination.
紛繳爭言 to wrangle and browbeat one another.
繳出 to pay up.
繳納 to pay,—taxes, etc.
繳解 to forward.
繳交 to deliver up; to hand over.
繳到 paid in.
繳稟 to give in a petition.
繳籠 covering for the feet of small-footed women.
繳價 to pay a price for.
繳驗 to submit for examination.

Read *cho*[1*]. A string tied to an arrow so as to recover it after shooting.

思挽弓繳而身之 wishes to bend his bow, adjust the string to the arrow, and shoot it.

Read *ho*[2*]. Binding on the hem of a garment.

Khyau
竅 1371

See No. 3965.

Khyau
鐈[3] 1372
R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

A metal handle or ear of a vessel. To cut with shears.

鐈開 cut it in two.
鐈翦絲羅 to cut out silk.

Rau
覺 1373

See No. 2216.

Digitized by Google

Kau
賋
1374

Same as No. 2216.

Kau
攪[3]
1375

R. 巧
C. *káu*
H. *kau*
F. *kieu*, v. *ka*
W. *koa*, v. *'ku, ko*
N. *cioa, koa*
P. *chiau*
M. *chiau, kau*
Y. *chioa, koa*
Sz. *chiau, kau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *giau*
Rising Upper.

To stir up; to mix; to excite. To interrupt.

風攪雪 wind and snow at the same time.
攪擾 to give trouble; to make a disturbance; to put to inconvenience.
攪亂 to excite a disturbance; to stir up a row.
攪混 to excite confusion.
攪搜 or 攪動 to disturb; to rouse.
打攪你 I have put you to inconvenience,—a polite phrase used by a departing visitor.
攪是攪非 to be argumentative; to dispute.
日攪夜攪 day and night alike, always in mischief.
攪唆 to make mischief; to stir up bad feeling.
攪星 an evil star,—a bad character.
攪勻 to mix evenly.
攪酒 to mix in wine.
攪缸水 to stir up the water in a water-jar.

Kyau
叫[4]
1376

R. 嘯
C. *kiu*
H. *kiau*
F. *kieu*
W. *ciöe*
N. *cioa, koa*
P. } *chiau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *chioa*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *kieu*
Sinking Upper.

To call out. The cries of certain animals and birds; *see* No. 1388. To cause; to let.

叫他來 call him; summon him.
一叫就來 he comes when he is called.
叫呼 or 叫喚 to call out.
叫喚甚麼 what is he calling out about?
叫喊 to bawl out.
叫賊 to cry "Thieves!"
叫救命 to cry "Help!"
叫破口嗓 to shout oneself hoarse.
叫甚麼 or 叫做甚麼 or 叫甚麼名字 what is it called? what is his, her, or its name?
叫化 to call out for alms.

叫[4]
1376

叫花子 a beggar.
叫市價 to call out the market price.
叫魂 to call the spirit,—as of a dying child, in the hope of preventing death. This is done at the door of the house, or in procession, often with one of the child's garments in the hand as a refuge for the disembodied spirit.
叫住 to stop by calling out to.
叫眞兒 strictly speaking.
叫醒 to awaken any one.
叫好兒 to cry "Bravo!"; to applaud.
叫個倒好兒 to cry "Not good!"; to hiss.
不相叫 not on speaking terms.
大語叫叫 or 大呼小叫 the noise of loud talking.
我可以包叫 I can guarantee he will come.
叫風吹了 were blown about by the wind.
明月叫人行 the bright moon causes people to go out.
眞叫人萬慮皆空 truly causing one to forget all one's worldly troubles.
不願叫去 unwilling to let him go.
叫驢子 *Rhamnus parvifolius*, Bge.

Kyau
叫
1377

Same as No. 1376.

Kyau
訆
1378

Same as No. 1376.

Kau
疰[3]
1379

R. 巧尤
C. *'káu*
F. *'kieu, 'kiu*
P. } *chiau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *chioa*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *giau*
Rising and Even Upper.

A colic with gripes.

疰腸痧 Asiatic cholera.
疰肚 gripes; colic.

Kau
芀
1380

Same as No. 1351.

Kau
窖[4]
1381

R. 効
C. *káu*
H. } *kau*
F. }
W. *k'oa*
N. *koa*
P. *chiau*
M. *kau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *tau*
Sinking Upper.

A cellar or pit for storing things. A vault. A hole in the ground.

氷窖 an ice-house or ice-pit.
火燒氷窖 when an ice-house is burnt down,—it is clearly 天意 the will of God.
窖氷 to store ice.
地窖 a cellar.
窖藏 to store in a cellar.
白菜上窖 put the cabbage into the pit,—to preserve it.
鹽滷窖 salt pans,—where salt is made by evaporation.
潑水挖窖 pour on water and make a hole.
瓦窖似的房子 a house like a brick-kiln.
窖密 profound; deep, as in the heart.

Kau
窌
1382

Same as No. 1381.

pheh Kau
皎
1383

Same as No. 1305.

Kau
爻
1384

Same as No. 1300.

Kau
𣏌[3]
1385

R. 效
See 教
Sinking Upper.

A kind of vegetable marrow, known as 𣏌瓜. It is long-shaped, and striped green and white lengthwise.

hyau
龥[1]
1386

R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

To scorch the shell of a tortoise for divination.

Digitized by Google

CH'IAO.

Small birds in general; especially the sparrow.

tsyok
雀 3*
1387
R. **藥**
C. *tsök*,
H. *tsiok*
F. *ch'iok*, v. *chiak*
W. *c'iah*
N. *ts'iah*
P. *'ch'iau, ch'üe'*
M. *ch'io*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'üo*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *tök*
Entering Upper.

雀鳥 small birds.
雀籠 a bird-cage.
麻雀 or **家雀** or **瓦雀** or **賓雀** the house-sparrow.
麻雀雖小, 肝膽俱全 though the sparrow is small, it has liver and gall all complete,—attend to detail even in small things.
麻雀王 the shrike (*Lanius schach*).
誰謂雀無角 who can say the sparrow has no horn?—as would be inferred from seeing the hole it can make.
雀角 quarrelling; litigation.
孔雀 the peacock.
靈雀 and **山麻雀** two kinds of larks.
筆雀 the munia.
時辰雀 the canary.
禾花雀 rice-birds or ortolans.
黃雀 the oriole.
螳螂捕蟬, 不知黃雀在後 the mantis grabs the cicada, not knowing that the oriole is behind,—and will grab it in turn.
皇雀 the bird of paradise.
梅花雀 the avedavat.
暗雀 the night-heron (*Nycticorax griseus*).
燕雀 a small gray finch.
燕雀豈知鴻鵠志 what can the finch know of the snow-goose's intentions?—the flight of the latter being so far beyond its own narrow sphere.
雀弁 a kind of cap, of a bird-like shape.
雀蠈 the chrysalis of the **蛞蝓** caterpillar.
雀仔銀 bird silver,—Mexican dollars, from the eagle on the obverse.
雀鷹 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).
雀兒鴴 the Mongolian plover (*Aegialites mongolis*).
雀鼠 the squirrel.
飛啼雀 a species of surmullet (*Upeneus biaculeatus*).
雀舌花 the *Gardenia radicans*.
雀舌茶 a kind of fine tea.

syak
鵲 3*
1388
R. **藥**
C. *ts'ök*,
H. *siak*
F. *ch'iok, ch'ioh*
W. *c'iah*
N. *ts'iah*
P. *ch'üe', ch'üo'*
M. *ch'io*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'io, ch'üo*
K. *chak*
J. *saku, shoku*
A. *t'ök*
Entering Upper.

The magpie. The jay; the jackdaw, and other similar birds.

喜鵲 or **四喜鵲** the bird of joy,—the magpie. [Legend says that the Emperor **順治** Shun Chih was once saved by a magpie perching on his head, his enemies in consequence mistaking him for the stump of a tree.]
乾鵲 or **駁鵲** or **鴉鵲** the magpie.
鴉鵲打破蛋 (you chatter like) magpies over a broken egg.
鴉鵲堂前叫, 不久有客到 when magpies chatter before the house, ere long a guest will come.
喜鵲尾 the turned-up ridge-pole of a Chinese roof.
七夕鵲成橋 on the evening of the 7th of the 7th moon the magpies make a bridge,—to unite **牛郎** the Cow-herd ($\beta\gamma$ *Aquila*) with **織女** the Spinning Damsel (α *Lyra*), separated by the Milky Way.
維鵲有巢, 維鳩居之 the nest is the magpie's, the dove dwells in it.
山喜鵲 the Asiatic blue magpie (*Cyanopolius cyaneus*, Pall.).
蝟辱于鵲 the hedge-hog is disgraced by the magpie,—turning over on its back and allowing the latter to kill it.
烏鵲 a raven.
練鵲 the long-tailed blue jay of Formosa (*Urocissa cærulea*). Also the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*, Gould).
扁鵲 a famous physician, surnamed **秦**, mentioned in the **史記** Historical Record.

kau
敲[1]
1389
R. **肴**
C. *háu*
H. *k'au*
F. *k'ieu*, v. *k'a'*
W. *k'oa*
N. *c'ioa, k'oa*, v. *k'o*
P. *ch'iau*,
M. *k'au*
Y. *ch'ioa, k'oa*
Sz. *ch'iau, k'au*
K. *ko, kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hsau*
Even Upper.

A club; a baton. To pound; to beat; to knock; to tap. [To be distinguished from **敲** No. 1336.]

敲冰取水 to break ice to get water.
敲門 to knock at a door.
敲打 to beat; to hammer at.
敲敲打打 repeated rapping,—at a door.
敲鼓 to drum.

敲[1]
1389
敲經念佛 to beat time and chant the liturgies to Buddha.
敲木魚 to strike the wooden fish,—as is done at intervals during the night in all Buddhist temples. *See* No. 13,510.
敲碎 to smash to pieces.
給他敲死 strike him dead.
敲下去 to knock off,—as with a hammer.
敲梆 to beat the watchman's rattle.
敲背 to thump the back; to shampoo.
敲鑼 to beat the gong,—a military signal to stop.
風雨敲窓 wind and rain beat upon the window.
敲樂 to beat time to music.
敲詩 to beat a tattoo on the table when thinking how to go on in making verses. *See* No. 1031.
砧杵敲殘深巷月 the bâton of the washerman has beaten away the moon in the narrow street,—very late at night. [The bâtons go on so long that at last the moon passes above the narrow street—which it must do to light it at all—and beginning to sink in the west finally withdraws its light and leaves the street in darkness.]
敲船三日坐, 敲碗三日餓 if you drum on a boat you will have three days' delay: if you drum on a rice-bowl you will hunger for three days.

nau ngau
磽[1]
1390
R. **肴效**
C. *háu*
F. *hieu*
W. *k'oa'*
N. *c'ioa*
P. *ch'iau*
Y. *ngoa*
K. *kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hsau*
Even & Sinking Upper.

Stony, gravelly soil.

磽瘠 poor soil.
地有肥磽 land is either fertile or poor.

ngau
墝
1391

Same as No. 1390.

Digitized by Google

Khyaou
翹[2]
1392
R. 羽
F. *ngieu*
See 翟
Even Lower.

The long tail-feathers which turn up. To raise; to elevate; to stimulate.

翠翹 a feather head-dress.
翹首 to raise the head.
翹尾 to cock the tail,—as a bird does.
翹發其意 elevated or stimulated his thoughts.
高翹 stilts. Often written 高脚 high legs.
高翹會 the stilt festival,—which lasts for three days in the 3rd moon.
春翹 spring bursting forth.
翹出衆人 excelling all other men.
翹盼 or 翹望 to look for anxiously.
翹人之過而護己之短 to call attention to the faults of others so as to conceal one's own defects,—to compound for sins one feels inclined to by damning those one has no mind to.
翹翹錯薪 many are the bundles of firewood.
予室翹翹 my house is in a perilous condition.
連翹 a medicinal plant.

Khyaou
蹺
1393

Same as No. 1401.

Khyaou
蕘[4]
1394
R. 羽
See 蹻
Even Upper.

High; elevated. Turned up at the ends.

弓兩頭蕘起來 both ends of the bow curl up.
踹蕘 tipped it up by stepping on one side of it.
蕘頭白 a fish with a curved snout; a kind of dace.
蕘辮子 to turn up the queue,—to die.

Khyaou
喬[2]
1395
R. 口
See 喬
Even Lower.

High; stately; proud. Crooked. Idle; dissipated. *See* No. 1398.

喬木類 a lofty tree; a term used for "paternal authority."
南有喬木,不可休息 in the south rise the trees without branches, beneath which one cannot rest.
喬遷之喜 congratulations on going into a stately (*i.e.* new) house.
喬而野 proud and rude.
喬梓之程 the appellations *ch'iao* and *tzŭ*,—father and son. *See* No. 1398.

喬志 arrogance.
賢喬梓 your father and his family.
矛喬 a hook on a spear.
不應喬裝 he was not right to change his dress,—from a man's to a woman's.
喬模喬樣 pretty airs and graces; elegant bearing.
喬答摩 Gautama,—Buddha.

Khyaou
僑[2]
1396
R. 亻
See 喬
Even Lower.

An inn. To sojourn. Lofty.

僑居却是家 where one sojourns, there is home.
僑木與天參 this lofty tree blends with the sky.
僑如 name of a giant of old.

Khyaou
翹[2]
1397
R. 羽
See 喬
Even Lower.

To fly downwards.

翹翬 to soar and sail round and round,—as a kite.

Khyaou
橋[1]
1398
R. 木
F. *kieu, kio*
See 喬
Even Lower.

A bridge. To bridge. To warp; to curve. Used for No. 1395.

一度橋 or 一道橋 a bridge; one bridge.
橋空 or 橋洞 the arches of a bridge.
五洞橋 or 五眼橋 a five-arched bridge.
橋欄杆 the rails of a bridge.
橋砧 or 橋墩 the piers or supports of a bridge.
橋梁 the cross-pieces; the beams that span the distance between the piers.
橋梁冲壞了 the bridge has been swept away.
弔橋 a drawbridge.
板橋 or 草橋 a footbrige.
絙橋 a supension-bridge; a rope across a stream along which a ferry-boat slides backwards and forwards.
鐵索橋 a suspension-bridge.
天生橋 a natural bridge; a "devil's bridge."
浮橋 a bridge of boats.
虹橋 the rainbow.
過河拆橋 to break the bridge by which one has crossed,—leaving one's friends in the lurch.
過橋撤跳 to cross the bridge and remove the plank,—to leave in the lurch.

橋[1]
1398

過鐵橋 to cross the iron bridge,—into paradise. *See* No. 8121.
門橋 the lintel of a door.
屈橋 to bend; to make bridge-shaped.
風雨吹晒橋了 warped (*lit.* bridged up) by exposure to the weather.
給我窟窿橋走嗎 do you want me to walk across a hole?—do you think I am a fool?
山有橋松 on the hills there is the lofty pine.
橋木高而仰,梓木低而俯 the pine is lofty and looks up, the *tzŭ* tree is lowly and looks down,—emblematical of father and son. *See* No. 1395.

Khyaou
蕎[2]
1399
R. 艸
C. *k'iu*
H. *k'iau*
F. *kieu, kio*
W. *djiöc*
N. *djioa*
P. } *ch'iau*
M. }
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō, giō*
Even Lower.

Buckwheat.

蕎麥 buckwheat.
蕎麥麵 buckwheat flour.
蕎麥糝子 coarse buckwheat meal.
苦蕎麥 *Fagopyrum tataricum*, Gaertn.
甜蕎麥 *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench.
蕎麥莧 *Polygonum nepalensis*, Meiss.

Khyaou
趫[2]
1400
R. 走
See 蕎
Even Lower.

Active; strong.

輕趫 nimble; active.
趫趫 with a quick, firm step.

Khyaou
蹻[1]
1401
R. 足
C. *kiu*
F. *k'ieu*
N. *c'ioa*
P. } *ch'iau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *ch'ioa*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *kieu, k'ieu*
Even Upper.

To raise the feet, as when squatting on a couch.

蹻脚 to cross the legs; an unstable condition; the stroke to the right in writing, as in 弋 and 戈.
蹻脚成 that *ch'êng* which is written with the cross-legged stroke, viz. 成.
蹻足待也 to cross the legs; to sit down and wait.
履蹻 straw sandals.
你駕我的蹻 you have played me false.
搭蹻 to play into one another's hands.
蹻然不固 floating; unsettled.
蹻蹻 full of pride; strong; martial.
蹻蹊 curious; bizarre.
蹻起脚兒來 to stand on tiptoe.
蹻起腿兒來 to rest, stand, or sit with one leg or foot raised from the ground.

Digitized by Google

鞽 1402 (Nkyau)
Same as No. 1429.

劋[4] 1403 (kyau)
R. 蕭 See 樵 Even Lower.
To cut or bite in two. To mow or reap.
劋禾 to cut grain.
劋穫 to harvest crops.

嶕[2] 1404 (kyau)
R. 蕭 See 樵 Even Lower.
Mountainous.
嶕嶢 ranges of mountains rising one over another.

憔[2] 1405 (kyau)
R. 蕭 C. *ts'iu* H. *ts'iau* F. *ch'iu, tsch'ieu* W. *zoa* N. *zioa²* P. M. *ch'iau* Y. *ch'ioa* Sz. *ch'iau* K. *ch'o* J. *shō, zō* A. *tieu* Even Lower.
Grieving; depressed; melancholy.
憔悴於虐政 suffering under a tyrannical government.

顦 1406 (kyau)
Same as No. 1405.

樵[2] 1407 (kyau)
R. 蕭 See 憔 Even Lower.
Fuel. To gather firewood. A look-out.
樵子 or 樵夫 a wood-cutter.
樵叟 an old wood-cutter.
樵薪 or 採樵 or 樵蘇 to gather fuel.
樵徑 a mountain path,—such as made by wood-cutters.
樵青 the name of one of 張志和 Chang Chih-ho's two servants.

瞧[2] 1408 (kyau)
R. 蕭 H. *ts'iau* F. *ch'ieu* See 憔 Even Lower.
To glance at; to look at; to see.
瞧一瞧 take a look.
瞧不見 I cannot see it.
瞧過了 I saw it.
東瞧西看 looking about in all directions.
瞧破了 or 瞧透了 to have seen through; to have detected.
瞧客 to pay visits.
瞧上 to look up to; to fancy.
瞧不上 or 瞧不起 not to think much of; to despise.
白瞧 to have a look and see nothing.

瞧[2] 1408 (kyau)
瞧香的 women exorcists.
試試瞧 taste and see,—if you like it.
瞧一個夥計 to engage an assistant.
瞧瞧 to see; to call on.
瞧你折墮的樣子 what a gallows'-bird you are!
瞧門脈 to receive patients.
瞧病 to examine an illness; to diagnose; to consult a doctor.

譙[2] 1409 (kyau)
R. 蕭 嘯 W. *chiöe* See 憔 used also as 誚 Even & Sinking Lower & Upper.
To blame; to scold. To ridicule. A drum-tower. Injured; worn.
譙責 to blame; to scold.
譙門 a look-out place over a city gate.
譙樓已打二鼓 had already struck the second watch at the drum-tower.
譙車 turrets mounted on wheels and used by archers, like the *turres* mentioned by CÆSAR and LIVY.
予羽譙譙 my wings are all injured.
譙邑 an old name of 亳州 in Anhui.

巧[3] 1410 (Khau')
R. 巧 See 巧 Rising Upper.
Air striving to free itself.

巧[3] 1411 (Khau')
R. 巧 C. *háu* H. *k'au* F. *k'ieu*, v. *k'iew²* W. *k'o* N. *o'ioa*, v. *k'öü* P. M. *ch'iau* Y. *ch'ioa* Sz. *ch'iau* K. *kio* J. *kō, kiō* A. *hsau* Rising Upper.
Clever; skilful; cunning; artful. The nick of time. *See* No. 1060.
巧妙 clever; admirable; skilful; ingenious.
巧匠 or 巧手 a skilled workman.
巧計 a capital plan.
巧樣 a capital way of doing anything.
巧機 ingenious mechanism; an ingenious machine.
巧姐 a clever young lady.
巧妻常伴拙夫眠 a clever woman is often mated with a stupid spouse.
大巧若拙 great skill is as clumsiness,—extremes meet.
技巧 ingenious; complex.

巧[3] 1411
巧者拙之奴 cunning is the slave of stupidity.
巧笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!
巧笑之瑳 white teeth seen through artful smiles.
巧趨蹌兮 what skill in the swift movements of his feet!
巧言如流 artful speech flowing like a stream.
巧言令色,鮮矣仁 fine words and a captivating countenance are seldom associated with true virtue.
巧言不如直道 cunning words are not as good as true principles.
巧言如簧 artful words, like organ-tongues.
巧捷 good at repartee; witty.
淫巧 specious; assumed; tricky.
巧月 the seventh moon,—said to be so called because women then 乞巧 pray for skill at needlework.
巧日 the seventh of the seventh moon,—as above.
巧子 the *membrum virile*.
可巧 or 遇巧 or 恰巧 or 凑巧 when as luck would have it.....
巧機會 a capital opportunity.
巧婦鳥 the clever housewife-bird, — the tailor-bird. *See* No. 1412.
巧避 to evade.
巧合 to meet by chance.
巧話 innuendoes.
巧語 specious words.
巧思 ingenious.
巧了 luckily; perhaps; possibly; it *may* be that.....; very likely.....
巧得很 (of men) very ingenious; (of events) very luckily.
巧嵌 ornamented.

鷍[3] 1412 (Khau')
R. 巧 See 巧 Rising Upper.
The tailor-bird (*Sylvia sutoria*).

Digitized by Google

tshyau' 4
俏 1413
R. 嘯
C. *ts'au*
F. *ch'iu, chicu*
N. *ts'iu* only colloquial as above.
See 悄
J. *siō*
Sinking Upper.

Ill; disabled.

傻俏不仁 palsied; paralysed.

tshyau 1
帩 1414
R. 篠
See 剿
(M. PHAN misreading the C. *tsiu* for C. *tsin* has made A. *tien!*)
Rising Upper.

Read *ch'iu*[1]. To stare at.

不俏不睬 to pay no attention to.

佯俏不睬 to pretend to disregard any one.

tshyau tsyu 3
愀 1415
R. 篠尤
C. *ts'au, ts'iu*
W. *ts'in*
N. *ts'ioa*
P. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'iu*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Rising & Even Irregular.

A kind of turban, anciently worn by women as mourning.

tshyau 3
愀 1416
R. 篠
C. v. *ts'au*
See 愀
Rising Upper.

To blush; to colour up. [To be distinguished from 愁 No. 2498.]

愀然變色 he coloured up.

原野嵺愀 the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

tshyau 3
煍 1416
R. 篠
C. v. *ts'au*
See 愀
Rising Upper.

To change the colour of by smoke.

煍黑 smoked black.

火煍燻 the fire has blackened it.

被烟煍之 cured by the smoke,—as a ham.

tshyau 1
鍫 1417
R. 蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *ts'iöe*
N. *ts'ian*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *sho*
A. *t'au*
Even Upper.

A shovel; a spade. To dig out.

鍫鍤 a spade.

鍫泥 to dig the ground.

一鍫泥 a shovelful of mud.

鍫塘 to dig a fish-pond.

大動鍫 a crowbar.

鍫築 to dig out.

鍫鋤 spade and hoe.

tshyau 4
俏 1418
R. 嘯
C. *ts'iu*
F. *ch'ieu, sieu*
W. *soa*
N. *ts'iau*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

Like; similar. Handsome; beautiful.

俏生 life-like,—as a picture, or statue.

俏然得狠 very nice; very elegant, etc.

俏皮 or 俏式 pretty; winsome; smart.

俏皮話 witty language.

俏佳人 a beautiful woman.

俊俏 or 俏麗 beautiful.

生得俏 of handsome appearance.

面孔俏 a handsome face.

賣俏 to make a display of one's beauty.

俏精 refined.

俏步 a delicate, mincing gait.

俏貨 costly goods; (in Peking) a good bargain.

See No. 9747.

tshyau 1
哨 1419
tshyau 4
峭 1420
R. 嘯
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *sieu*
W. *ts'iöe*
N. *ts'ioa*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

Steep cliffs. Strict. Vigorous.

峭壁 a sheer precipice.

爲人峭直刻深 a man stern and impatient of trifling.

精峭若檀弓 vigorous in style, like the T'an Kung,—a section of the *Book of Rites* named after a sage of old.

峭風 a biting wind.

tshyau
陗 1421
Same as No. 1420.

tshyau 3
悄 1422
R. 篠
F. *ch'iu*
W. *ts'iöe*, v. *ts'ia*
See 峭
Rising Upper.

To be full of grief and care. Silent; still.

憂心悄悄 my anxious heart is full of trouble.

勞心悄兮 how anxious is my toiled heart!

靜悄悄的 quiet; retired.

悄沒聲兒的 not a sound to be heard; in a whisper.

tshyau 4
誚 1423
R. 嘯
W. *ts'iöe* (practically always Upper)
See 俏
Sinking Upper.

To blame; to scold. To ridicule.

誚讓 to scold.

誚皮人 to mortify or humiliate anyone.

背後誚人 to abuse people behind their backs.

譏誚 to hold up to ridicule; to satirize.

syau 4
鞘 1424
R. 嘯肴蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *siau*
F. *sieu*
W. *siöe*, v. *hsia*
N. *siva*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
K. *sio*, v. *ch'io*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu, sau*
Sinking & Even Upper.

A sheath; a scabbard.

劍鞘子 the scabbard of a sword.

刀出了鞘 the blade has left the scabbard.

銀鞘 or 餉鞘 wooden cases for conveying treasure, made of hollowed-out wood.

khyau 4
撽 1425
R. 錫效
See 擊敲
Entering & Sinking Upper.

To whip, as a horse. To screen. To lay hold of.

kyau 4
竅 1426
R. 嘯
C. *k'iu*
H. *k'iau*
F. *k'ieu*
W. *c'iöe*
N. *c'ioa*
P. *ch'iau, ch'iu*
M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *k'ieu*
Sinking Upper.

An opening; a hole. Mind; intelligence.

九竅 the nine passages of the body.

七竅 the seven holes,—(1) which are supposed to exist in the human heart as channels of intelligence; or (2) the eyes, nostrils, ears, and mouth.

人皆有七竅以視聽食息 every man has seven apertures, for seeing, hearing, eating, and breathing.

一竅不通 not one of his seven channels unobstructed,—stupid; unintelligent.

心竅 the heart's channels,—the intelligence.

你懂竅不懂竅 do you understand?—as the trick of anything which one has been explaining.

靈竅 clever; smart; able.

合竅 of the same mind.

百竅 all the holes,—the pores of the skin.

通竅藥 medicines which clear the passages,—including sudorifics, etc.

地秉竅于山川 the earth finds its passages in mountain streams.

殊未中 *chung*[4] 竅 very far from hitting the mark.

日鑿一竅 every day made one hole.

沒得竅 or 不得訣竅 not to get hold of the way of doing anything.

Digitized by Google

Khyau, 2
菱
1427
R. 蕭 尤
See 壽 收
Even Lower and Upper.

The thorny mallow. The hollyhock. Used for No. 1399.

視爾如菱 I look on you as the flower of the thorny mallow,—so handsome are you.

菱葵向日 the hollyhock and the sunflower turn to the sun.

Khyau, 4
撬
1428
R. 蕭
C. *kiu²*, v. *k'iu*
H. *k'iau²*
F. *k'ieu, kieu²*
W. *k'djiöe*
N. *djiva*
P. *ch'iaw²*
M. *k'hiau, ch'iau²*
Y. *ch'iua*
Sz. *ch'iau*
J. *kiō*
A. *k'icu, k'ieu*
Even Upper Irregular.

To prise open. To force up by leverage.

撬開 to prise open; to force open.

這個門我撬不開 I can't force open this door.

把釘子撬起來 force out the nail.

我撬不動 I cannot move it.

撬棍 a crowbar.

撬孔 to make a hole,—as with a spike.

撬破了 broke it in prising.

撬壞 to break up.

Khyau, 1
橇
1429
R. 蕭 轎
See 撬 轰
A. *ngieu*
Even Upper.

A small wooden sledge, used to cross mud.

Khyau, 4
鼪
1430
R. 嘯 黠
See 耀 繞 軋
Sinking and Entering Lower & Upper.

A turn-up nose.

鼪頭鞋 shoes with turned-up points.

Khyau
廍
1431

Same as No. 1417.

Khsiau, 1
幰
1432
R. 蕭
See 鎥
Even Upper.

Used with No. 1414.

Khsiau, 1
黖
1433
R. 蕭
See 悄
J. *shō*
A. *jieu*
Even Upper.

Hemp turning black with damp.

黑黖子 moles, or black spots on the face.

Kai, 2
街
1434
R. 佳
C. *kái*
H. *kai*
F. *kae*
W. *ka*
N. *cie, ka*
P. *chie, kai*
M. *kai*
Y. *kae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *ka*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *ñyai, ñya giai*
Even Upper.

CHIEH.

A street.

一道街 or **一條街** a street.

街道 public streets.

出街 to go out,—for a walk, or on business.

上街 to go to market; to "go into town."

街上 or **街裏** in the street.

街面兒的 in the street; ordinary; commonplace.

街閘 the gates or barriers which divide up the streets of a Chinese town, and serve as a protection against thieves or rioters.

街坊 neighbourhood; neighbours.

看街的 watchmen.

查街 to patrol the streets,—as the watch does.

花街柳巷 flower streets and willow lanes,—brothels.

街衢洞達 passed through the streets,—as a procession.

巷議街談 street gossip.

氣街 the pulse of the femoral artery.

天街 the stars × υ in Taurus; the Milky Way.

天街夜色凉如水 the Milky Way looks by night as cold as water.

街正 the headman of a street, elected by the residents.

街門 a street door.

Tsyai, 3
姐
1435
R. 馬 紙
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chie, chia*
W. N. P. M. *tsi, chie*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chie*
K. *chö, cha*
J. *sha*
A. *tï, t'ö*
Rising Upper.

An elder sister. A term of respect for a young lady. Proud.

姐妹 sisters, elder and younger.

姐姐 an elder sister; also, sister, as a form of address; women; ladies.

令姐 your elder sister.

家姐 my elder sister.

姐夫 or **姐丈** an elder sister's husband.

小姐 young lady; Miss.

亞姐 a sister; a title used by Manchus for a father's concubine.

恃愛肆姐 to rely on the affection (*e.g.* of one's sovereign) to give way to pride.

See No. 2975.

Ts'i, Tsyai
疽
1436

Kai, 1
皆
1437
R. 佳
F. *kai*
See 街
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

All; every,—either of men or things which have been previously mentioned.

人人皆知 all men know that...

我軍皆不及他 none of our soldiers is his equal.

老少皆在 old and young all there.

你我皆同一體 you and I are one and the same,—in nationality, interests, feelings, etc.

大家皆大歡喜 all the party rejoiced greatly.

諸先生皆無病 none of the gentlemen are ill.

四海之內皆兄弟也 all within the Four Seas are brothers,—to the superior man.

所作皆然 all he does is in the same style.

寸土皆是王地 every inch of ground is the Emperor's.

俱皆一樣 all the same; all alike.

滔滔者天下皆是也 swelling and surging (*i.e.* in disorder), such is the whole empire.

皆屬 are all....

皆因 simply because....

皆得 must all, or always....

皆都 all of them.

皆可 either will do; any one will do.

Kai, 2
偕
1438
R. 佳
C. *ḳai*
H. *ghai*
F. *ḳai*
W. *ḳa*
N. *ḳie*
P. *ghsie*
M. *ghai, ḳai*
Y. *ghsiae*
Sz. *ghai, ḳai*
K. *ke, he*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Even Upper & Lower.

To accompany. To take with one. Together. Jointly.

偕同 to accompany.

與子偕行 I will go along with you.

夙夜必偕 morning and night they must be together.

百年偕老 grown old together,—as an old couple.

魚水和偕 agreeing together like fishes and water.

清濁不偕 purity and impurity cannot co-exist.

飲酒孔偕 they drink wine, all equally reverent.

物其旨矣維其偕矣 the viands are excellent, both from the land and sea.

偕偕士子 an officer, strong and vigorous.

Digitized by Google

kai1
喈[1]
1439
R. 佳
F. *kai*
A. *gic, giai*
Even Upper.

Music; melody; melodious sounds.

鳥鳴喈喈 the birds sing sweetly.
北風其喈 the whistling of the north wind.

kai1
階[1]
1440
R. 佳
C. H. *kai*
F. *kai*, v. *kie*
W. *ka*
N. *cie*, v. *kaan*
P. *chic*
M. *chie, kai*
Y. *chiae, kao*
Sz. *kai*
K. *ke, kie*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

A flight of steps. A degree; a rank.

階齒 the individual steps of a flight.
階梯 steps; a flight of steps.
階梯而升 to mount the ladder,—of promotion.
階上 at the top of the steps; high in office.
階級 an official grade.
升階 to rise in rank.
台階 steps leading up to some elevated building, as a 亭 kiosque.
圖握篆苦無階 he wanted to get an official post, but had no steps, *i.e.* no means of so doing, no interest, no influence, etc.
孔子以聖爲階 Confucius made holiness the ladder by which he mounted.
亂階 the steps of disorder, *i.e.* by which disorder is gradually brought about.
遊金階 to traverse the golden steps,—of the Imperial palace, *i.e.* to graduate as a Han-lin or Imperial Academician.
言語以爲階 to pass by progressive steps,—through a discourse.
興廢之階 the stages of prosperity and of decay.
階州 a Department in Kansuh.
婦有長舌, 維厲之階 a woman with a long tongue is like a stepping-stone to disorder.
誰生厲階 who is responsible for the (present) evils?

kai1
堦
1441

Same as No. 1440.

kai1
楷
1442

See No. 1203.

kai1
湝[1]
1443
R. 佳
F. *kai*
See 街
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

The rippling sound of water. Incessant rain and wind.

淮水湝湝 the murmuring waters of the Huai river.

kai1
稭[1*]
1444
R. 佳
See 皆 秸
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

The stalks of corn or hemp. Clean. To weave into hassocks. Usual; customary.

棉花稭 cotton stalks, used for fuel.
三百里納稭服 he paid the usual taxes on 300 *li*.

kai1
鶣[1]
1445
R. 佳
See 皆
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

A cowardly bird.

鶣鶉 a quail that will not fight.

hiap1
俠[1]
1446
R. 洽葉
H. *hiap*
W. *yc*
N. *yah*
P. *ɕhsia, ɕchie*
See 狹
K. *hiöp, kiöp*
J. *kiō*
Entering Lower.

Generous; magnanimous; heroic; bold.

俠氣 magnanimity; courage; heroism.
俠烈 resolute; heroic.
豪俠 a high-principled man, endowed with both physical and moral courage; a hero.
遊俠 a wandering hero; a knight-errant, such as 朱家 or 郭解 of the Han dynasty.
任俠有名 to have the reputation of a hero.
俠客 a person who does not hesitate to right the wrongs of others.
劍俠 an expert swordsman; a swashbuckler.

hiap1
挾
1447

See No. 1133.

hiap1
浹[1*]
1448
R. 葉洽
C. *tsyp*
H. *kiap*
F. *chak*
W. *tsic*
N. *tsih*
P. *chia, ɕchie, hsie*
M. *chia, ch'ia, hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *chia, hsia*
K. *hiöp, chöp*
J. *shō, kō, kiō*
A. *hiep*, *t'iep*,
Entering Upper.

Water penetrating. Moist; damp. A complete circuit.

浹洽 imbued with; cordial; friendly; to conciliate; agreeing.
流汗浹背 the sweat ran in streams down his back,—from fright.
周浹 to extend one's benefits on all sides.
浹日 a whole day, one in which the twelve branches (*See Table Vd*) make a complete circuit.
浹旬 a decade of days.
浹辰 twelve whole days.

hiap2
睞
1449

Same as No. 1486.

hiap1
蛺[2*]
1450
R. 葉
See 頰
A. *hiep*
Entering Upper.

A butterfly.

蛺蝶 a butterfly.

hiap1
鋏
1451

See No. 1137.

hiap2
頰
1452

See No. 1138.

ket2
偈[2*]
1453
R. 屑竭
C. *kai², k'yt*
H. *ket*
F. *kick*, *kie²*
W. *c'ie*, *djī*, *djie²*
N. *cih, sih*
See 竭
K. *köl, kc*
J. *ketsz, gei*
A. *ke*
Entering & Sinking Lower.

Martial; brave; vehement; rushing.

偈偈爲義 earnest in performing one's duty to one's neighbour.
匪車偈兮 not because of the speed of the chariot,—am I pained at heart.

Read *chi*[4]. A *geya* or versified passage in a *sûtra*, repeating or paraphrasing what has been said in prose. Also, a *gâthâ* or hymn, one kind of which is limited to thirty-two words. An enigma. A secret code.

講偈語 or 講佛偈 to explain the *gâthâs*.
閒談講偈 to chat and ask conundrums.
知偈 to know the secret allusion; to take the cue; to understand.

ket2
愒[3*]
1454
R. 舄泰曷
C. *hei²*
F. *k'ai²*, *kick*, *k'ei²*
W. *yüe*, *wö*,
N. *hsih*,
P. *ch'i²*, *'k'ai*, *k'o*
M. *k'o*, *ho*,
Y. *chich*,
K. *he, kae, hal*
J. *kei, kai, ketsz*
A. *kiet*, *ke²*
Very Irregular.

To rest; to stop.

棲愒 to lodge at; to sojourn.
少愒半晌 rest awhile.
汔可小愒 perhaps a little rest may be got for them,—the heavily-burdened people.
不尙愒焉 who would not wish to take shelter?—under this willow.

Read *k'ai*[3*]. To desire; to long for.

愒生 to love life.

Read *ho*[3*]. Mutual fear.

Digitized by Google

kel₂
揭 1*
1455
R. 月 屑
C. *kyt*₀
H. *ket*
F. *kick*
W. *c'ie*
N. *cieh*
P. *chie*
M. *chie*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chie*
K. *kal, köl*
J. *ketsz, gechi*
A. *kiet, yet*
Entering Upper.

To lift up; to lift off. To pull apart. To make known; to solve, as a riddle. To borrow. Also read *ch'i*⁴*.

揭簾 to raise a bamboo blind. *See* No. 7129.
淺則揭 (*ch'i*⁴) in shallow water I will pull up,—my skirts.
揭蓋紅巾 to lift the red veil,—and see the bride for the first time.
揭起來 raise it up.
揭開 to open by lifting off the cover, *see* No. 3954; to strip off; to open, as a book. Also, put it down! drop it!
揭開長衣 opened up his long coat.
用刀揭開 to open with a knife,—as a fan, the folds of which are stuck together.
揭封 to strip the paper from a door which has been officially sealed up. Also, to drink, because spirit-jars have paper seals pasted over them.
西柄之揭 raising its handle in the west,—like the constellation 斗 Ladle. *See* No. 11,427.
揭……去 to detach one thing from another.
揭回 to take back; to remove.
顛沛之揭 when a tree falls utterly,—it must first have been pulled up.
揭參 to report for misconduct; to impeach. *See* No. 1514.
揭榜 or **揭曉** to publish the list of successful candidates at an examination.
揭曉日期 the date for making known the result of an examination.
揭揚 to publish abroad.
揭奩 or **揭短** to pick out defects in others; to find fault.
揭帖 a placard,—usually of a libellous or seditious character.
揭示 to post proclamations.
揭欠 or **揭借** to borrow money.
揭單 or **揭字** a promissory note.
揭項 borrowed capital.
蔑葽揭揭 rushes and sedges growing rank.

kel₂
竭 2*
1456
R. 屑
C. *kyt*₀
H. *ket*, *k'et*
F. *kick*,
W. *djie*,
N. *c'ih*,
P. *chie*
M. }
Y. } *chieh*
Sz. }
K. *köl, kul*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *yet, kiet*
Entering Upper and Lower.

To go and return. Martial-looking.

庶士有竭 martial looked the attendant officers.
竭伽 a rhinoceros. Sanskrit *k'adga*.

kel₂
碣 2*
1457
R. 月 屑
W. *djie*,
N. *cih, sih, djih*
See **揭**
K. *kal, köl*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

A stone; a tablet; a pillar; a pinnacle rock.

碑碣 stone tablets or pillars, of a commemorative character, usually bearing inscriptions.
指路碣 a stone guide-post.
碣石 a kind of granite.

hyet₂
歇
1458

See No. 4361.

khet₁
竭 2*
1459
R. 月 屑
C. *kyt*₀
H. *k'et*,
F. *kick*,
W. *djie*
N. *djih*
P. *chie*
M. }
Y. } *chieh*
Sz. }
K. *kal, köl*
J. *ketsz, gechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Lower.

To exhaust; to put forth to the utmost. Exhausted; finished; dispirited. *See* No. 2870.

泉之竭矣不云自中 a spring becomes dry: is it not because no water rises in it?
竭力 to exhaust one's full strength in doing; to do one's best.
力竭 strength exhausted; used up.
盡心竭力 to use one's best efforts.
既竭吾才 I have put forth all my ability.
竭蹶以赴 to proceed hurriedly. *See* **蹶** No. 3210.
竭誠來見 I have come to see you in full sincerity.
竭盡 exhausted; finished; with full purpose of heart.
竭憊 wearied out; worn out.
三鼓而竭 by the time the third drum beat (for the charge), they were tired out.
竭澤以漁 to dry up the pond to catch all the fish,—of greed for large profits.
竭衷 with all one's heart.
竭到 to the extreme point.
竭慮 the utmost anxiety.

kel₂
羯 2*
1460
R. 月
See **竭**
A. *hiet*,
Entering Lower.

To castrate a ram. Deer's skin.

羯羊 a gelded ram; a wether.
羯室 ancient name of a place near **武鄉縣** Wu-hsiang Hsien in Shansi.
柘羯 a Scythian word for warrior.
擊羯鼓以催花 to beat the deerskin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers.
佛前作羯磨 to confess one's sins before Buddha.

kel₂
楬 2*
1461
R. 屑
See **揭**
A. *kiet, yet*
Entering Upper.

A board, put up where a person has died and been buried on the highway, and stating his name, etc. A wooden instrument to mark time.

楬豆 a sacrificial platter.
禿楬 bald-headed.
楬櫫 a ticket or slip nailed to the door of a house which has been sealed or confiscated.

kel₂
藒 1*
1462
R. 屑
See **桀**
A. *kiet, yet*
Entering Lower.

A fragrant plant which grows in **蘇州府** the Prefecture of Soochow in the north-west of Kiangsu, and is known as **藒車** or **藒耳香**.

ket₂
藒
1463

Same as No. 1462.

kyai₁
嗟 1
1464
R. 麻
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*
W. *tsi*
N. *chö, tso*
P. *chie, chüa*
M. *chie*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chie*
K. *ch'ö*
J. *sa, sha*
A. *ta*
Even Upper.

To sigh. An interjection of sorrow or regret, or of astonishment.

嗟嘆 to sigh.
嗟呀 to sigh for.
嗟悼 to sigh; to grieve.
嗟我懷人 with a sigh for the man of my heart.
嗟乎 alas!
嗟予子行役 alas! my son, abroad on the public service.
嗟我婦子 alas! our wives and children.
猗嗟昌兮 alas for him! so handsome and accomplished.
嗟嗟臣工 ah! ah! ministers and officers.

Digitized by Google

刮[1*] 1465
R. 黠
C. v. *kêt*
See 黠吉
J. *katsz, kechi*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

To brand the face as a punishment. To flay the skin from the face.

拮[2*] 1466
R. 質屑
C. *kêt*
H. *kiet*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih, cieh*
P. *ȼhie*
M. / Y. / Sz. *chieh*
K. *kil, kiöl*
J. *kitsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper Irregular.

Occupied; labouring hard. To seize firmly. To pursue.

拮据 embarrassed, as for want of funds; in difficulty; perplexed.

桔[2*] 1467
R. 屑質
C. *kyt*$_o$, *kêt*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ȼhi, ȼhieh*
M. *chi, chieh*
Y. *chik, chieh*
Sz. *chi, chieh*
K. *kiöl*
J. *kitsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

A water-bucket worked up and down a well by means of a lever; a well-sweep. Used for 橘 No. 3026.

子獨不見夫桔槔者乎 have you never seen a well-sweep, sir? *See* 槔 No. 5945.

桔梗 a common medicine for coughs, made from the root of *Platycodon grandiflorum*. *See* 薑 No. 2051.

桔仔 the small loose-skinned orange.

桔水 orange juice,—used in making gum and paste.

碣[1*] 1468
R. 黠
See 劼
A. *kêt*$_3$
Entering Upper.

Firm; solid. Abrupt; sudden.

碣然不動 too heavy to move.
碣然而來 to arrive suddenly.

蝔 1469

Same as No. 1444.

結[2*] 1470
R. 屑
C. *kyt*$_o$
H. *ket*
F. *kiek, kaik*
W. *cie*
N. *cih* or *cieh*, v. *ci, tih*
P. *ȼhieh*
M. / Y. / Sz. *chieh*
K. *kyöl*
J. *ketsz, kitsz*
A. *kiet, kêt*
Entering Upper.

To tie in a knot. To wind up. To connect; to make an alliance. To form, as fruit or scabs.

打結 to tie a knot. *See* No. 1473.
活結 a slip-knot.
死結 a knot which will not slip.
打的是個單結 what he has tied is a single knot.
結繩 to knot a cord,—an ancient mode of reckoning or means of communication, the details of which have not come down to us.
結繩之治 dealings by means of knotted cords.
當是時民結繩而用之 at that time (the Golden Age), the people used knotted cords.
結網 to make a net.
結締 to tie together; close union.
將船纜結在樹上 made the ship's cable fast to a tree.
同心結 a true-lover's knot. The Chinese variety will not hold, but slips on being pulled.
心如結兮 his heart is as though tied,—to what is correct.
我心蘊結兮 sorrow is knotted in my heart.
心之憂矣如或結之 my heart in its sorrow feels as though bound.
我心苑結 my heart grieves with a sorrow from which it cannot get free.
結訟 to institute legal proceedings; to go to law.
智者結舌 the wise hold their tongues.
結累 to entangle in.
結髮者 the one who binds her hair,—a first wife.
結髮夫妻 husband and wife who were betrothed in childhood.
一結絲線 a skein of silk.
結束 to tie round; to wind up, as a discourse.
收結 to wind up; to bring to a conclusion, as an essay or a sermon.
結局 to finish off; to bring to a conclusion.
結篇 to gather up the threads of a narrative.

結[2*] 1470

完結 closed; finished,—as an outstanding case.
結案 to wind up or close a case.
了結此案 to finish this case.
結冊 a statement of income and expenditure for a past period; a balance-sheet.
結清 to settle up; to clear off,—as indebtedness.
結賬 to pay off a bill.
日後歸結 will pay the amount later on.
無結梢 unable to make a living.
月結 monthly settlements,—of accounts.
結仇 or 結怨 to contract feelings of ill-will or resentment.
結交 to form an acquaintanceship, or friendship. *See* No. 1297.
結親 to make a matrimonial alliance.
結拜 or 結盟 to become joined in sworn brotherhood.
廣結納 to extend one's circle of communications.
結 (*chieh*^{1}) 菓 or 結實 to form fruit,—as a fruit-tree after blossoming. *See* No. 1147.
菓結了 the fruit has formed.
結實 (more correctly 堅實) strong; durable.
結實信據 a material guarantee.
凝結 to coagulate; to congeal; to stiffen.
是通段結穴 it is the key to (or the important part of) the whole paragraph.
末一句是結穴 the last sentence is the key-note to the whole.
出結 or 具結 or 結保 to enter into a bond; to give security.
同鄉官印結 the certificate to be issued under the seal of an official of the applicant's neighbourhood that the bearer is a fit and proper person for Government employ.
巴結 to toady. *See* No. 8510.
巴巴結結的 troublesome; pestering.
結巴 to stammer.
結巴磕子 a stammerer.
結壯 strong, healthy.
結毒 a collection of virus (especially syphilitic); an unhealthy part.

Digitized by Google

結 2*
1470

結果 the outcome, result, moral, as of books. Also, to finish.
結果性命 to cut off the life,—of an enemy, usually by hired assassins.
結頂 a button of knotted velvet or braid.
結了 (*chieh² lo*) there 's an end of it; (*chieh² liao³*) completed; ended.
結褵 to tie the bridal sash.
結成 to connect; to join together.
結行 associated firms; the Co-Hong Monopoly.
結拜蔟蘿 to form a silk-gauze alliance, or an alliance of the bed-curtains,—to have an intrigue with.
結交須勝己 in making friends seek those who are superior to yourself.
前世有緣今世結 marriage results from ante-natal causes.
結穗 to form the ear; to ripen, as grain.
勾結 to conspire together.
取結 to take a guarantee.
結底 strongly soled or sewed,—of boots.
結草 to reward kindness, as below.
結草之報 the "recompense of woven ropes." A certain man had in apparent disagreement with his dying father's wish prevented his favorite concubine from being buried with him. The son was afterwards hard pushed in battle, when he saw an old man, who by binding ropes of grass was entangling the enemy's cavalry and thus assisting him. This old man was the grateful father of the concubine.

袺 2*
1471
R. 衣 *i*
See 吉結
K. *kiöl*
J. *kitsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

To pull up the skirt.
袺衣上裙 to pull the skirt up to the breast.
溥言袺之 we place [the seeds] in our skirts.

頡 2*
1472
R. 黠 *hsieh*
C. *kyt*
H. *ket*
F. *kiek, k'iek*
W. *cie, ye*
N. *yih*
P. *ghie, ghsie*
M. Y. Sz. *chich*
K. *kal, hiöl, v. hil*
J. *katsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Irregular.

To fly up; to soar. Vague; ambiguous. To rob. The neck. *See* No. 11,591.
燕燕于飛頡之頏之 the swallows go flying about, now up, now down.
頡滑 ambiguous; *à double entente*; specious.
頡滑有實 in this vague undefinedness there is an actuality.
盜頡資糧 to plunder the military train.
挺頡就戮而不畏 if I stuck out my neck for you to cut off my head, I should not be afraid.

纈 2*
1473
R. 屑 *hsieh*
C. *hyt*, v. *lyt*
F. *kiek*
K. *hiöl*, v. *hil*
J. *ketsz, gechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Irregular.

To tie up silk in skeins. To knot. Used for No. 1470.
打個纈 to tie a knot.
老鼠纈 a slip-knot or running noose.
死纈 a knot which will not slip.
核桃纈子 the "walnut" knot of twisted silk at the top of an ordinary cap.
打實個纈 to incite people to quarrel.

襭 2*
1474
R. 屑 *hsieh*
F. *kiek*
See 纈
K. *hiöl*
Entering Lower.

To tuck the skirt under the girdle. The fold of a robe.
溥言襭之 we tuck our skirts under our girdles.
斂襭以哺 she opened her robe to give suck.

黠 1*
1475
R. 黠 *hsieh*
See 秸
A. *hat*
Entering and Even Upper.

The stalks of the northern or Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliæfolia*), which are dressed for ropes and cordage.

隔
1476

See No. 6067.

節 2*
1477
R. 屑 *hsieh*
C. *tsyt*
H. *tset*
F. *chick*, v. *chaik*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*, v. *tsien*
P. *ghie*
M. Y. Sz. *chich*
K. *chöl*
J. *setsz, sechi*
A. *tiet, triet*
Entering Upper.

The knots or joints of plants. Sections; paragraphs. Limits; moderation. Affairs. Divisions of time; Measure; rhythm. Lofty.
九節鞭 a riding-whip made from nine joints of a particular kind of bamboo which has the joints very close together.
何誕之節兮 how wide apart are the joints!—of the *Dolichos*.
事分三節 the matter is divisible into three parts, or under three headings, or into three periods.
分兩節還他 pay him by two instalments.
節節高 joint by joint higher,—gradually rising higher.
無節制 no limits to expenditure; lavish.
節飲食 temperate in food and drink. *See* No. 13,269.
節用 or 節儉 frugal; within limits.
小節 a small matter; a trifle.
尙屬小節 that (*i.e.* the preceding) is unimportant,—it is what follows, etc.
臨大節而不可奪也 at a great emergency he cannot be forced to desert his principles.
節畧 a statement of particulars; an abridgment. *See* No. 4768.
多生枝節 full of branches and knots,—full of complications.
節女 a chaste woman.
節義 chaste and good,—as a widow who does not remarry.
守節 to preserve chastity,—as a widow who does not remarry, or a girl who, on the death of her *fiancé*, elects to remain single.
失節 to lose chastity,—as above.
名節攸關 involving one's fair fame, or reputation.
買關節 to get degrees by bribery.
八節 the eight epochs,—四立二分二至也 the first days of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the two equinoxes, and the two solstices.

Digitized by Google

節[2*] 1477

節經 have repeatedly ..... ; have on various occasions.....
節莅 to be established at; to take up one's post at. Used of high officials.
節哀 be consoled.
節哀保重 for your health's sake weep less, — said to mourners by their intimates.
節孝 wifely fidelity and filial piety.
節孝祠 shrines to persons distinguished by the above virtues.
節目 sections; paragraphs.
節次 repeatedly; the sequence of verses.
節旄 a tasselled staff given to high officials travelling by Imperial command.
節拍 the "time" of music.
節省 to be economical.
過節兒 a polite formality; courtesy; rules of courtesy; formalities.
二十四節氣 the twenty-four solar terms or periods of fifteen days each, corresponding with the days on which the sun enters the first and fifteenth degrees of a zodiacal sign. When an intercalary month occurs, they are reckoned as in other years, but the intercalation is made so that only one term shall fall in it. *See Table Va.*
節氣 or 節令 or 節候 or 時節 or 節序 (*see* No. 4771) a term or solar period, as above; the festival of a solar term.
佳節 a festival.
過節 or 做節 to keep the festival.
天中節 the Dragon-boat festival.
三節兩壽 the three festivals and the two birthdays,—dates on which subordinate officials are expected to give presents to their superiors. The dates are the 5th of the 5th moon, the 15th of the 8th moon, New Year's Eve, and the birthdays of the superior official and his wife.
節禮 presents sent on a festival.
那時節 at that time or juncture.
節度 revenue; quarterly returns. [The Chinese financial year is divided into three "quarters."]

節[2*] 1477

收節賬 to collect the quarterly bills.
愼持晚節 to cautiously pass the evening of life.
樂和樂謂之節 when music is in accord with music, it is called *chieh*.
打節 or 凑節 to beat time in music.
節草 or 節枯草 *Equisetum ramosissimum*, Desf.
節彼南山 lofty is that southern hill.

tsek

櫛[2*] 1478

R. 質
C. *tsyt*
H. *tset*
F. *chick*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *tsê*, *ghie*
M. *tsz*, *chie*
Y. } *chich*
Sz. }
K. *chil*
J. *shitsz*, *shichi*
A. *tict*
Entering Upper.

A comb. To comb the hair.

巾櫛 or 侍巾櫛 she who hands the towel and comb,—a wife or concubine. *See* No. 9734.
櫛風沐雨 combed by the wind and washed by the rain, — of the hardships of travel.

tsek

癤[1*] 1479

R. 肩
See 節
Entering Upper.

A small sore; a pimple.

瘡癤 a boil.
長癤子 to have a boil; to have a rash.
火癤子 a rash; prickly heat.
癤子消了 the boil has dispersed.

tsyap

接[1*] 1480

R. 葉
C. *tsyp*
H. *tsiap*
F. *chick*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *chie*
M. }
Y. } *chich*
Sz. }
K. *chöp*
J. *shō*
A. *tiep*
Entering Upper.

To receive in the hand; to take. To take over charge of. To receive, as a guest. To connect; to join on. To graft.

接收 or 接受 or 接入 or 接得 to receive.
接准 to receive, — from a superior or equal.
接奉 to receive, — from a superior.
接到尊函 I have received your letter.
接儥 to receive for shipment.
接我以力 put forth your strength to catch me, — as when jumping from a wall.
接領 to take over; to take charge of.
承接 to take orders for work.
接印視事 to take over a seal of office and attend to the business,—of that office.

接[1*] 1480

接任 to take over charge of an office.
接辦 or 接管 to take in hand, or take over, the management of.
接生婆 a midwife.
接引 to conduct; to guide; to induce; to tempt.
接地 or 接穴 a favourable spot.
接應兵 a supporting force of soldiers.
接聲 to catch the sound,—and pass it on.
接着 connectedly; thereupon.
接上帶下 connected both with what goes before and with what follows.
接理 to take over seals and business; to act in the place of.
接頭兒 all over again from the beginning.
接晤 to receive in an interview; to learn at an interview.
接展 to receive and open a letter.
接手 to take over, as the duties of another; a receiver or accomplice.
接客 to receive guests.
接神 to welcome or receive a god,—used of various acts of worship.
迎接 to go to meet; to greet,—arriving guests.
接待 or 接陪 to attend upon; to entertain,—guests.
接風 to welcome back.
接風酒 a feast of welcome.
接連 or 接續 to connect; to join on.
接連不斷 continuous; in uninterrupted succession.
無得接續 there is no means of continuing it; there is no one to carry it on.
水光接天 the bright light on the water joining the sky,—at the horizon.
湧波接漢 a big wave reached up to the Milky Way.
接脣爲戲 to amuse themselves by kissing.
接姑奶奶 to receive a newly married daughter at her father's house—on the 16th of the 1st moon.
接着吹 to pass on a whistle; to signal to the next man.
接管 to take over management of.

Digitized by Google

接[1*] 1480

接保 to insure.
接宗子 to continue the stock.
接准移交 to take over charge of the archives,—as an incoming official.
接署 to take over an office.
接月 to take over in-duty at a yamên. *See* No. 10,721.
接班兒 to take one's turn of duty.
接運 to receive and forward; to forward on.....
接口道 to rejoin; to continue.
接劄 to receive a despatch,—a neutral term.
接申 or 接申陳 to receive a communication. *See* No. 9817.
接替 to take the place of.
接閱 or 接誦 have received and read.
接據 received,—from an inferior.
接見 to receive one's guests.
接回 to receive back.
接二連三 catching here and then there,—of fires.
接止 to put up at; to lodge.
衆人接脚隨去 the others all followed after him.
接腔 to join in a song.
接應 to support; to be in reserve.
接骨匠 bone-setters; surgeons.
接骨科 surgery.
沒接骨眼兒 no join in the bone,—abrupt; disjointed.
那兩堵墻接不上 those two walls don't join.
把這兩個接上 join these two together,—of anything.
移花接木之計 the system of grafting the flower of one tree on to another.
接長一尺 make it a foot longer.
接三 the service on the 3rd day after death.
接濟 to help; to supply one's necessities; to supply.
接攏 to dovetail.

tsyaʰ

椄[1*] 1481

R. 葉
See 接 Entering Upper.

To graft. Used for No. 1480.

椄杏 to graft apricots.

tsyaʰ

綴[1*] 1482

R. 葉
See 接 Entering Upper.

To join. To braid.

綴續 to splice together.

tshyaʰ

倢[2*] 1483

R. 葉
See 捷 Entering Lower.

Convenient, as a short cut. Used with No. 1485.

tshyaʰ

婕[2*] 1484

R. 葉
See 捷
A. *tiep*
Entering Lower.

Handsome.

婕妤 a title usually conferred, under the Han dynasty, upon the Imperial concubine most distinguished for her literary abilities.

tshyaʰ

捷[2*] 1485

R. 葉
C. *tsyt*
H. *tsʻiap*
F. *chick*
W. *zie*
N. *dzih, dzich*
P. *ɕhie*
M. *chie*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chie*
K. *chʻöp*
J. *shō, djō*
A. *tʻiep*
Entering Lower.

To gain a victory in battle. Alert. Active. Clever.

一月三捷 in one month three victories.
紅旗報捷 the red flag announces victory.
連捷 to attain the master's degree one year and the doctor's the next; a series of successes.
征夫捷捷 his men were alert.
直捷 or 急捷 prompt; energetic.
快捷 or 捷捷 active; nimble.
捷足者先登 the nimble-footed gets up first,—the most active will win.
捷捷幡幡 clever you are and ever changing.
捷徑 a short cut; the "royal road."
捷速 rapidity.
捷報 notices of promotion, of successful examination, etc.
捷南宮 to win the Southern Palace,—to gain the third or *chin shih* degree. *See* No. 8128.

tshyaʰ

睫[1*] 1486

R. 葉
C. *tsyt*, v. *yêp*,
H. *tsʻiap*
F. *chick*, v. *siak, tʻiak*
N. *dzih*, v. *sah*
P. *chie*², v. *chī*
K. *chʻöp*
J. *shō, djō*
A. *tiep, tʻiep*
Entering Lower.

The eye-lashes, called 眼睫毛. Used for No. 156.

忽忽承睫 in the twinkling of an eye.
眉睫間 between eyebrow and eye-lash,—very close.
交睫 to blink; to wink.
俯睫視己 to close the eyes and examine oneself.

tshyaʰ

蜨 1487

Rai

丰[4] 1488

R. 卦
See 界 Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 11,125.

Plants growing wild and rank. [To be distinguished from 丰 No. 3561.]

khaʰ

契[1*] 1489

R. 黠
No record, but has power *kat, kiat*
Entering Upper.

To scrape off rust and dirt; to brush and clean.

khaʰ

愒[1*] 1490

R. 黠
C. *atₒ*
H. *kʻat*
F. *ngak*
W. *ka*
N. *cih*
P. *chieʔ, chʻiaʔ*
M. *chia, chʻia*
Y. *chiak*
K. *kal, kwal*
J. *katsz, kechi*
A. *kʻiet, giaiʔ, kʻeʔ*
Entering Upper.

An indifferent heartless manner.

愒然 thoughtless; unsympathetic.
不愒於懷 thought no more of.....
以孝子之心爲不若是愒 he supposes that the heart of a filial son could not be so free from sorrow.

tsaʰ

潔[2*] 1491

R. 屑
C. *kyt*
H. *ket*
F. *kiek*
W. *cie*
N. *cieh*
P. *ɕhie*
M. } *chieh*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kiöl*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *kʻiet*
Entering Upper.

Clear; pure; clean.

清潔 clear; limpid; pure-minded; chaste.
潔心 pure in heart.
潔己奉公 upright in discharge of duty.
氷清玉潔 clear as ice and pure as jade.
處身高潔 to be nobly incorrupt.

Digitized by Google

潔 2* 1491

潔盃候叙 I have cleaned my wine-cups and await your conversation,—a conventional phrase in an invitation.
潔淨 clean.
中年不能自潔 in middle life could not keep herself chaste.
潔樽 to cleanse the cups,—a phrase used in cards of invitation.

絜 1492

Same as No. 1490.

絜 2* 1493
R. 屑
See 潔
A. *hiet, kʻiet*
Entering Upper.

A marking-line. To adjust. To regulate. Pure.

絜度 to adjust; to limit.
絜靜 tranquil.
絜矩之道 a system of proper restraint.
絜齊 to regulate; to level down; to make even.
絜粢 to prepare sacrificial cakes.
絜爾牛羊 the oxen and sheep all pure.

褉 1* 1494
R. 屑
See 頡歇
Entering Upper.

Short garments. [To be distinguished from 禊 No. 4161.]

擷 2* 1495
R. 屑
See 桀
Entering Lower.

To measure with the thumb and finger. To span. To uncover.

撷 1496

Same as No. 1495.

襭 2* 1497
R. 屑
See 桀
Entering Lower.

A perch for fowls to roost on. A hen-roost.

桀 2* 1498
R. 屑
See 竭
K. *köl*
Entering Lower.

A perch for fowls; *see* No. 1497. A hero; brave; *see* No. 1499. Luxuriant. The last king of 夏 Hsia; hence, cruel.

鷄棲于桀 the fowls roost on their perches.
邦之桀兮 the hero of his country.
維莠桀桀 the weeds will only grow rankly,—if you try to cultivate too large an area.
桀之治天下也使天下痒痒焉 when Chieh governed the empire he caused the empire to be sad.
桀犬吠堯, 各爲其主 (the wicked) Chieh's dog barking at (the virtuous) Yao: every one for the master he serves.
助桀 or 輔桀 to aid Chieh, *i.e.* one who is already bad enough,—to gild refined gold.
桀驁 tyrannical and proud.
桀桀 the form, or appearance of any one.

傑 2* 1499
R. 屑
See 竭
K. *köl*
Entering Lower.

A hero. The appearance of grain growing high.

英傑 or 豪傑 a brave fellow; a hero.
傑性 of heroic disposition.
傑作 done like a hero! well done!
俊傑 a scholar of light and leading.
有厭其傑 well nourished, the stalks grow long.

杰 2* 1500
R. 屑
See 竭
K. *kiöl*
Entering Lower.

Used for No. 1499.

魏杰 a famous statesman and general of the 復周紀 later Chou dynasty, A.D. 956.

蛣 2* 1501
R. 葉
See 去
Entering Upper.

A sea animal, called 紫蛣 and 石蛣, and likened in shape to the foot of a tortoise. The sea-anemone.

蜣 1502

Same as No. 1501.

鍥 2* 1503
R. 葉
See 刼
Entering Upper.

An iron hook fastened to the girdle.

刼 2* 1504
R. 葉
C. *kyp*
H. *kiap*
F. *kiek*
W. *kie*
N. *kieh, cieh*
P. *ṣchie*
M. Y. Sz. *chie*
K. *köp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *kiep*
Entering Upper.

To rob; to plunder. A *kalpa*, or period of time which cannot be reckoned by months and years. [Also written 劫, 刦, 劫, 刼.]

刼奪 or 打刼 to rob; to plunder.
刼盜 banditti.
刼脫人 to plunder, as highwaymen.
刼掠一空 made a clean sweep; plundered everything.
强盜遇着賊打刼 thieves plundered by robbers,—hoist with their own petard.
刼色 to ravish; to violate.
刼皇貢 to intercept produce or specie destined for Imperial use.
刼波 or 刼波簸陀 a *Kalpa*,—of which there are small, middling, and great.
小刼 or 別刼 a small *kalpa* of 16,800,000 years.
中刼 a middling *kalpa* = twenty small *kalpas*.
大刼 a great *kalpa* = four middling *kalpas*.
萬刼莫贖 in a myriad *kalpas* one could not atone.
大刼將來 the millennium is at hand.
避刼 to avoid ruin,—as an impending cataclysm.
刼數 a fatal calamity; a cataclysm.
均罹浩刼 all came to a terrible end.
受刼 to suffer the evils of this world.
刼灰 turned to ashes; destroyed; perished.
刼刼 eager; hurried; importunate.
刼貝 cotton ripe for picking,—from the Sanskrit *karpâsi*.

Digitized by Google

Red. 子 4*
1505
R. 屑
See 訐
K. *kyöl, hyöl*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

Alone. Orphaned. The appearance of a person who has lost his right arm; half a man. Conspicuous. [To be distinguished from 子 No. 12,317.]

子影孤單 left alone with one's shadow only.

子然一身 left desolate and alone,—as a widow.

靡有子遺 there will not be half a man left,—so severe is the famine.

子子干旌 conspicuously rise the staffs with their ox-tail streamers.

句子 a halberd; the crescent-shaped blade of a halberd.

hyap. 叶
1506

See No. 4402.

hyap. 叶
1507

See No. 4403.

hyap. 協
1508

See No. 4385.

hyap. 脅
1509

Same as No. 4388.

hyap. 脇
1510

See No. 4388.

hoi. 垓
1511

See No. 5771.

hoi. 痎 2
1512
R. 佳
See 皆
A. *kai*
Even Upper.

An intermittent fever, known as **痎瘧**, which comes on every other day.

tsiet. 截 2*
1513
R. 屑
C. *tsyt*
H. *tsiet*, v. *tsat*
F. *chiek*
W. *zie*
N. *zih*
P. *ṣchie*
M. Y. *chieh*
Sz.
K. *chöl*
J. *zetsz, zechi*
A. *triet*
Entering Lower.

To cut. To intercept; to stop. To keep in check. To quibble.

截而爲梁 to cut into beams.

截斷 to cut in two; to cut off, as by a partition.

截一段去 cut off a piece.

截開 to cut off; to separate; to cut in strips or pieces.

一截一截的 in strips.

截拿 to stop; to intercept and arrest.

截算 to stop reckoning.

截扭 to stop and seize.

截奪 to carry by force to.

截留 to detain.

截擊 to attack in flank; to intercept.

截獲 to intercept.

截堵 the compartments of a ship.

截勦 to oppose, or bar, the enemy's advance.

截止 or **截住** or **截攔** to cut off; to intercept; to stop.

截住去路 cut them off,—so that they could not continue their route.

截他于和平橋 intercepted him at the Ho-p'ing bridge.

截路 communications cut off; an impossible route to travel.

有截其所 the country was brought under complete restraint.

海外有截 beyond the Four Seas his restraint was acknowledged.

截彼淮浦 securely kept was the country about the banks of the Huai.

兩截褂子 a robe cut into two parts,—having a body and skirt of different colours.

截選 to stop an official *en route* for a certain post and send him to another.

惟截截善諞言 as to men of quibbles, skilful at cunning words.

Red. 訐 2*
1514
R. 月
C. *kyt*。
H. *ket*
F. *kiok*
W. *cie*
N. *cih*
P. *ṣchie*
M. Y. *chieh*
Sz.
K. *kal*, v. *al*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

To accuse.

面訐 to accuse to one's face.

稟訐 to accuse a superior officer to a higher tribunal; to impeach. *See* No. 1455.

告訐 or **控訐** to accuse to a superior officer; to bring charges against.

訐揚人過 to chatter about the faults of others.

惡 *wu*[4] **訐以爲直者** I hate those who denounce others in order to show how virtuous they are themselves. [*cf.* I hate the man who builds his fame, etc.]

kai' 解 3
1515
R. 卦蟹
C. *kái, hái*
H. *kái, hai*
F. *kai, kae*
N. *cie, ka*
W. *ka, a*
P. *chie, hsie*
M. *chie, kai, chiai, hsie, hai*
Y. *chiae, kae, tsae, hsiae, hai*
Sz. *kai, hai, hsiai*
K. *ke, he*
J. *kai, ge*
A. *giai*
Rising & Sinking Upper and Lower.

To loosen; to undo; to cut through. To explain. To get rid of; to get free from. [Read *hsieh*[4] as a surname.]

解帶子 to unloose the girdle. *See* **頤** No. 5421.

解衣 to undo, and take off, one's clothes.

解開 to untie; to open; to settle up, as quarrels; to explain.

解不開 unable to unfasten.

解散 to loosen; to explain; scattered, as a crowd.

解下 to take off.

你把圍裙解下來 take off your apron.

解屨 to take off the shoes.

解鈕子 to undo a button.

解毒 to undo the effects of poison,—to act as an antidote.

解除 to neutralise or get rid of, as the effects of poison; to expel; to exorcise, as evil spirits.

解疼 to relieve the pain.

解厄 to relieve distress.

解意思 to make out the meaning.

解義 to explain the meaning of.

解免 to avoid.

解乏 or **解攔** to rest oneself.

解和 or **解息** to make up a quarrel; to make peace between.

排難解紛 to set forth the difficulty and resolve the confusion,—to settle up a misunderstanding.

解恨 to get rid of ill feeling; to make peace.

解說 to make clear; to explain; to interpret.

解釋 to comfort; to relieve the feelings; to explain.

註解 commentary; exegesis.

解得切 you have rightly explained it.

諸解失之 all the commentaries have missed the point.

皆可迎刃而解 all would meet the edge of the blade and open out,—all could be easily explained.

Digitized by Google

解[3] 1515

不知所謂，不敢强解 not knowing what this means, I do not venture to force an explanation.
此解究竟牽强無當 this interpretation is however forced and unsuitable.
有可作此解彼解處 there are passages which can be interpreted in two different ways.
沒有別的解法 there is no other way of explaining it.
解錯了 he has explained it wrongly.
講解 to expound, as doctrines; to preach.
殊不可解 I really can't understand what it means.
解夢 to interpret a dream.
分解 to discriminate.
解悶 to get rid of *ennui*, as by amusing oneself; to dispel melancholy.
解渴 to slake thirst.
解暑湯 a cooling drink.
解罪 to get rid of, or atone for, one's error,—as by an apology.
解任 to retire from office.
解難 (*nan*[4]) to set free from peril; to succour one in distress.
解圍 to break through surrounding lines; to raise a siege.
辨解 to get free from; to escape; the self-liberation or enfranchisement of the soul on its way to Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *Vimókcha*.
八解脫 the eight stages of enfranchisement, as above, comprising freedom from all trammels of sense-knowledge, etc., subjective and objective.
天下之大解脫無過於此 the great enfranchisement of man upon earth does not amount to more than this.
不解 (*hsieh*[4]) 于位 not slack in his duties.
解手 to urinate.
尸解 to resuscitate a corpse,—as the Taoists pretend to do.
解家裏來 to come from home.
勿用傍人解構之言 do not listen to the insidious (*i.e.* mischief-making) remarks of outsiders.

解[3] 1515

兼陳解舘之由 further setting forth my reasons for leaving the office.
解星入命 a propitious star enters into his destiny,—and saves him.
無解救 there is no escape.
見解 *savoir-faire*. *See* No. 1671.

Read *chieh*[4] or (in the south) *chiai*[4]. To send; to forward.

kai`

解犯 to forward a criminal.
解送 to forward; to send;—as prisoners.
解費 expenses of forwarding.
解差 or 解子 escort; constables in charge.
押解 to forward in custody.
解發 to send on,—as boxes.
解繳 to hand over,—as a sum of money.
解交 to hand over,— as a destitute to his own authorities.
解省 to send to the provincial capital,—as prisoners.
解餉 to forward duties,—to Peking.
解案 to send up a case to a higher court.
解報 to forward with a report.
解元 the first on the list of successful 舉人 graduates of the second degree.
解回 to send back.
解給 to transmit.
解役 escort or guard.
解辦 to send to be dealt with.
解稟 to forward, or bring, with a report.
解奉 had the honour to hand over.
解訊 to send for trial.
解到 produced; handed over, as a prisoner.
解至 to forward to.....
解質 to send to give evidence.
解濟 to forward to one's relief; to send supplies.
解審 to send for trial.
解赴 to take with one.

hai'

廨[4] 1516

R. 卦
C. *kái*'
H. '*kai*
F. *hai*[2]
W. *ka*'
N. *ye*[2]
P. *chie*
M. *kai, chiai, hai, hsiai*
K. *he*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *giai*
Sinking Irregular.

A building, or part of a building, of an official character.

官廨 a Government building; a public office.

hai`

鮮 1517

Same as No. 1515.

hai`

介[4] 1518

R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A servant; an assistant. A one-legged man. Alone. Small; petty. To aid; to benefit. To be great; to increase. Mail; armour; scales. Resolute. To involve; to be of importance.

小介 a servant-boy.
保介 assistant officers of husbandry.
介者捨畫，外非譽也 a one-legged man discards ornament, his exterior not being open to commendation.
惡 *wu*[1] 乎介也 how is it he has only one leg?
我一介武夫 I a mere soldier.
纖介 petty; unimportant.
以介眉壽 for the benefit of the bushy eyebrows, *i.e.* of the old,—alluding to wine.
以介景福 in order to increase his bright happiness.
馳介旁旁 the mailed chariot team moves hither and thither.
鱗介類 the scaly family,—including fishes, turtles, tortoises, lobsters, etc.
是用大介 he thereupon donned his grand armour.
木介 or 樹介 trees covered with ice,—like armour.
耿介 or 介介 earnest; resolute.
介性 a determined disposition.
易其介 to change one's bent.
節介 well principled.
介及 to feel estranged from.
貴介 rank and power,
貴介裔 come of a good family.
遂不介而見 so I was obliged to come and see you.

Digitized by Google

介[4]
1518

介紹 an intermediary. *See* No. 9775.
介於兩可 belonging to both sides,—as common ground, in argument and otherwise.
介人之寵 to get round a person; to get on the weak side of any one.
不介意 not to pay attention to; it is of no importance.
不介意他 I do not consider him of any importance.
不介其意 I do not care what his opinion is.

Kai
价[4]
1519
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A servant; a waiter. Used with No. 1518. Good.
貴价 or 令价 your servant.
侶价 *See* No. 9772.
价人維藩 good men are a fence,—to a country.

Kai
尬[4]
1520
R. 卦
C. *kái*
F. *kai*
N. *cie, ka*
P. *chie*
M. *kai*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *giai*
Sinking Upper.

To walk in a staggering way. *See* 尷 No. 1631.

Kai
玠[4]
1521
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A small tablet, called 玠圭, made of jade, and used by officials at Court to indicate their respective ranks.

Kai
界[4]
1522
R. 卦
C. *kái*
H. *kai*
F. *kai*
W. *ka*
N. *cie, ka*
P. *chie*
M. *chie, kai*
Y. *chiae, tsae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *kae, ke*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Sinking Upper.

A boundary. A rule; to rule a line. The world.
無此疆爾界 without distinction of territory or boundary.
界石 a boundary-stone.
私移界石 to secretly remove a boundary-stone,—to remove one's neighbour's landmark.
交界 to border on; to adjoin.
境界 the boundary; the frontier.
界上 on the frontier.
界址 the boundaries,—as of a field.
界限 or 界線 a limit; a boundary-line.
以禮爲界 to make decorum the boundary-line.

界[4]
1522

界尺 a ruler,—to rule lines.
水晶界方 a carpenter's square, made of crystal.
這個地界是我們的 this land is ours.
世界 the world: the age; the times; society. *See* No. 9969.
意界 the world of the mind; the mental faculties. Sanskrit: *Manodhâtu*.
三界 the three regions,—(1) the region of lust, (2) the region of form, and (3) the region of formlessness. Sanskrit: *Trilókya*.
界指兒 a ring. *See* No. 1531.

Kai
疥[4]
1523
R. 卦
N. *cie, kah*
See 界
Sinking Upper.

The itch. An itching.
你長*chang*[3]了疥了 you have got the itch.
疥癬 ringworm.
疥瘡 itch sores.
疥癩之疾 a scabby itching disease.
疥膿 pus from itch sores.
疥毒 the "poison" of the itch,—its contagious character.
甲疥 a kind of leprous itch.

Kai
砎[4]
1524
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

Hard; rocky. Obstinate.
砎如金石 as hard as metal or stone,—obstinate; determined.

Kai
芥[4]
1525
R. 卦
N. *cie, ka*
See 界
Sinking Upper.

The mustard plant, including other pungent *Cruciferæ*. Small; petty; trifling.
芥菜 the mustard plant.
芥粉 or 芥末 or 芥麵 ground mustard.
芥豆之微 the smallness of the mustard seed,—insignificant.
芥子 mustard seed; a Buddhist measure of length = the 10,816,000th part of a *yôdjana*. *See* 由 No. 13,407. Sanskrit: *Sarchapa*.
覆杯水於坳堂之上,則芥爲之舟 upset a cup of water into a small hole and a mustard seed will be a (proportionate) boat.
蘿蔔生兒芥有孫 while the turnip is having a son (*i.e.* running to a second crop), mustard is having grand-children (*i.e.* third crops),—it grows so fast.

芥[4]
1525

芥草 a stalk of mustard; of no account; worthless.
芥拾青紫 to rise from a low station to honour.
芥蒂 or 芥蔕 a trifling cause of enmity; a grudge.
似此各存芥蒂 each thus having a feeling against the other.
芥蘭菜 a coarse kind of cabbage.
大芥菜 a long white turnip.
荊芥 a hairy kind of sage, used in medical preparations.
水芥菜 kinds of cress, like the *Sisymbrium iria*, *Eruca*, and similar plants.

Kai
蚧[4]
1526
R. 卦
W. *ka, kai*
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A red spotted lizard, called 蛤蚧, about six inches long, with small scales and a long tail. It is employed as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

Kai
衿[4]
1527
R. 卦
See 妗
Sinking Lower and Upper.

Facings on uniform. Long robes.

Read *hsieh*[4]. Coverings for the knees.
袒衿 broad knee-bands, made like wide garters.

Kai
魪[4]
1528
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

The sole; the plaice; the flounder. Known in Canton as the 達沙魚 and 左口; in Amoy as 鞋底魚 (sole-of-the-shoe-fish); in Peking as 龍鰈魚 or 龍舌魚; and as 比目魚 in other places.

Kaḥ
頁
1529
Kaḥ[4*]
呷
1530
R. 洽
C. *hapₒ*
H. *hap*
F. *ak, hak*
W. *hah*
N. *hah*
P. *ʿhsia, ʿhsia*
M. *hsia*
K. *hap*
J. *kō,*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper.

See No. 12,978.

To swallow. To drink.
喻呷 to sip; to drink.
呷一啖茶 take a drink of tea.
呷一口酒 drink a little wine.
喤呷 the hum of voices.

Digitized by Google

kai
戒[4]
1531
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

To take precautions; to be cautious. To warn. To avoid; to refrain from. A limit. To prepare.

戒其傷女 beware of getting hurt. [女＝汝.]
用戒不虞 be prepared for unforeseen danger.
既敬既戒 be reverent, be cautious.
戒之 or 戒哉 beware! take care!
不戒于火 not to guard against fire.
戒指 "guard the finger,"—a finger-ring. *See* No. 1522.
切戒 most carefully guard against.
豈不日戒 shall we not daily warn one another?
鐘鼓既戒 the bells and drums having given their warning.
戒我師旅 warn all my troops.
以戒將來 as a warning for the future.
受戒 to take the vows of a priest,—to abstain from wine, women, and flesh. Pastilles to the number of vows required, usually three as above but sometimes as many as nine, are placed upon the candidate's head, lighted, and allowed to burn down into the flesh.
戒牒 a priest's certificate, or diploma.
戒酒 to give up wine; to take the pledge.
戒殺 to abstain from taking life.
戒烟方 a prescription for curing opium-smokers.
戒斷癮 quite got rid of the craving,—for opium.
勸戒 to urge to take a pledge against opium.
告戒 to give notice of abstention; to take the pledge.
力戒 to strive against.
戒馬 to order one's horse.
戒行 austerity; asceticism; strict morality.
戒旦 to give orders to be ready in the morning.
戒刀 the knife of interdict,—the knife of a Buddhist priest with which he is forbidden to kill.

戒[4]
1531

戒律 The Disciplinary Rules,—of the Vinaya.
戒條 list of practices to be abstained from; rules of abstention.
戒口 to be temperate in eating and drinking.
道人卽捨大戒 the devotee forthwith gave up the great vows,—by which he was bound.
十戒 ten rules or "commandments" for Buddhist priests. Sanskrit: *Shikchâpada*. The following is a complete list:—

1. Thou shalt not take life.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
4. Thou shalt not lie.
5. Thou shalt not drink wine.
6. Thou shalt not sit on a grand couch.
7. Thou shalt not wear an ornamental dress.
8. Thou shalt not sing, dance, nor witness plays.
9. Thou shalt not wear jewels.
10. Thou shalt not eat, except at fixed hours.

五戒 the five principal commandments, forming the first half of the above, to be observed by all Buddhists, laymen or clerics. Sanskrit: *Pañtcha vêramani*.
河戒 the boundary of the river.
戒尺 a ruler,—to rule lines. *See* 界 No. 1522.
既戒既平 prepared beforehand and properly mixed,—of soups.
既種既戒 having selected the seed and looked after the implements.

kai
愒[4]
1532
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

To enjoin on; to charge.

Read *chi*[4*]. Hasty; urgent.

Read *k'o*[4*]. Alarmed; nervous.

kai
誡[4]
1533
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A rule of conduct; a "commandment." To warn; to prohibit. Used with No. 1531. [To be distinguished from 誡 No. 766.]

十誡 the Ten Commandments,—used by Protestant and Catholic missionaries alike. It was not possible to adopt 戒, the term used for the Buddhist commandments, as the sense of that character limits it to purely negative injunctions.
規誡 rules of conduct.
禁誡 to prohibit.
教誡 to enjoin upon.
有誡 to lie under a prohibition.
懲一誡百 to punish one so as to warn the rest.

tsyap
楫
1534

See No. 941.

tsyap
艥
1535

Same as No. 941.

tsja
借[4]
1536
R. 亻昔
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*, v. *chioh*,
W. *tsi*
N. *chie, chia, tsia*, v. *zie*
P. M. Sz. *chie*
Y. *chiei*
K. *ch'a, ch'ök*
J. *sha, shaku*
A. *ta*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To borrow. To avail oneself of. To lend. If; supposing that.

借錢 to borrow money.
開口借錢難 it is hard to ask for a loan.
有借無償 he borrows but never pays.
借貸 or 借債 or 借到 or 借賬 to borrow.
不借 not to be borrowed,—a name for straw sandals.
借單 or 借字 or 借券 or 借約 the receipt or acknowledgement given by the borrower; an I.O.U.
借水行舟 to borrow water to float the boat,—to borrow capital.
推窻借月 to open the window and borrow the moonlight.
借刀殺人 to borrow a sword to kill a man,—to make a cat's-paw of some one else.
借說的 to borrow a phrase,—as a quotation to illustrate one's meaning.
借應 to borrow what is necessary.

Digitized by Google

借[4] 1536

借案 to take the opportunity of a man being charged with one offence to charge him with another.
借賴 to rely on.
借重 to request one to put oneself to the trouble of..... ; to beg one's good offices.
借繳 to find money to pay.
借逕入題 to lead up to a subject.
借與 to lend to ; to advance to.
借欵 a loan.
借票 bonds on the issue of a loan.
借因由兒 (of illness) to be brought on by ; the immediate cause of.....
借光 I borrow your brightness, —excuse me; by your leave ; kindly allow me to pass, etc.
借路 or 借光 to avail oneself of another's influence to get on.
借問 may I ask you ; may I venture to enquire.
借勢爲惡 to avail oneself of one's position or power to do evil.
借意 or 借喻 metaphorically ; figuratively.
借名 to borrow a person's name.
此刻沒錢, 我相借於你 I have no money, I will borrow from you.
借來 and 借去 to borrow and to lend, respectively.
相借 one lending, the other borrowing.
你借我一塊錢罷 come, lend me a dollar.
把你帽子借給他 lend him your hat.
借主 a debtor.
借曰未知 if you say you did not know.
借如 or 假借 if; supposing that. *See* No. 1160.

toyâ
藉[4] 1537
R. 禡
C. *tsik*, H. *tsia* F. *chia*[2] W. *zi* N. *zie* P. *chie*[2] M. *chie*[2], *ch'ie* Y. *chiei* Sz. *chie* K. *cha* J. *sha, dja* A. *ta, tik*,
Sinking Lower.

To avail oneself of. To lean on for aid. To help. [To be distinguished from 籍 No. 899.]

藉資 to avail oneself of.
藉故推辭 to plead a cause and put off,—to excuse oneself, it being understood that the cause is a pretext.
藉端生事 to avail oneself of a pretext for making trouble.
藉生口舌 to use as a pretext for stirring up a quarrel.

藉[4] 1537

藉邀 to avail oneself of an invitation.
藉聆 to avail oneself of listening,—to a host's conversation.
藉口 to make a pretext of.
藉稱 to allege.
藉辭於 to bring forward..... as an excuse.
藉知 from which it may be gathered.
藉詞 on the plea ; to give as a plea.
藉言 to excuse oneself on the score of.
藉..... 之計 by means of.
藉悉 to have acquainted oneself with.
藉手 something to trust to.
藉舒積仰 or 藉慰積忱 and thereby to calm accumulated anxieties or satisfy a long-felt desire,—a note phrase.
藉圖 to make use of an opportunity to try to.....
藉足以 by means of which to be enabled to.....
藉以均濟 by means of which to distribute equally the aid.
藉神庇佑 trusting to the protection of the gods.
藉呈 availing myself of your forwarding,—this letter.
慰藉良厚 to sympathise deeply.
枕藉 pillow and mat,—mutual aid ; close together.
醞藉 accomplished; liberal.
才名藉甚 a wide reputation for ability.

Read *chi*[4*]. In confusion. To lead by a cord. To tread on. To offer.

狼藉 in confusion ; the appearance of a banquet when the guests have left.
口語藉藉 chattering ; jabbering.
人言藉藉 people were unanimous in saying.
藉田. *See* No. 898.
藉恩 or 藉福 borrowing your grace or your kindness,—a conventional phrase = thanks to you, etc.

kai
屆[4] 1538
R. 卦
W. *ka, ka*,
See 界
Sinking Upper.

To reach ; to arrive. A limit ; a term.

君子如屆 let the superior man come,—into office.
不知所屆 you know not where it (a drifting boat) will go.
節屆夏至 it is now the summer solstice.
無遠弗屆 there was no distance to which it did not reach.
罔識所屆 no one knows where they reach to.
屆期 or 屆時 at the appointed time ; at due date.
屆滿 at the expiration of the term.
天屆 the horizon.
靡屆靡究 without limit, without end,—of curses.
靡有夷屆 there is no limit,—to our misery.
致天之屆 (the will of) God was carried out in due season.

kai
屆 1539

Same as No. 1538.

ket
棨[2*] 1540
R. 屑
See 節
Entering Upper.

The queen or king posts put in the truss of a roof, called 斗栱 or 短柱. Also, the capital of a pillar.

偰 1541

See No. 12,994.

偰 1542

See No. 12,998.

kai
犗[4] 1543
R. 卦
See 介
Sinking Upper.

A gelded bull. A bullock. Strong.

犗刑 the punishment of castration.

ket
劌[2*] 1544
R. 屑
See 結
Entering Upper.

To split fish for drying. To cut open ; to dissect.

Digitized by Google

kip
极 2*
1545
R. 葉
C. v. *chap*
See 笈
Entering Lower.

The frame of a pack-saddle on which loads are bound for mules or camels to carry.

gyam
襳 4
1546
R. 鹽
Rare and uncertain
See 纖
K. *söm*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

Underclothes; a girdle; clothes of fur or feathers. Waving.

蜚襳垂髾 her waving girdle and flowing skirts.

khih, khyak
褺 4
1547
R. 襭陌
See 藉席
Sinking and Entering Lower.

Children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.

tsieh
卩 2*
1548
R. 厀
See 節
Entering Upper.

An officer's seal in ancient times. It was in two halves, one of these being kept at the capital for purposes of verification. Radical No. 26.

信卩 a check or tally.

tsieh
㔾
1549

Same as No. 1548.

tsieh
岊 1*
1550
R. 厀
See 節
Entering Upper.

Mountain peaks.

貪緣山嶽之岊 what you seek to obtain is like mountain peaks,—out of your reach.

sü
愁 2
1551
R. 心
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'ai*
W. *c'i, hsüe,*
N. *c'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ke*
J. *kei*
A. *k'i, k'e*
Sinking Upper.

To rest; to take repose.

愁息 to take a rest.
暫愁 to rest awhile.
遊愁 to rest after a stroll.

CH'IEH.

To cut; to carve; to mince. Urgent; pressing.

[*N.B.*—**切** *to cut* is pronounced colloquially *ch'ieh*[1], as in the first six examples which follow.]

tshet
切 4*
1552
R. 厀
C. *ts'it*
H. *ts'et*
F. *ch'iek*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ie*
M. *ch'ie*
Y. *ch'ie*
Sz. *ch'ie*
K. *chöl*
J. *setsz*
A. *t'iet*
Entering Upper.

切開 to cut apart; to cut into pieces.
切剝 to tear; to rend.
切斷 to cut asunder.
切碎 to cut up small; to mince.
切肉 to mince meat; minced meat; to slice meat.
切水面 at the water-line,—of a ship.
如切如磋 as from the knife and file,—so is our elegant prince.
切齒 to grind the teeth.
反切 or **切音** the method of "spelling" characters. *See* No. 3413.
切韻 the sound of a character, as obtained by spelling.
皆切當世之急務 all directly bearing upon (cutting into) the most pressing questions of the age.
切近 nearly related.
切切 very urgent; very important. *See* No. 4562.
切要 very important.
切不可 cannot on any account.
切弗 or **切勿** do not by any means.
切赴 an urgent letter; "immediate."
切諫 urgent remonstrance.
切愛 ardent love.
切膚之痛 a sharp pain or grief.
我狠關切他 I am very anxious about him.
這件事關切得狠 this affair is giving me much anxiety.
確切不疑 beyond all doubt; indisputable; something about which one has made up one's mind.
切貨 you idiot!
切脈 to feel the pulse.
切結 formal or precise engagements; guarantees.
切速 immediate; urgent.

切 4*
1552

切底跟究 to sift thoroughly,—of an investigation.
切叩 an urgent or earnest prayer.
切實 wholly sincere; "the real thing"; genuine.
一切 the entire lot; altogether; one and all.
切口語 wit; comic talk. Used for **歇後語**; *see* No. 4361.
切頭切腦 dull; stupid; ignorant; rustic.
親切 very apposite or to the point.

tshyap
竊 4*
1553
R. 厀
C. *syt*
H. *ts'iap*
F. *ch'iek*
W. *ts'ie, ts'ie,*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ie*
M. Y. Sz. *ch'ieh*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *setsz*
A. *t'iet*
Entering Upper Irregular.

To steal. A term of self-depreciation used in petitions, etc. Preceding and qualifying a verb = "furtively."

偷竊 to steal.
竊搶 to rob.
竊盜 to steal; larceny; a thief.
竊取 to walk off with; to steal.
竊匪 or **竊犯** or **竊賊** thieves.
失竊 stolen.
不知其從此竊去也 not knowing that it had been stolen from here,—of a plagiarised passage.
竊身 I,—of a man.
竊氏 I,—of a woman.
竊聞 I have heard.
竊謂 my opinion is.
竊察 I find that.
竊民 I; we.
竊笑 to feel silent contempt for; to secretly ridicule.
竊窺 to peep cautiously.
竊照 the formal initial phrase of a report by a subordinate official to the high authorities; "I venture to inform you," etc.
竊意 or **竊思** or **竊查** or **竊念** my humble opinion is.
竊商 I, the merchant.
竊職商 we, officials and merchants.
竊臣 your servant,—a Chinese official addressing the Emperor.
竊奴才 your slave,—a Manchu official addressing the Emperor.
竊位 to usurp; to take a place to which one has no right.
竊藍 light blue.
竊脂 a bird, like the Java sparrow, fond of fat.

Digitized by Google

tshyap₂
且 [1]
1554

Same as No. 1553.

tshya' [3]
且
1555

R. 馬
C. *ch'e*
H. *ts'ia*
F. *ch'ia*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ie, ts'ia*
P. *chʻie*
M. *chʻie*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ie*
K. *ch'a*
J. *sha*
A. *t'a*
Rising Upper.

And; moreover. Gives sometimes a conditional, sometimes an imperative force. This.

終溫且惠 both gentle was she and docile. *See* No. 2894.

高而且寬 high and also broad.

貧且賤 poor and despised.

富且貴 rich and of official rank.

且以喜樂, 且以永日 both to give a zest to your joy, and to prolong the day.

且行且語 talking as they walked along.

况且 or **而且** or **且亦** or **又且** or **且兼** moreover.

且或 or else.

且信且疑 half believing, half doubting.

且往片時 do you go on a little,—while I.....

你且莫拜 now don't you be bowing.

相公且不要哭 now don't cry, sir!

且說 he also said; to resume; let us now speak of, as a digression.

我且問大人 let me now ask your Excellency.

且住 stop! hold on!

且慢 gently! not so fast!

不然餓且死 if not, he will die of hunger.

權且 as an exceptional expedient; yielding to circumstances.

暫且 temporarily; meanwhile.

暫時且不回去 for the present he will not return.

且別 temporary separation.

且如 supposing that; thus; as.

且夫 or **今且** now supposing; now for instance.

姑且 to make the best of anything; to make an exception when forced by circumstances. *See* **姑** No. 6209.

且然 granting this; let this be so.

且略之辭 a particle lightly indicating a purpose.

Read *chü*[1]. An untranslatable particle. Many.

匪且有且 it is not only here that there is this (abundance).

且 [1]
1555

不見子都, 乃見狂且 I do not see Tzŭ-tu, but I see this mad fellow.

狂童之狂也且 you foolish, foolish fellow!

匪我思且 it is not of them I think.

士曰既且 *chū*, **且** *ch'ieh*[3] **往觀乎** a gentleman says "I have been;" but let us go again to see.

椒聊且 oh the pepper plant!

既亟只且 the urgency is extreme.

揚且之晳也 her high forehead, so white.

Read *ch'ü*[4]. Looking dignified.

有蒌有且 reverend and dignified.

ts' mya'
趄
1556

Same as No. 2978.

ts' tsya'
趄
1557

See No. 2978.

Ka,
伽 [2]
1558

R. 麻歌
C. *gk'e*
H. *gk'io*
F. *ka, kia, gkia*
W. *djie, dji*
N. *djia*
P. *chia, gchʻie*
M. *chia, gchʻie gchʻia*
Y. *chia*
K. *ka*
J. *kia, ga*
A. *gia*
Even Upper and Lower.

A character adopted by the Buddhists to represent the Sanskrit sounds *ga* and *ka*.

伽藍 a monastery or nunnery. Sanskrit: *Saṃghārāma*. *See* No. 9617.

伽陀 a *gâthâ* or hymn. *See* No. 1453.

伽邪 Gayâ, or Buddha-Gayâ,—an ancient city of Magadha where Shâkyamuni lived for seven years, and where interesting Chinese remains have been found.

伽毗黎 Kapilavastu. *See* No. 1153.

伽樓羅 Garuda,—a bird with golden wings said to be strong enough to fight Nâgas or spirits.

伽邪迦葉波 Gayâkâs'yapa,—one of the eleven foremost disciples of Buddha.

伽邪舍多 Gayâshata,—the eighteenth Indian patriarch.

伽藍佛 a popular name for Buddha.

樂伽山 the hill where **觀音** Kuan-yin dwells.

伽那 an elephant.

伽楠子兒素珠 a rosary of beads made from a fragrant wood like lign-aloes.

Ka, khye
茄 [1]
1559

R. 麻
C. *k'e*
H. *k'io*
F. *kio, kia*
W. *dji*
N. *djia, djiẽ*
P. *chʻie*
M. *chʻie*
Y. *chʻia*
Sz. *chʻie*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *gia, gia*
Even Lower.

The egg-plant; the brinjal.

茄子 or **牛心茄** the egg-plant; the brinjal (*Solanum melongena*).

番茄 foreign brinjal,—the tomato.

天茄子 *Solanum nigrum*.

荷包茄 the "bottle-squash."

苦茄 bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*).

茄莖 mangrove bark.

kyo,
瘸
1560

See No. 3251.

ket₂
揭 [4*]
1561

R. 肩
C. *k'yt₀*
H. *k'e*
F. *kiek*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'ih, cih*
P. *gkhsie, gchʻie*
M. *chie, chʻie*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chieh*
K. *kyöl, v. syöl*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *k'iet, k'iet*
Entering Upper.

To raise. To help.

提揭 to carry; to recommend.

揭出凡塵 to raise above the dust of this world.

Read *ch'i*[4]. Exhausted; failing. To record on a board the offence of a criminal.

khe
猰 [2*]
1562

R. 黠
See **軋戛**
A. *k'iet*
Entering Upper.

Evil-disposed.

猰狁 vicious; ferocious.

Read *hai*[1]. A beast, called **猰貐** which leaps upon its prey like a tiger.

khe
鍥 [4*]
1563

R. 肩
See **揭**
Entering Upper.

A sickle. To cut; to carve.

鍥朝涉之脛 cut off (the legs) of those who in the morning crossed the ford,—as **紂辛** Chou Hsin did. Used with No. 558.

刻鍥 to engrave.

鍥薄 to maltreat; to oppress.

音信鍥斷 news has ceased to come; communication is cut off.

Digitized by Google

怯 2* 1564
R. 葉
C. *hyp*$_3$
H. *hiap*
F. *k'iek, k'iok*
W. *c'ia, c'ie*
N. *hsih, c'iah*
P. *ch'ie*^{2}, *ch'üe*
M. *ch'ie, ch'üo*
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'ieh*
K. *köp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'iep*
Entering Upper.

Afraid; nervous; cowardly. Not to conform to the right standard.

畏怯 to be afraid.
發怯 to be nervous.
心怯 nervous; fearful.
怯胆 cowardly.
怯戰 or 怯陣 to fear to go into battle; cowardice before the enemy.
怯風 to fear a draught.
怯恥 or 怯羞 to be bashful.
怯志 weak of purpose; vacillating.
見大不怯 not to be abashed before the great.
瘦怯 lean and nervous,—of no account; pitiful.
不怯上 not to be afraid of a superior.
怯龕兒 one who cannot speak plainly; a country bumpkin. *See* No. 2978.
一嘴怯話 pronouncing everything wrong.
房子蓋得怯 the house is built wrong.
怯頭怯腦 a strange-looking face.

痆 4* 1565
R. 葉
See 怯
Entering Upper.

Weakness; lassitude; debility.

呫 4* 1566
R. 葉
See 怯劦
Entering Upper.

A creaking, rustling, or whispering sound.

筴 1567

See No. 11,700.

愜 4* 1568
R. 葉
C. *hyp*$_3$
H. *hiap*
F. *k'iek*
N. *c'iah*
P. *ch'ie*^{2}, *ghsie*
M. *hsie*
Y. *hsiak*
K. *kiöp*, v. *hiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep*$_3$
Entering Upper Irregular.

Pleased; satisfied; cheerful.

爽愜 joyful; in good spirits.
愜意 or 心愜 pleased; satisfied.
諸事愜洽 everything satisfactorily arranged.
不愜其意 not pleased, or satisfied with.

箧 1* 1569
R. 葉
H. *hiap*$_3$, *k'iap*$_3$
F. *kiek*$_3$
W. *a*$_3$, *ka*$_3$, *cie*^{3}
N. *ciah*
P. *ch'ie*^{2}, *ghsia*
M. *chia*$_3$
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia, chia*
K. *hiöp, kiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep*$_3$, *hap*$_3$
Entering Irregular.

A trunk; a chest. A satchel; a portfolio.

皷箧 to rap the chest,—a signal to get out the books at the opening of school studies.
行箧 a travelling trunk.
箱箧 a clothes-box; a trunk.
囊箧蕭然 the money-box is empty.
箧笥 a satchel.
箧子 a portfolio.

匧 1570

Same as No. 1569.

慊 4 1571
R. 葉鹽
See 歉謙
Entering and Even Upper.

Happy; contented; gratified.

無慊於鼻 nothing pleases his nose,—nothing satisfies him.
甚慊所好 to give oneself up to enjoyment.
自慊 self-enjoyment; elated.
足慊 contented.

Read *ch'ien*^{3}. Angry. To hate.

妾 4* 1572
R. 葉
C. *ts'ip*
H. *ts'iap*
F. *ch'iek*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ie*^{3}
M. *ch'ieh*
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'ieh*
K. *ch'öp*
J. *shō*
A. *t'iep*
Entering Upper.

A concubine, as opposed to the one recognised wife. A conventional term of depreciation applied by women to themselves.

立妾 or 買妾 or 置妾 to take a concubine.
小妾 or 賤妾 I, your concubine. Also used conventionally for one's own wife.
愛妾 your concubine.
處妾 a virgin bought for a concubine.
侍妾 waiting-women.
妾身 or 妾 I, your handmaid.
娶妻娶德, 娶妾娶色 marry a wife for her virtue, a concubine for her beauty.
妻妾切忌豔妝 avoid wives and concubines who go in for dress.
寧可與窮人補破衣, 不可與富人當妾妻 better mend old clothes as a poor man's wife, than be the concubine of a rich man.
臣妾逋逃 if your males or females abscond. *See* No. 9465.

唼 4* 1573
R. 合洽葉
N. *sah*
Y. *chieh*
K. *ch'ap, sap*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'iep, trap, niep*
Entering Lower and Upper.

The noise of birds feeding. To speak evil.

唼喋 the gobbling of ducks and geese.
唼佞 slander; to backbite.

喢 1574

Same as No. 1573.

揩 1 1575
R. 佳
C. *hái, k'ái*
F. *k'ai*
W. *k'a*
N. *c'ie, k'a*
P. *ch'ie*
M. *k'ai*
Y. *k'ae*
K. *kr*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

To rub; to wipe; to mop; to clean.

揩乾淨 to wipe clean,—as the shoes.
揩磨 to rub clean.
揩面 to wipe the face,—as with a hot cloth.
把船揩抹乾淨 mop the boat clean.
揩挑 to run up against any one,—as in the street.

鍇 1 1576
R. 蟹佳
See 皆楷
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even and Rising Upper.

Strong; firm.

㲻 1* 1577
R. 肩
See 頡
Entering Lower.

To droop the head, as from fatigue.

趄 4 1578
R. 馬
See 車
A. *hsa*
Rising Upper.

To stand crooked, as when one leg is longer than the other.

Read *ch'ê*^{1}. Angry; to drag.

Digitized by Google

CHIEN.

噦 1579 — R. 鹽豔 — Rare and uncertain. See 籤纖 Even & Sinking Upper.

Evil; corrupt.

噦啜 avaricious; grasping; greedy.

殲 1580 — R. 鹽 — C. *ts'ym* H. *ts'iam* F. *chieng, ch'ieng* N. *sieñ* P. M. *chien* Y. *hsiei* K. *söm*, v. *chöm* J. *sen* A. *tien* — Even Upper.

To destroy; to kill.

一刀殲死他 killed him with a single blow of his sword.

草殲人命 to recklessly destroy human life.

殲厥渠魁 killed the actual chiefs.

殲除 or 殲滅 to exterminate.

濺 1581 — R. 鹽 — Rare and uncertain. See 纖 K. *ch'öm* A. *tiem* — Even Upper.

To moisten. To destroy. Used with No. 1580.

濺漬 to imbue; to soak in.

鐵 1582 — R. 鹽 — Rare and uncertain. See 纖 — Even Upper.

An awl. A sharp iron point. A peak.

鐵擔 a staff with a sharp iron point to stick into faggots; carrying-poles shod at each end with iron.

鐵峻 a peak; a pinnacle rock.

戔 1583 — R. 先刪 — See 殘箋 Even Lower and Upper.

Small; narrow; cramped.

束帛戔戔 a poor present.

戔狹 straitened; in narrow circumstances.

箋 1584 — R. 先 — See 煎 Even Upper.

A bamboo tablet for writing on. Fancy note-paper. A letter; a written document.

箋紙 or 花箋 the ornamental ruled note-paper used by the Chinese.

箋札 a letter.

蠟箋 glazed note-paper.

寫在鸞箋方寸紙 he wrote on a square inch (small piece) of phœnix paper.

箋幅 ornamental scrolls; slips of paper for writing sentences.

箋扇 ornamental paper fans.

牋 1585 — **諓** 1586 — R. 銑 — See 錢 Rising Lower.

踐 1587 — R. 銑 — C. *ts'yn* H. *ts'en* F. *chieng* W. *zie* N. *dzieñ* P. M. *chien* Sz. Y. *chiei* K. *ch'ön* J. *sen* A. *tien* — Rising and Sinking Lower.

Same as No. 1584.

Artful, cunning talk. To flatter.

悅諓諓之言 to be pleased with flattering remarks.

To tread upon. To walk; to follow. To fulfil. To be arranged in a row.

牛羊勿踐履 let not the oxen and sheep trample on them.

踐踏 to tread down; to trample.

作踐 to spoil by trampling.

踐殘 to destroy by trampling; to smash; to spoil.

踐形之難 the difficulty of trampling upon form,—*i.e.* of becoming unconscious of objective existences.

毋許作踐 no trespassing.

不踐跡 not to follow footsteps,—to disregard precedent.

踐其位行其禮 to occupy the post (*e.g.* the throne) and to perform the ceremonial thereof.

踐言 to fulfil one's promise.

以踐其言 so as to keep his word.

踐人之約 to keep an appointment.

東門之栗, 有踐家室 by the chestnut trees at the east gate, is a row of houses.

籩豆有踐 the vessels (for the marriage-feast) are arranged in rows.

踐踐多多的 simpering; affected; grimacing.

餞 1588 — R. 銑 霰 — C. *tsyn* H. *chien* F. *chieng* W. *tsie* N. *tsieñ* P. M. *chien* Y. *chiei* Sz. *chien* K. *chön* J. *sen* A. *tien* — Rising or Sinking Upper.

To entertain a departing friend. Comfits; salted provisions.

餞行 to give a farewell entertainment to any one. *See* No. 13,291.

治酒餞別 to prepare a farewell banquet.

匆匆餞別 in the hurry of the farewell banquet.

餞禮 presents of food to a departing friend.

飲餞 or 餞酌 to drink a parting cup.

餞瓜 preserved melon.

餞菓 preserved fruit.

賤 1589 — R. 貝 — C. *tsyn* H. *ts'en* F. *chieng*, v. *siang* W. *zie* N. *dzieñ, zieñ* P. M. *chien* Sz. Y. *chiei* K. *ch'ön* J. *sen* A. *tien* — Sinking Lower.

Mean; low; worthless; cheap.

一賤破九善 one mean act neutralises nine good ones.

貧賤 the poor and lowly.

賤相 a low type of face.

下賤 the "lower classes."

賤者 people not holding official rank.

賤人 a mean man; a low fellow.

賤坯 low; worthless.

賤骨頭 or 賤壞人 a low worthless fellow.

賤格 or 賤才 mean abilities; my poor talents.

賤姓翟 my humble name is *Chai*^{2} (or *Ti*^{2*}).

賤內 or 賤房 or 賤室 or 賤荊 my wife.

作賤 to do mean acts; to disgrace oneself.

輕賤 to hold in low esteem; to despise.

素貧賤, 行乎貧賤 (the scholar) who is poor and lowly acts as becomes one poor and lowly.

賤貨而貴德 despise riches and esteem virtue.

價錢太賤 the price is too low.

賤賣 to sell cheap.

賤務 my affairs.

賤名 my name.

濺 1590 — R. 霰 先 — C. *ts'yn* H. *ts'en* F. *chieng, chieng*^{2}, v. *ts'chiang* W. *tsie*, v. *tsa*^{2} N. *tsaañ* P. M. *chien* Sz. Y. *chiei* K. *chön, ch'ön* J. *sen* A. *tien* — Lower Irregular.

Water dashing along. To splash.

濺濺 like rushing water.

濺了一身水 the water splashed me all over.

濺泥 to be splashed with mud.

請得以頸血濺大王 I would that my neck's blood would splash your Majesty,—to prove my loyalty. Said by 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju of the 趙 Chao State.

雪浪濺衣 the surf soaked my dress.

籛 1591 — R. 先 — F. *chieng* W. *dzie* See 煎 Even Upper.

A Chinese Methusaleh, known as 籛鏗 Chien K'êng. He is said to have reached the age of 767 and then to have vanished.

Digitized by Google

Ken
建[4]
1592
R. 廴
C. *kyn*
H. *ken*
F. *kiong*
W. *cie*
N. *cien*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *kien*
Sinking Upper.

To establish; to found. To organise. The relation of a moon, or Chinese month, to its cyclical character; used for No. 2055. Abbreviation for 福建 the province of Fuhkien.

建立 or **建置** to establish; to found.
建都 to found a capital.
建築 to build; to erect.
建造房屋 to build houses.
立國建業 to found a kingdom and establish one's family. *See below.*
建功 to accomplish some meritorious act; to deserve well.
建修 to build and keep in repair; to construct.
屢建奇謀 he frequently formed admirable plans.
正月大, 建丙寅 the first moon is great (*i.e.* has 30 days); it is related to the cyclical characters *ping yin.*
大建 and **小建** (pronounced *ta*[4] *chin*[4] and *hsiao*[3] *chin*[4]) are used, by a misconception of the text in the Imperial almanac, for months of thirty and twenty-nine days, respectively.
建國 to constitute a feudal kingdom.
建子 (**建丑**, etc.) to set up *tzŭ*,—referring to the tail of the Great Bear pointing to *tzŭ*, and the other ten divisions of the dial.
建星 the stars ν ξ ο π ρ in Sagittarius' head.
建州 a name used under the T'ang dynasty for the district in which Foochow now stands.
建業 Nanking,—as at first so called by its founder **孫權** Sun Ch'üan, A.D. 212, who subsequently, in A.D. 229, assumed the title of **大帝** Emperor and founded the dynasty of **吳** Wu.
建烟 Foochow tobacco.

Khen
健[4]
1593
R. 廴
C. *kyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *kiong*, v. *kiang*
W. *djie*
N. *djien*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *kien*
Sinking Lower.

Strong; robust. Indefatigable; persevering. Regular; constant.

硬健 strong; firm; muscular.
壯健 or **強健** strong; vigorous; able-bodied.
健得過 capable of enduring,—hardships.
健卒 able-bodied soldiers.
精健 or **康健** hearty; in good health.
筆力健 a bold handwriting.
實屬健訟爲能 he is one of those in whom perseverance in litigation stands in the stead of ability.
天行健 the heavenly bodies are regular in their courses,—so should the superior man be in his practice of virtue.
健動 the undeviating operation of natural laws.
刁健 recusant; obstinate.
健僕 sturdy fellows.
健燒 slow burning.
健穿 lasting,—of clothing.

Khen
健
1594

Same as No. 1593.

Khen
楗[4]
1595
R. 阜
See 鍵
Rising Lower Irregular.

The bolt or bar to a gate or door.

關楗 to slide in the bar,—so as to shut the gate.

Khen
毽[4]
1596
R. 羽
F. *kiong*
See 肩建
Sinking Upper.

Read *chüan*[4]. A horse going slowly.

A shuttle-cock, which is kicked by the players from one to another, never being allowed to fall to the ground.

楊柳而死踢毽子 when the willow-leaves die, then kick the shuttle-cock.—in autumn.

Ken
犍[1]
1597
R. 牛
F. *kiong*
See 肩
K. *kön*
Even Upper.

A gelded bull; a bullock. A fabulous monster, half leopard half man.

犍爲縣 a District in Ssŭch'uan.
犍陀羅 the Gandharvas, or musicians in attendance upon Buddha.

Khen
蹇[1]
1598
R. 廴
See 健
Sinking Lower.

To walk.

踢蹇 to kick.

Khen
鍵[4]
1599
R. 阜
See 健
Invariably sinking. Rising Lower.

The bolt of a Chinese lock.

管鍵 the spring or catch of a lock.
鍵閉 to lock up.
一部書的大關鍵 the leading or important idea running through a book.
天鍵星 the star ν in Scorpio.

Keng
韉[1]
1600
R. 革
See 犍
Even Upper.

A case for bows, used by cavalry.

鞬鬣 a horseman's bow-case and quiver.

Kan
間[1]
1601
R. 門 諫
C. } *kan*
H. }
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *cien, kaan*
P. *chien*
M. *chien, kan*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien, kan*
K. *kan, kán*
J. *ken, kan*
A. *gian*
Even and Sinking Upper.

A crevice; a space between. During; in; on. Numerative of rooms or houses.

無間可乘 not a loop-hole to take advantage of.
天地之間無此法 between heaven and earth (*i.e.* in the universe), there is no such law as that.
夜間 in the night.
一年間 in a whole year.
陽間 on the upper world; during life.
終食之間 during the time of a meal; a little while.
忽然間 all of a sudden; suddenly. *See chien*[4].
正在訊間 I was in the middle of examining him.
中間 in the middle.
中間人 a middleman.
少間 in a little while.
其間 in that; therein; in that matter.
置於案間 laid it on the table.
十畝之間兮 among their ten acres,—the mulberry-planters stand.
間量大 spacious.
一間房子 a house.

Digitized by Google

間[1] 1601

一間屋子 a room.
房間 houses; buildings.
一坐三間 a three-roomed house.
第幾間 which house is it?
兩間 heaven and earth.
間關 the creaking of wheels.
居間而排難 to stand between and arrange differences.

Read *chien*[4]. To separate; to put a space between.

Han

間一日 every other day.
常無間言則已耳 only you must not talk about separation any more.
間隔 to partition off; to alternate; to intermit.
間人 to cause people to separate; to set at loggerheads.
離間的話 talk which causes the separation,—of friends.
離間骨肉 to separate relatives,—by malicious representations.
間別許久 separated for a long time.
間疎的 separated; distant; apart.
間遠 far apart.
間隙 the "little rift;" a grudge; to set at variance.
間壁隣舍 next-door neighbours.
兩夾間 the space between two.
間拂之不去 brushed them away, but they would not go,—as flies.
新不間舊 the new (friend) does not come between us and the old.
皇以間之 made him (Wu Wang) sovereign in the place of (Chou Hsin).
雖有百盎可得而間哉 could even a hundred 袁 Yüan Yangs have succeeded in alienating him?—Ch'ao Ts'o from his prince.
紅中間紫 purple (flowers) mingled with red.
聲音相間 the sounds alternated with each other.
疾並少間 his illness decreased *pari passu*.
反間計 the trick of setting friends at enmity by carrying tales of each to the other.

間[4] 1601

較之擅取他物者,情尚有間 (to steal flowers) is very different from unauthorisedly taking away other kinds of property.
無間 endless.
自此,閨中之往來無間而翁壻間 (*chien*[1]) henceforth he was always going backwards and forwards from the ladies' apartments, but between father and son-in-law.....
譏間 to impeach.
公子起而請間 the young man got up and asked for a few words in private.
間或有之 supposing it to be so; what if there be?
間有 every now and then; there are occasionally found.
間然 all of a sudden.
間斷 to intermit; to break off; to interrupt; breaks; intervals.

Han

櫚[1] 1602
R. 潛
See 閒
Rising Lower.

Used for 間 No. 1601.

Han

澗[4] 1603
R. 諫
See 簡
A. *gian, ñian*
Sinking Upper.

A mountain torrent. Name of a small river which rises in 澠池縣 Mien-ch'ih Hsien.

山澗 mountain streams.
跳山澗 to jump mountain streams; to climb mountains.
溪澗 streams; rapids.
于澗之中 along the streams in the valleys.
南澗之濱 by the banks of the stream in the southern valley.

Han

簡[3] 1604
R. 潛
C. H. *kan*
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *kiēn, kāan*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien*
K. J. *kan*
A. *gian*
Rising Upper.

A slip of bamboo for writing on. A tablet for memoranda. Documents; records. To arrange; to abridge; terse. To choose. To examine. Negligent; rude; impetuous. Easy; indifferent.

牙簡 an ivory tablet.
簡牒 a memorandum.
畏此簡書 we were in awe of the orders in the tablets.
簡札 or 簡策 an official document.
平頭簡 a stamped official receipt,—issued in all important cases.

簡[3] 1604

簡牘 a register; a record-book.
簡編 to arrange materials for a book.
簡畧 to make an abridgement or *résumé*; meagre.
簡直的 concisely; directly; without circumlocution.
簡明 terse and perspicuous.
語簡而明 his language was terse and perspicuous. *See* No. 12,135.
簡便 simple; convenient; handy.
簡捷 short; concise; to the point.
無乃太簡乎 are you not too lax in small matters?
簡缺 a quiet post,—as opposed to 繁缺 a busy post, at some great commercial centre. *See* No. 2916.
簡拔過刻 too particular in choosing,—a wife.
簡派委員 to choose and send a deputy.
特簡 to specially select,—for any particular duty.
簡放 to appoint as.....
簡命 or 簡授 to appoint.
請旨簡放 to request orders to select and send,—an official.
簡旨 a commission from the Emperor.
夏迪簡在王庭 (the officers of) Hsia were chosen and promoted to the Imperial Court.
予其懋簡相 I will exert myself in the selection and guiding of you.
惟簡在上帝之心 I will examine these things in harmony with the mind of God.
簡厥修,亦簡其或不修 mark those who manage their affairs well, and also those who do not.
簡孚 to examine evidence and come to a conclusion.
簡薄 insignificant,—as presents.
簡易 to simplify.
簡恤爾都 inspect and compassionate all in your capital.
簡閱 to examine, as essays; to review, as troops.
蓋歎麗元之簡 for I was disgusted at Li Yüan's want of accuracy.
簡慢 or 簡褻 to slight; to treat discourteously.

Digitized by Google

簡[3] 1604

狂簡 ambitious and too hasty.
簡而無傲 impetuous but not arrogant.
臨下以簡 to be easy in small matters in the government of the people.
奏鼓簡簡 the rolling of the drums.
簡簡決決 readily; easily; glibly.
簡簡 abundant, as blessings; full-toned, as music; easy, careless, in manner.
簡練得狠 of great experience.

nan'
襴[3] 1605
R. 諫潛
See 簡 Rising and Sinking Upper.

Embroidered plaits on a robe.

裙襴 plaits in the skirt.
摺襴 to plait a dress.

nan'
覵[4] 1606
R. 諫
See 簡 Sinking Upper.

To spy. To mix.

nan'
鏪[4] 1607
R. 諫
C. H. 'kan
F. 'kang
See 簡
P. 'chien
Y. 'chiang
A. 'gian
Sinking Upper.

The "washer" inside a wheel, to prevent friction on the hub. A mace.

使兩把雙鏪 to brandish a pair of double-ended maces.
鐵鏪 an iron truncheon.

nan,
蕑[1] 1608
R. 删
See 間閒 Even Upper and Lower.

A climbing plant which has been most nearly identified with valerian (*Valeriana villosa*). One name given for it in the 本草 *Pên-ts'ao* is 孩兒菊 "child's chrysanthemum."

士與女方秉蕑兮 ladies and gentlemen are carrying flowers of valerian.
有蒲與蕑 there are rushes with valerian.

nan'
減[3] 1609
R. 鹹
C. H. kam
F. keing
W. ka
N. kiēn, kaān
P. M. chien
Y. chiang, chien
K. kam
J. kan, gen
A. giam
Rising Upper.

To diminish; to lessen.

輕減 to lighten; to alleviate.
減價 to lower the price.
減半 or 減去一半 to diminish by half.
減稅 to reduce the duty.
減少 to diminish; to lessen the number of.
減息 or 減利 to lower the rate of interest.
減成 to lower the percentage or the rate; in part, as part of a whole sum.
減色 to lower the quality.
每日漸減下來 every day gradually decreased the quantity,—of food taken.
減筆寫 to write in the abbreviated form of character,—as 当 for 當.
減一等 one degree lower in the scale,—as of punishments.
減等議處 to propose punishment on a lower scale,—than the existing penalty.
蒙減 by your kindness an abatement has been made.
減省 to diminish.
減省得過 can be diminished.
有得減 there is room for diminution.
清減 dull or slack,—as business etc.
減刻 to diminish by withholding,—implying meanness.
減損 to diminish and injure,—to infringe upon another's rights; to prejudice.
風味不減桃子 in excellence not inferior to a peach.
減收 to receive a smaller sum; to compromise the matter for.....
減免 to reduce,—a tax.
減取 to ask less,—of prices.
減從 with but few followers.
減刑 to reduce a punishment.

nan'
減 1610

The correct form of No. 1609.

hanz
椷[3] 1611
R. 咸
See 咸監 Even Lower and Upper.

A casket; a box; a bowl. To allow.

椷粧 a dressing-case.

khyanz
緘[1] 1612
R. 咸
C. kám
H. k'iam
F. khang
W. ka
N. cien
P. shien
M. shien, shan
Y. shiang
K. kam
J. kan
A. giam
Even Irregular.

To bind up. To close; to seal up.

緘封 to seal up.
緘口無言 to seal one's lips and say nothing.
緘密 closely sealed up.
書緘 an envelope.
吉緘 a letter from home.
緘默 to keep silence.
接到玉緘 I have received your jade letter,—your esteemed favour.
機緘 a mechanical arrangement,—which illustrates the movements of the heavenly bodies.

tien'
揃[3] 1613
R. 銑
See 剪 Rising Upper.

To tie. To choose. To strike.

倒揃着兩隻手 tying both his hands behind his back.
揃起手來 tied up his hands.

tsan'
攢 1614

Same as No. 1613.

tsen' tsen,
湔[1] 1615
R. 先霰
See 剪 Even & Sinking Upper.

The name of a river in Ssŭch'uan. To sprinkle.

湔洗 to cleanse thoroughly.
湔除 to rid oneself of.
湔其恥 to wash away his shame.
湔腸伐胃 you have made a new man of me,—by your kindness, etc.

tsen,
煎[1] 1616
R. 先
See 剪 Even Upper.

To fry in fat or oil. To simmer. To decoct. Anxious. To buy.

用油煎 fry it in fat.
煎煠 or 煎炒 to fry.
煎炙 to grill.
煎至半碗 let it boil away until there is only half a bowl left.
煎藥 to decoct medicines.
煎湯 to heat broth,—as for the sick.
煎茶 to prepare brick tea,—as the Mongols do.
煎餅 to fry cakes.
煎心 anxious; worried.
急煎煎 very much disturbed in mind.
煎魚 to buy fish.

Read *chien*[4]. To crystallise fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

蜜煎菓子 crystallised fruit; sugared fruit.

Digitized by Google

tsien⁴
箭 1617
R. 竹
See 剪
Sinking Upper.

An arrow. The stem of a plant.

弓箭 bows and arrows.
箭尖 the point of an arrow.
箭壺 or 箭袋 a quiver. The former will contain the bow also.
箭杆 the shaft of an arrow.
箭翎子 the feather of an arrow.
箭道 an archery-ground.
箭靶 or 箭垛 or 箭擋子 a target.
一箭之地 a bow-shot,—about fifty yards.
百步穿楊箭 to pierce a willow-leaf at 100 paces,—as 養由基 Yang Yu-chi could do.
好箭 a good shot.
光陰似箭 light and shade (*i.e.* time) fly like arrows.
暗箭 a secret arrow,—as some evil geomantic influence which is felt but not seen.
暗箭傷人 to wound with a secret arrow; to stab in the dark, or in the back.
箭猪 the arrowed pig,—the hedgehog.
潮流箭至 the tide comes in like an arrow.
箭搭上弓 the arrow is fitted to the bow,—everything is ready.
放冷箭 to shoot cold arrows, *i.e.* at random.
箭離弦 the arrow has left the string,—the die is cast.
穿耳箭 or 插耳箭 to wear arrows through the ear,—as an exposed thief.
火箭 a rocket.
響箭 sounding arrows,—fired by banditti as a signal to begin the attack.
馬箭 mounted archers.
箭袖 narrow sleeves.
一箭一花 each stem bears a flower.
漏箭 the gauge or index in a water-clock.
箭眼 sores; pimples.

tsien¹
剪 1618
R. 銑
C. *tsyn*
H. *tsen*
F. *chieng, cheing*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsiēn*
P. *chien*
M. *chien*
Y. *chici*
Sz. *chien*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Rising Upper.

To cut, as with shears or scissors.

拏剪子剪開 cut it out with scissors.
把他剪去 cut it off.
裁剪 to cut out,—as dresses, coats, etc.
剪伐 to trim; to prune.
一把剪 or 剪子 or 剪刀 a pair of scissors.
鉸剪 or 裁衣剪 tailors' shears.
剪頭髮 to cut the hair; to keep the hair short.
剪蠟花 to snuff a candle.
剪絨 velvet,—both silk and cotton; velveteens.
剪地求和 to give up territory and beg for peace.
剪斷後隊 to cut off the rear regiment.
剪江而過 to cut across a river.
佞人之心剪剪者 the voice of the flatterer is at work on all sides.
剪而朝食 to annihilate (an enemy) before the morning meal.

tsien¹
翦 1619

Same as No. 1618.

tsien³
鬠 1620
R. 先 銑
See 剪
Even and Rising Upper.

The hair at the side of a woman's face.

tsien³
譾 1621
R. 銑
See 剪
Rising Upper.

Superficial; shallow; stupid. Also written 諓.

才識譾淺 of shallow ability.
譾陋 stupid.
譾劣 weak; feeble; incompetent.

hien¹
堅 1622
R. 土
See 肩
Even Upper.

Hard; solid. Firm; strong; durable. Determined; obstinate.

堅實 solid; strong.
乘堅策肥 to ride in a solid (carriage) and whip fat (horses),—of a fine equipage.
堅白 the "hard and white" theory,—one of the sophisms of 惠子 Hui Tzŭ. *See below.*

堅白無不合無不離也 the hardness and whiteness of anything cannot be separated and cannot be taken together,—as a mental concept.
堅固 or 堅牢 strong; firm; lasting.
堅立 to establish firmly; to insist on.
堅凝 congealed; hardened.
堅硬 firm; unbending.
堅抑 to insist on.....
堅供 to give positive evidence.
堅指 to indicate positively.
堅貞 chaste; inflexible virtue.
堅稱 maintained that.....
堅厚 substantial; solid.
堅不認案 to persist in denying an accusation.
堅壯 hale; vigorous; robust.
堅守 to guard safely.
堅心 a resolute heart; mind made up.
堅志堅意 a fixed determination.
堅忍 to endure resolutely.
堅欲 to very much wish.
堅執 obstinate; pig-headed.
堅信禮 a Protestant term for "Confirmation."
以堅其信德 in order to confirm his faith.
堅不吐眞 he obstinately refused to speak the truth.
鑽之彌堅 the more they are tested, the more reliable are they,—of the doctrines of Confucius.
堅強不屈 firm and unyielding.
執銳披堅 he grasped his spear with the firmest resolve.
中堅 the centre or main body of an army.

han¹
慳 1623
R. 刪
C. *han*
H. *ken, k'an, han*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'êng, k'aan*
P. *chien, k'êng*
M. *k'an, k'ên*
Y. *k'êng*
K. *kan*
J. *kan, ken*
A. *kien*
Even Upper.

Stingy; economical.

慳吝 stingy; parsimonious.
慳儉 or 慳省 saving; economical.
慳簡 to curtail expenses.
慳囊 to be close with the money-bag; to tie up the purse-strings.
慳力 to be sparing of one's strength.
慳煩 to avoid taking trouble; to spare oneself the bother.

Digitized by Google

Ken1
鰎[1]
1624
R. 先
See 堅
Even Upper.

A large fish, described as a kind of mullet.

Ken1
肩[1]
1625
R. 先
C. *kyn*
H. *ken*
F. *kieng*
W. *cie*
N. *cien*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *chiei*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Even Upper.

The top of the shoulder.

肩頭 or 肩膊 or 肩膀子 the shoulders.
肩背 the back of the shoulders.
肩臂 the arms.
畧可及肩 about up to one's shoulder.
二人比肩 the two men are of the same height; the two men are equal.
並肩而行 to walk abreast.
肩挑背負 carrying on the shoulder and bearing on the back,—a porter's life.
肩挑生理 a livelihood earned by carrying on the shoulders.
肩負重任 to sustain great responsibilities.
扛肩的 one who carries on the shoulder; a coolie.
一肩擔戴 to undertake the whole management.
作事有肩膀的 I have a man of shoulders (a capable man) for the business.
朕不肩好 *hao*[4] 貨 WE will not employ those who love bribes.
仔肩 to take charge of; able to sustain. *See* No. 12,318.
息肩逆旅 to rest one's shoulders (*Anglicé*, legs) at an inn.
口水肩 a bib for a child.
披肩 a silk cape worn by graduates.
砍肩 a jacket without sleeves; a waistcoat.
雲肩 a lady's tippet.
肩隨 to walk at one's shoulder, but slightly behind.
肩摩 shoulder to shoulder.

Kon1
菅[1]
1626
R. 刪
C. *kan*
H. *kon*
F. *kang*, *kwang*, v. *kwoui*, *skeing*
W. *küe*
N. *cieñ*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *kon*, *shsiang*
See 姦
Even Upper Irregular.

The stalks of a coarse grass, used for making mats.

白菅爲席 the whitened stalks are made into mats.
編菅 a straw mat.

tsyam1
尖[1]
1627
R. 鹽
C. *tsym*
H. *tsiam*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

A sharp point. Acute; clever. The male of crabs.

尖頭 a sharp point.
尖刀 a sharp-pointed knife.
尖刀子草 *Lactuca versicolor*, D.C.
尖石 a pinnacle rock.
尖峯山 a mountain peak.
玉指尖尖 her jade (*i.e.* beautiful) fingers tapered to points.
筆尖 the tip of the writing-brush or hair pencil.
尖圓 conical.
頂尖 very sharp; very smart.
尖利 clever; sharp.
手下第一出尖的人 the sharpest of all his subordinates,—usually in a bad sense.
尖指頭 sharp-fingered,—used of people given to peculation, as "light-fingered" of thieves.
扳尖鞋 to wear pointed shoes,—to act women's parts.
尖嘴縮腮 lantern-jawed; hatchet-faced.
打尖 to take a snack; to lunch.
發尖寒 to shudder.
尖圓蟹莫辨 the male and female crabs could not be distinguished.

Kan1
奸[1]
1628
R. 刪
See 姦
Even Upper.

Wicked; false; treacherous; malicious; dishonest. Also read *kan*[1].

奸惡 or 奸險 bad; wicked; malicious.
奸猾 or 奸狡 or 奸巧 or 奸佞 crafty; cunning; slippery.
奸詐 deceitful; fraudulent.
奸臣 a traitor minister, one who betrays his trust.
奸細 a spy.
漢奸 a traitor; one who goes over to the enemy.
奸雄 one who falsely assumes the appearance of a good man.
奸賊 a scoundrel.
奸黨 a traitorous society; a cabal.
奸計 a wicked plot.
奸拐 to deceive and kidnap.
奸商 dishonest traders.
奸害 to treacherously injure.

奸[1]
1628

盤奸緝盜 to search out smugglers and capture thieves.
奸 *kan*[1] 絕我好 (*hao*[4]) you have maliciously deprived me of what I love.
奸吏 corrupt clerks.
奸狠 brutal; cruel.
奸刁 designing.

tshyam1
漸[4]
1629
R. 琰
C. *tsym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzien*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *chöm*
J. *sen*, *zen*
A. *tiem*
Rising Lower.

To find its way in, as water does. To advance by degrees. Gradually. To flow.

漸漸的 gradually; by degrees.
漸漸消 to gradually melt.
漸漸來 to come gradually, or by degrees.
疾大漸 my illness has greatly increased.
精神漸減 his energy gradually failed.
漸冷些 to gradually get a little colder.
漸長暗沙 gradually formed a shoal.
漸入聖道 to gradually enter the true or holy path,—of Confucianism.
漸明漸滅 now shining, now dark,—of a revolving light at a lighthouse.
漸或 very rarely; occasionally.
漸次 in order; one after the other.
循序漸進 to advance in regular order.
涕漸 the tears flowed.
漸卦 the 53rd Diagram.

Read *chien*[1]. To tinge; to soak. To reach.

漸仁摩義 imbued with charity and duty towards one's neighbour.
漸染 to moisten with.
漸臺 the stars β, δ, ε, in Lyra.
東漸于海 eastwards reaching to the sea,—of influence.
漸漸之石, 維其高矣 those frowning rocks, how high they rise!

Digitized by Google

Kyam, 兼[1] 1630
R. 鹽
C. *kym*
H. *kiam*
F. *kieng*
W. *cie*
N. *cieñ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kiöm*
J. *ken*
A. *kiem*
Even Upper.

Both; together; also; equally. To unite in one.

二者不可得兼 you cannot have both,—have your cake and eat it too.

本末兼該 applies to both fundamentals and accidentals.

兼辦 or 兼管 or 兼理 or 兼轄 or 兼攝 to also have the management of or the administration of (some office or function) in addition (to one's own).

兼署 temporarily charged with the duties of,—in addition to some other office.

兼有 or 更兼 or 兼之 further; moreover; there is also,—another matter.

兼聽則明 hear both sides in order to get at the truth. *See* No. 9215.

兼合 to mix; to blend.

兼雜 to mix in other kinds; to adulterate.

兼全 both complete; complete in both ways.

彩色相兼 various colours brought together.

兼人之量 the capacity (*e.g.* for drinking) of two men.

兼旬 several consecutive decades.

兼并 to monopolise; to grab; to usurp.

兼尹順天 Governor Adjoint of the Prefecture,—ranks above Governors-General and Governors.

兼帶 moreover; at the same time.

Kyam, 㾦[1] 1631
R. 咸
C. *kam*
F. *kang*
N. *cien kaan*
P. M. *kan*
J. *kan*
A. *giam*
Even Upper Irregular.

To walk lame; to limp.

㾦尬事體 a state of things when one can only go floundering along,—not knowing how to act.

Ryam, 摲[1] 1632
R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

To pick up food with chopsticks.

Read *lien*[4]. To strike a drum.

Khyam, 歉[4] 1633
R. 琰豔
C. *hyp*
H. *k'iap*
F. *k'iek*
W. *'ch'ie*
N. *c'ien*
P. *chsien, ch'ie*
chien, ch'ien
M. *chien*, *ch'ie*
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'ie*, *ch'ien*
K. *kiöm*
J. *ken*
A. *'k'iem*
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

To eat without being satisfied. Not enough; deficient. Discontented. Bashful.

歉歲 a year of dearth.

歉收 a bad harvest.

歉薄 deficient,—as a small crop.

歉餘 a deficit and a surplus.

豐年玉, 歉年穀 in plenteous years jade, in years of dearth grain,—is what we want.

甚歉 very discontented, or ill-tempered.

歉仄 fidgetty,—as when failing an engagement.

抱歉之象 the uncomfortable appearance of a person unable to fulfil a promise or otherwise failing an engagement. *See* No. 8709.

歉事 an uncomfortable affair; an awkward business.

歉然 dissatisfied.

歉忱 sincere regrets.

Kyam, 縑[1] 1634
R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

A kind of silk woven with double threads, and waterproof.

細緻染縑 fine and beautiful coloured silks.

縑緗 a variegated silk. Used figuratively for elegant composition; the classics.

古人有獻一字而索千縑 the men of old got a thousand pieces of silk for a single word.

縑袋運水 the silk bags carried the water,—alluding to a story of 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao who filled bags of this silk with water, which when frozen enabled him to defend his camp.

Kyam, 蒹[1] 1635
R. 鹽
See 兼
A. *gliem*
Even Upper.

A tall kind of sedge.

蒹葭蒼蒼 the reeds and rushes are deeply green.

蒹葭倚玉樹 the poor reed leans against the fine tree,—for support.

Kyam, 鰎[1] 1636
R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

The sole or plaice. *See* No. 8080.

Kyam, 鶼[1] 1637
R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

A fabulous bird with one eye and one wing, so that a pair must unite to fly. *See* 翼 Nos. 5507, 8080. The spoonbill (*Platalea major*).

Kan', 𪐷 1638

Same as No. 1663.

Ken, 艱[1] 1639
R. 刪
H. *ken*
See 姦
Even Upper.

Difficult; hard. Distressing.

艱險 or 艱危 difficult and dangerous.

艱難 difficult; troublesome; calamitous.

天方艱難 God is now inflicting calamities.

生意艱難 it is hard to gain a livelihood.

艱食 hard-earned food,—such as crops raised by agriculture, etc.

艱於食 difficulty in eating; unable to eat,—as from illness or anxiety.

艱阻 to seriously obstruct.

艱煩 troublesome.

莫或不艱 there is not one that is not difficult; also, do not regard any as easy.

艱辛 or 艱苦 or 艱困 distressing; grievous.

艱苦備嘗 I have had experience of troubles.

居艱守制 in the sorrow of mourning.

其心孔艱 his mind is very difficult,—he is a difficult person to deal with.

莫知我艱 there is not one that knows of my distress.

艱屯 with toil and moil; checked and impeded.

艱窮 abjectly poor.

丁艱 to be in distress,—for a deceased parent.

內艱 to be in mourning for a mother.

外艱 to be in mourning for a father.

Digitized by Google

Kam, kam˘
監[4]
1640
R. 咸陷
See 鑑
Even and Sinking Upper.

To examine carefully; to revise. To superintend. [The arrangement under 1st and 4th tones is of modern date, and the distinction is in some cases but laxly observed.]

監觀四方 to look down over the four quarters of the earth,—of God. [In this case both *chien*[1] and *chien*[4] are heard.]

周監於二代 the Chous had the advantage of viewing the two previous dynasties,—the Hsia and the Shang, and adopted from them whatever was good. [Read *chien*[4] by preference, as though **鑑** No. 1644, with which **監** is interchanged.]

國子監 the Imperial Academy of Learning.

國子監祭酒 the augur of the Imperial Academy, the one who pours the libations to Confucius; he is the first Han-lin graduate.

監生 or **坐監** (see *chien*[1]) nominally, a student of the Imperial Academy; actually, the lowest literary degree, to be obtained by purchase throughout the empire. The holders of these degrees are often spoken of respectfully as **國學生**.

入監 to enter the Academy; to get the degree of student.

欽天監 the Imperial Board of Astronomy.

太監 or **監寺** a eunuch.

天監在下 God surveyed the world below,—and chose Wên Wang.

天監有周 God beheld the ruler of Chou.

日監在茲 (God) daily superintends us wherever we are.

監察(都)御史 supervising Censors of the provincial circuits.

監印官 the officers in charge of the seals in the yamêns of high provincial authorities.

Read *chien*[1]. To inspect; to examine. To oversee. A gaol.

何用不監 how is it you do not consider the state of things?

監[1]
1640

既立之監 an *arbiter bibendi* (or master of drinking ceremonies) is appointed.

監督 to superintend; a Superintendent of Customs; a Protestant bishop.

監理 or **監視** to oversee; to superintend.

監守自盜 to steal that with which one has been specially entrusted; to embezzle.

監工 or **監造** to oversee work; an overseer.

監臨 to superintend examinations.

監視行刑 to superintend an execution.

監國 a Resident in a subdued State; a title given to the heir to the throne.

監獄 or **監牢** a gaol.

坐監 to be in prison.

收監 to put in prison.

監押 to keep in prison, or in custody.

監斃 died in gaol.

司獄監 a turnkey.

走監犯 an escaped prisoner.

Kam,
㶚
1641

Same as No. 1631.

Kam˘
檻
1642

See No. 4510.

kam˘
艦
1643

See No. 4511.

Kam˘
鑑[4]
1644
R. 陷
C. H. *kam*
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *cién, kaán*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *giam*
Sinking Upper.

A mirror of metal. To glance at; to examine.

我心匪鑑 my mind is not a mirror,—which receives all impressions without discrimination; or, which reflects merely the outward form.

生而美者人與之鑑 to a beauty, mankind is the mirror in which she sees herself.

髮光可鑑 her hair was so glossy you could see yourself in it.

鑑核 to examine; to look into.

察如氷鑑 to examine a matter as ice reflects things,—with the utmost minuteness of detail.

鑑[4]
1644
?

盍鑑于人無鑑于水 why not make your mirror of mankind, and not of water?

鑑空衡平 to oversee the universe and deal out justice,—as God.

聖鑑 the Sacred Glance,—of the Emperor, *i.e.* his Majesty's inspection or approval,—used in memorials.

台鑑 or **雅鑑** a conventional phrase similar to the above, used in petitions, etc. = for your Excellency's approval.

明鑑 bright mirror,—of the mind. Used of perspicacity, clearness of apprehension, etc.

殷鑑不遠 the beacon of Yin is not far off,—meaning the tyrant **桀** Chieh by whose fate the tyrant **紂** of the Yin dynasty had been advised to take warning.

觀今宜鑑古 regarding the present, we should be guided by the past.

永思民瘼,弗忘鑑寐 to be always thinking of the people's sufferings, and not to forget them even in sleep.

鑑前矩 to heed previous examples.

前車 *chü*[1] **之鑑** the warning of the cart ahead.

善風鑑 to understand the science of physiognomy.

通鑑 the name of a history by **司馬光** Ssŭ-ma Kuang, A.D. 1084. It is in 294 books, and covers the period from the 4th century B.C. to the close of the **五代** Five Dynasties, A.D. 960.

通鑑綱目 a condensation of the above work, in 59 books, edited by **朱熹** Chu Hsi about a century later.

kam˘
鑒
1645

Same as No. 1644.

yen,
甄
1646

See No. 618.

Digitized by Google

kan
姦[1]
1647
R. 刪
C. H. kan
F. kang
W. ka
N. cieñ, kaañ
P. M. chien
Y. chiang
Sz. chien
K. J. kan
A. gian
Even Upper.

Fornication; adultery; incest; rape; illicit intercourse in general.

姦淫 or 姦汚 lewd; adulterous.
姦婦 an adulteress.
姦婦女 to debauch women.
姦夫 the paramour.
抓姦 to catch in the act.
强姦 to force a woman; to rape. *See* No. 1292.
順姦 or 情姦 or 和姦 illicit intercourse,—where the woman is a consenting party.
姦生 illegitimate.
鷄姦 sodomy.
姦幼女 to seduce a young girl.
姦邪 obscene; vile.
姦宄 villains; traitors.
姦拐 to seduce and carry off.
通姦 to have criminal intercourse.

tsun`
雋[4]
1648
R. 銑
C. H. tsun`
F. choung`
W. 'ciung, ciung`
N. chïng
P. chien`, tsun`
M. chin`, chün`
Y. chüng`
Sz. chün
K. chön
J. sen, zen
A. twên`
Rising Irregular.

Fat; fleshy. Strange. Valiant; heroic.

肥雋 fat; plump.
末一句收得冷雋 the last sentence wound up in an unexpected way.
英雋 a hero.
賢雋 virtuous and brave.
雋縣 the name under the T'ang dynasty of 崇陽縣 Ch'ung-yang Hsien in Hupeh.

tsun` tsheng`
鐫[1]
1649
R. 先
C. tsun, tsun`
H. tsun`
F. chieng, choung`
W. gyü, chung
N. ch'öñ, gyi
P. chien, ch'üan
Y. chiei
K. chön
J. sen
A. tiem², t'üen`
Even Irregular.

To engrave; to carve. To censure; to degrade.

鐫刻 to engrave,—as a block for printing.
鐫石 to engrave on stone.
新鐫 new cut,—of the blocks for printing a book; a new edition.
鐫鑿 to chisel out.
鐫山石 to tunnel through a mountain.
鐫級 to deprive of the honorary grades granted for merit. *See* No. 846.
鐫上 to cut on anything.
鐫寫 to inscribe,—as on stone.
鐫明 plainly inscribed.

Rhen'
譖[3]
1650
R. 銑阮
See 譽
Rising Upper.

The men whose duty it is to strike the musical stones.

Rhen
攐
1651

See No. 1690.

Rhen'
讖[3]
1652
R. 銑阮
See 譽
Rising Upper.

To speak out boldly. To beg; to entreat.

讖諤 to be outspoken,—as a loyal minister.
廣納讖言 to hear many honest truths,—as a sovereign who allows his ministers to speak freely.
讖讖直言 outspoken, straightforward language.
讖而無憚 to entreat without leaving off; to be importunate.

Rhen'
蹇[3]
1653
R. 銑阮
C. kyn, chyn
H. k'en
F. kiong
W. cie
N. cieñ
P. M. chien
Y. chiei
Sz. chien
K. kön
J. ken
A. kien
Rising Upper.

Lame. Feeble. Proud. To pick up. Trouble; difficulty. A donkey. Also read *ch'ien*[1].

跛蹇 or 蹇澁 lame; halt; crippled.
無中道天於聾盲跛蹇 you have not perished in mid-career, deaf, blind, or halt.
命蹇時乖 my destiny is weak and the times are unfavourable.
彼皆偃蹇 they are all very arrogant.
蹇裳躩步 he picked up his skirts and strode forward. Used for No. 1693.
王臣蹇蹇 the prince and his ministers are in great straits.
蹇修 name of a minister under the Emperor 伏羲 Fu Hsi, who attended to matrimonial affairs.
作蹇修 to act as go-between in arranging a marriage.

Rhen'
僸
1654

Used for No. 1653.

Rhen'
騝[3]
1655
R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

A lame mule or ass. Used for No. 1653.

覓個騝騮跨 to seek a lame donkey to ride,—as less likely to kick, etc.

tsin'
戩[3]
1656
R. 銑
See 剪
A. tên, tien
Rising Upper.

To exhaust; to finish. To destroy; to kill.

近佳不戩 may your immediate happiness be without end.
俾爾戩穀 may (God) grant you all blessings.

tsin'
榗[4]
1657
R. 霰
See 箭
Sinking Upper.

A kind of wood.

竹箭如榗 the bamboo arrow is like *chien* wood.

Read *chin*[4]. An ancient drum.

Khyam'
儉[3]
1658
R. 琰
C. kym²
H. k'iam², v. k'iang
F. kieng²
W. 'djie
N. djiēn
P. 'chien
M. chien'
Y. chiei'
Sz. chien
K. köm
J. ken, gen
A. kiem²
Rising Irregular.

Economical, as opposed to 奢 No. 9782. Moderate; temperate.

從儉入奢易, 從奢入儉難 it is easy to go from economy to extravagance, but not from extravagance to economy.
自奉必須儉約 in spending on oneself, one should be economical.
儉節 or 儉少 or 儉省 or 儉用 economical; thrifty; frugal.
太儉 over-thrifty.
儉吝 or 儉薄 stingy; parsimonious.
凶年不儉 in a year of dearth do not be stingy.
不儉之害 the evils of a lack of frugality.
與其奢也寧儉 better be frugal than lavish.
儉德 self-restraint.
恭儉有禮 humility and economy have their proprieties,—they must not be practised without discrimination.
儉要得其所 economy should be practised in accordance with requirements,—and not otherwise.

Kyam`
劍[4]
1659
R. 豔
See 兼
Sinking Upper.

A two-edged sword.

一把劍 a sword.
劍殼 or 劍鞘 a scabbard.
劍套 the cloth cover for the scabbard. *See* No. 3619.
舞劍 to brandish a sword; sword-play.
手舞雙劍 brandishing a sword in each hand. Used for the two horns of a logical dilemma.

Digitized by Google

劍[4] 1659

寶劍贈與烈士 the sharp sword is given to the brave soldier,—in the right distribution of things.
劍術 the art of swordsmanship.
撫劍疾視 he grasped his sword and glared at him.
雄冠劍佩 armed *cap-à-pie*.
伏劍 to fall on one's sword; to stab oneself.
書劍 a student's sword.
七星劍 the seven-star sword,—of 孔明 K'ung Ming.
仙劍 a magic sword, which would kill when ordered.
劍仙 or 劍客 or 劍俠 a Taoist priest,—supposed always to have a magic sword about him.
鴛鴦劍 or 雌雄劍 mandarin-duck sword or cock-and-hen sword,—two blades in one sheath. The male and female of the mandarin duck are supposed always to keep together.
匕首劍 an assassin's dagger. The handle is bent at an angle to the blade.
舌劍唇鎗 tongue like a sword and lips like spears,—of one who uses biting, caustic language.
用仁義作劍鋒 use charity and duty to your neighbour as your sword and spear.
劍眉 oblique eyebrows.

Ryan' **撿**[3] 1660
R. 琰
C. *kym* H. *kiam* F. *'kieng* W. *cie* N. *cieñ* P. M. *chien* Y. *chiei* Sz. *chien* K. *köm* J. *ken* A. *kiem*
Rising Upper.

To bind; to restrain. To search; to check; to tally. To revise. To pick up. Used with No. 1661.

撿束 to bind; to keep in check.
撿點一遍 made a searching round,—of the garden.
撿點人數都在 mustered the men and found that all were present.
失于撿點 remiss in checking, tallying, taking stock, etc.
撿校 to revise; to collate.
撿書 to revise a book for publication.
把他撿起來 pick it up.
撿場的 stage-waiters; gleaners.
撿窮的 rag-pickers; beggars who pick up the odds and ends in the street.
撿柴 to gather firewood.
撿呈 to arrange and hand to,—a superior.

Ryan' **檢**[3] 1661
R. 琰
See 撿
Rising Upper.

To examine; to search. A rule; a pattern. To gather up. An envelope. To revise; to compare. Interchanged with No. 1660.

檢閱 to examine; to look through; to revise.
檢驗 to examine, as a coroner; to hold an inquest.
檢查 to examine; to look up the records.
檢點 to take count of. Under the Sung dynasty, equivalent to Lord High Commissioner; also written 都檢點. *See* No. 1660.
檢校 a police inspector in a Prefecture. *See* No. 4883.
檢式 an example.
蕩檢踰閑 to trample on rules and transgress limits.
上山檢柴 to go up into the hills and gather fuel.
檢封 to label; to mark with a name.
檢討 a Han-lin graduate.
檢對 to compare.
檢齊 to bring items together; to collect.
檢核 to search into.
泥金玉檢 a splashed-with-gold jade letter,—of a successful Han-lin, informing his family of his success.

Kan' **繭**[3] 1665
R. 銑
C. *kan* H. *kam* F. *kieng, keing* W. *cie* N. *kiēn* P. M. *chien* Y. *chiei* Sz. *chien* K. *kyön* J. *ken* A. *kien*
Rising Upper.

The cocoon of the silk-worm. The silky pupæ of other moths.

蠶繭 the cocoon of the silk-worm.
結繭 to weave the cocoon.
繭殼 pierced cocoons,—from which the insect has bored its way out. Their market value is small.
窨繭 cocoons buried to delay their hatching.
繭絲 a silken thread.
絲繭繩迹 silken thread and rope line,—*i.e.* from the firmness of silk to the thickness of cordage; a versatile pen.
繭虫 a fur moth.
繭綢 Shantung silk piece-goods; silk pongees.
程鄉繭 pongee from 嘉應州 in Kuangtung.
不作繭 not to bear children.
抵死不作繭 never to settle down in life.
手足重繭 hands and feet badly chapped or blistered.
繭繭 a low mournful tone.

Kan' **襺**[3] 1666
R. 銑
See 繭
Rising Upper.

Silk clothes wadded with cotton.

重襺衣裘 put on a fur robe lined with wadded silk.

Lyan' **羶**[3] 1662
R. 琰 艷
See 臉 殮
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A ram or deer with three twists in its horn is called 三匝羶 or three-twist horn.

Kan' **鹼**[3] 1663
R. 鹹
C. H. *'kan* F. *'kieng*
See 減
A. *giam, ngiem*
Rising Upper.

The impure carbonate of soda or natron, which is collected from the saline lakes in Mongolia by lixiviation, and extensively used for soap. A nitrous efflorescence on the earth, common in northern China.

鹼沙 soda in powder.
鹵鹼 common soda.
石鹼 rock soda.
鹼水 soda lye.
鹼地 or 鹼土 salt soil.

Lyan' **臉** 1664

See No. 7140.

Yun' **吮** 1667

See No. 3274.

Kan' **柬**[3] 1668
R. 潛
F. *keing, kang*
See 揀簡
Rising Upper.

A slip of paper; a Chinese visiting card on which a letter is written. To condense; to abridge. To select; *see* No. 1669. [To be distinguished from 東 No. 12,248.]

柬帖 or 紅柬 an ordinary red visiting card.
柬書 a note; a letter,—written on a card.
接准來柬 I have received your card,—on which you say that, etc.
傳書寄柬 to distribute letters and cards.
全柬 a "card" of several leaves,—used on special occasions.

Digitized by Google

柬[3]
1668

禮柬 a card or list accompanying presents sent.
庚柬 a document setting forth the date and hour of birth, etc., forwarded with a proposal of marriage for comparison with those of the lady.
柬理精神 to husband one's energies.

han¹
揀[3]
1669
R. 潛
C. } *kan*
H. }
F. *keing*
W. *ka*
N. *kie, kaan*
P. *chien*
M. *chien, kan*
Y. *chiang, kaa*
Sz. *chien, kan*
K. *han*
J. *ken*
A. *gian*
Rising Upper.

To select; to choose.

揀擇 to choose, as a lucky day; to pick out, as from among a lot.
揀選 to select,—as an officer for special duty.
揀派 to select and send,—an official to fill a post, or upon a mission.
揀採名山 to choose out well-known hills, *i.e.* good brands of tea, which are named from the hills where grown.
把一點頭的揀出來 he picked out one (an orange) with a bruise on it.
挑揀 to pick out; to choose.
揀好的挑出來 pick out the best.
揀淨 selected, as when the bad or inferior has been picked out; to sort; to clarify.
揀貨 to sort goods.
揀剩 the remainder after sorting.
揀查 to pick out for examination; to refer to.
揀發 selected for a post,—by the system of drawings at the Board.
揀糞的 a scavenger.

han²
諫[4]
1670
R. 諫
See 簡
Sinking Upper.

To admonish; to warn; to reprove.

諫官 or 諫臣 or 給諫 officials whose duty it is to admonish the sovereign,—Censors.
是用大諫 therefore I thus strongly admonish you.
不諫亦入 without admonition he went on,—in the path of goodness.
諫於其君 he remonstrated with his prince.
扶蘇諫曰 Fu Su thus warned,—his father, the First Emperor.

諫[4]
1670

君有臣諫, 父有子諫 princes have ministers, fathers have sons, to admonish them.
事父母三諫 in serving parents, one should admonish them three times,—after which it only remains to weep.
君有過則諫 when the prince has faults, admonish him.
諫勸 or 諫止 to urge one to desist,—as from evil courses. *See* No. 3558.
忠諫 loyal remonstrance. *See* No. 1671.
規諫 to remonstrate with.
苦諫 to bitterly admonish; to reprove.
直諫 to remonstrate openly and without fear.
今也爲臣, 諫則不行 now-a-days the remonstrances of a minister are not followed.
諫菓 the admonishing fruit,—the olive, because of its sharp taste.
諫過 to reprove faults.

han⁴
見[4]
1671
R. 覞
C. *kyn*
H. *ken*
F. *kieng*
W. *cie*
N. *cien*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *chici*
K. *kyŏn*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Sinking Upper.

To see. To apprehend. Radical No. 147. *See* 愛 No. 15; 長 No. 450; 短 No. 12,135.

未見君子 while I do not see my lord,—I am sad.
愛而不見 loving and not seeing,—the lady of my heart.
一日不見, 如三月兮 a day without seeing him is like three months!
你見過沒有 have you seen him (or it)?
日久見人心 after many days we see a man's heart,—know what is his character.
我見的透 I see through it.
見面勝比聞名 to see a person's face is better than to hear of his reputation.
見機而作 to see one's opportunity and act.
試可以見好歹 by trying you can see whether it is good or bad.
見不着 (*chao*²) I cannot see it.
見證 a witness.
見他有病 seeing that he was sick.
原無見由 I had no reason for going to see him.

見[4]
1671

相見 to have an interview; to see anyone. *See* Nos. 8952, 13,265.
勢將以戎衣相見 the state of things is beginning to look like war clothes,—things are beginning to look like war.
有東西不見 there are things missing.
二人忽然不見 the two men suddenly vanished.
看見 to see.
聽見 to hear.
易見 easy to understand.
你聞得見聞不見 do you smell it or not?
見聞 to see and hear; to have some knowledge of.
今日有何見聞 what have you seen or heard to-day?—what news is there?
請見教 pray tell me your opinion. *See* No. 1352.
意見相符 the opinions agree.
有何高見 what is your opinion?
何以見得 what makes you think so?
勿執己見 do not stick to your own opinion.
益服妻之遠見 more than ever recognized his wife's foresight.
見識廣 of wide experience.
何見之不廣也 what a limited experience!
村嫗之見解 the *savoir faire* of a village dame.
惟有退之之見, 然後可以闢佛 only if you have the discernment of T'ui-chih (Han Wên Kung) should you abuse Buddhism.
惟有子厚之見, 然後可以嗜佛 only if you have the discernment of Tzŭ-hou (Liu Tsung-yüan) should you defend Buddhism.
總不許見哭聲 on no account allow her to cry.
忠諫不見聽, 卽當却去 if your loyal advice be not attended to, then you should withdraw.
見傷 to be wounded.
建見殺 Chien was murdered.
何以知其將見殺 how do you know that he will be killed?

Digitized by Google

見[4] 1671

見商於有約各國 to be discussed with the various Treaty Powers.
不見佳 it is not very good.
見疑 suspicious.
見棄 to be rejected, or despised. *See* No. 1116.
見召 to be summoned.
見笑 to laugh at; laughable.
見更改 to be altered.
此鼠之見閉而不得出者也 the rat has got in here and can't get out.
不要見怪 do not think it strange; do not take it amiss.
請卽見諒 I pray you excuse me.
見新 looking as if new.
見小 to be niggardly.
見利 profitable; advantageous.
見禮 to be polite; to make the usual salutations.
見好 to feel or seem better.
見肚滯 I feel my belly obstructed.
見晛曰消 when it feels the sun's heat, (snow) dissolves.
他見天到 he comes every day.
見腫消 *Gynura pinnatifida*, D.C.
見風乾 *Exodia meliæfolia*, Bth.
見血飛 *Mezoneurum sinense*, Hemsl.
見覆 to reply to.
見諭 to receive instructions,—a conventional phrase.
見方 to be made square,—of something which has been round.
見强 to be the best.
見個高低 to try a fall; to see who is the best man.
見世面 to have seen the world; experienced.
見鬼 to see a spirit; to have bad luck.
見示 your reply; your view as to.....
見信 to believe; to feel confidence.
見納 to have one's present received.
見責 to be reprimanded.
見宰官而說法則現宰官之身, 見婦人而說法則現婦人之身 to a minister of State preach the Gospel of Buddha as though yourself a minister of State: to a woman, as though a woman,—*i.e.* adapt yourself to your audience.
見愛 to be kind to.....
見遠 far-seeing.
見作 to establish.

見[4] 1671

hyen'

Read *hsien*[4]. To appear; to become manifest; to assume shape. *See* **現** No. 4539.

載見辟王 they appeared before their sovereign king.
見龍在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields.
受父母責, 無一怨心, 見其孝 to take his parents' punishments without any resentment showed his filial piety.
良心發見 his better feelings are asserting themselves.
莫見乎隱, 莫顯乎微 there is nothing more manifest than the obscure, nothing more visible that the infinitesimally minute.
從者見之 the disciples introduced him.

Ren`

覠[4] 1672

R. **靁** See **見** Sinking Upper.

A wooden peg. A covering for a coffin.

Ren`

覭[3] 1673

R. **銑** See **見** Rising Upper.

Read *chien*[3]. A bamboo pipe to carry water.

ken`

覭 1674

A bamboo pipe to carry water.

Same as No. 1675.

kam'

覷[3] 1675

R. vulgar. C. v. *kan* See **覷覰** A. *kam* Rising Upper.

Soap.

香覷 scented soap.

hyam`

僭[4] 1676

R. **豔** C. *ts'ym* H. *tsiam* F. *chieng, chaing* W. *tsie* N. *tsiẽ* P. *chien, ch'ien* M. *chien* K. *chŏm*, v. *ch'ăm* J. *sen* A. *tiem* Sinking Upper.

To go to excess. To be in error. To arrogate to oneself; to usurp.

不僭不賊 committing no excess, doing nothing injurious.
不僭不濫 no partiality (in rewarding), no excess (in punishing).
我有僭 I am arrogating to myself,—a conventional phrase used when taking the place of honour.
這個坐兒實在有僭得狠 I really have no right to take this seat.
遜了一會, 還是楊御史僭了 after a bout of mutual yielding, Censor Yang ultimately took the place of honour.
僭位 to usurp the throne.
僭尊 to usurp a dignity or honour.
僭先講 he usurps the right to speak first.
僭稱 to usurp, or arrogate to oneself,—a title or rank.
僭分 to usurp the rights or functions of others.
僭越 to pass beyond; to exceed.
僭妄 arrogating; presumptuous.
僭擬宮居 [their temples] throw palaces into the shade.

Read *chin*[4]. Slander.

亂之初生僭始旣涵 disorder is born when the first insinuation of slander is received.

Read *ch'in*[4]. Error; confusion.

以簫不僭 dancing to their flutes without error.
覆謂我僭 he says on the contrary that my words are not true.

khen`

件[4] 1677

R. **銑** C. *kyn* H. *k'en* F. *yong, kiong* W. *djie* N. *djien* P. M. Sz. *chien* Y. *chiei* K. *kŏn* J. *ken* A. *kien* Sinking Lower. (Rising in theory).

To divide; to separate. A classifier of all kinds of things.

一件事 an affair.
一件衣裳 a garment.
一件文書 a despatch.
內二件 with two inclosures.
一件物 a thing.
八件點心 eight kinds of sweets.
許多物件 a great many things.
件件俱全 or **件件都在** all the things are here.

Digitized by Google

件[4] 1677

件件都能 he is good at all these things.
一件一件的分開 separate them one from the other.
件數 the number of packages.
件色 the description of packages.
若干件 so many packages, or articles.
案件 a case; a lawsuit.
條件 a list; a schedule.
稍件 rather better.

牽[4] 1678
R. 牛
C. *tsyn*
F. *chieng*
N. *tsien*
Y. *chiei*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Sinking Upper.

A prop or shore; a beam. A ditch.

牽一牽屋 prop up the house.
犁牽 a plough-beam.

韉[1] 1679
R. 先 (cf. 墊 C. *tsyn*²)
Y. *chi, chiei*
See 煎 Even Upper.

A saddle-cloth.

韉屉 the saddle-cloth or pad placed under the saddle.

薦[4] 1680
R. 艸
See 箭 Sinking Upper.

Grass. To introduce; to recommend. To worship; to sacrifice. To set forth; to present.

麋鹿食薦 deer eat grass.
草薦 coarse grass matting.
自薦 to recommend oneself.
舉薦 to recommend for employment or promotion.
薦賢 to bring forward worthy men.
昔者舜薦禹於天 of old, Shun presented Yü to God,—as his successor.
薦祖 to worship ancestors.
祖薦 to speed a parting friend.
薦羞 sacrifices of food,—before these are eaten they are 薦, afterwards they are 羞 No. 4658.
薦菜 let me offer you a little food,—a conventional phrase to a guest.
薦饌 to set food before one.
薦牲 sacrificial animals.
薦引 to introduce; to bring in; to "push," *e.g.* by political means.
薦主 a patron; a person who will recommend.
薦書 or 薦信 a letter of introduction.
薦紙 servants' "characters."
薦派 to appoint; to nominate.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To repeat.

天方薦瘥 God is continually redoubling our afflictions.
饑饉薦臻 famine comes again and again.

錢[1] 1681
R. 金 (not used in China in its proper sound and sense)
P. v. *'chien*= to plate with silver
K. *mam*
J. *ban*
A. *kien* (probably a guess) in imitation of Pekingese.
Sinking Lower.

To cover with silver or gold; to plate. To inlay metal.

錢銀 silver-plated.
金錢玉鑲 inlaid with gold and set in jade.

豜[1] 1682
R. 豕
See 肩 Even Upper.

A three-year old hog.

獻豜于公 offered a hog to their ancestors,—at harvest time.

趼[3] 1683
R. 足
See 妍 Even Lower.

Hard skin on the foot or hand; a blister.

重趼 thick hard skin.
胝 *ch'ung*² 趼 hard skin caused by work; a corn.

鵑[1] 1684
R. 隹
See 肩 Even Upper.

Read *yen*[4]. The cloven hoof of an animal.

蹄趼 the horny part of the hoof.

Another name for the 鵁鶄 egret, found on the coast of Chehkiang.

剸[1] 1685
R. 刀
See 建虔 Even Upper and Lower.

To cut. To castrate an ox.

囝[3] 1686
R. 口
F. v. *'kiang*
Amoy v. *kiañ* (not used elsewhere)
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Rising Upper.

A child.

男囝 a boy.
女囝 a girl.
小囝 children.
囝子 a serving-boy.

淀[4] 1687
R. 雨 (K'ANGHI wrongly reads this group lower series)
Sinking Upper.

Water flowing. *See* No. 10,440.

水淀至 the water flowed up,—to the spot in question.
淀瀝 continuously dripping.
淀懼 successive emotions.

踐[4] 1688
R. 足
See 箭 Sinking Upper.

To repeat; to come again.

鋑[1] 1689

Same as No. 1649.

CH'IEN.

搴[1] 1690
R. 手
See 愆 Even Upper.

To pluck up; to seize.

搴旗 to capture a flag.
搴簾 to draw aside a bamboo curtain.

褰 1691

See No. 1653.

騫[1] 1692
R. 馬
See 愆 Even Upper.

To be defective.

不騫不崩 never waning, never failing.
騫污 disgraced,—as in reputation.
謇謇騫騫 rude and supercilious.

褰[1] 1693
R. 衣
See 愆 Even Upper.

Underclothes. To pick up one's skirts.

褰裳涉溱 to raise the skirts when crossing the brook. *See* Nos. 1653, 5005.

Digitized by Google

Khen
攐
1694

Same as No. 1693.

tshyam
籤[1]
1695
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. *tiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

A species of wild garlic or onion.

tshyam
剡[1]
1696
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
See 籤
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

To cut. To stick in.

剡猪 to stick a pig.

tshyam
幟[1]
1697
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. *tiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

A label. To make a note of; to record.

貼幟子 paste on a label.
簿面題幟 write a label on the account-book,—describing it.
垂幟 a slip pasted on to a book or roll, stating the name and price.
幟改 to mark for alteration.
幟處 a marked passage.

tshyam
籤[1]
1698
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'ieng*
W. *ch'ie*
N. *ts'ieñ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

A slip of bamboo. A lot, as used for divination, etc. A warrant. A tally. Interchanged with No. 1714.

抽籤 to draw lots.
竹籤 slips of bamboo, with responses inscribed on them, used as lots.
一筒籤 a tubeful of lots,—as contained in a piece of thick bamboo.
求籤問卜 to divine by drawing lots.
訣籤靈極 the response of the lot was very accurate,—in its fulfilment.
籤語 the response of the lot.
籤譜 a "Book of Fate"; a handbook of divination by lots.
籤掣 to select by lot,—as officials. The successful candidates at the final examination draw lots to decide in what provinces they are to serve.
綠頭籤 green-headed bamboo slips,—inscribed with the name and other details of an official, and handed in as a card at a *levée*.
籤票 a warrant.
出籤 or 給籤 to issue a warrant or order,—as done in open court by the presiding official drawing the requisite "slip" from the bamboo tube before him, and flinging it to one of his lictors for immediate execution.
火籤 an urgent warrant.
插籤 to stick bamboo slips or tallies into packages of merchandise when carried from one place to another by coolies, as a check upon the number of packages issued.
籤押房 a private office.

tsham
讖
1699

See No. 373.

Khyam
鈐[1]
1700
R. 鹽
See 黔
K. *köm*
Even Lower.

A stamp; a seal. Latch of a door. A spear handle.

鈐記 a wooden seal, as used by petty officials.
鈐蓋關防 to affix a seal. *See* No. 6368.
鈐鎖 a door-lock.
鈐鐴 a plough-share.
鉤鈐 two stars ω in Scorpio, connected by astrologers with filial piety and brotherly love.

Khyam
黔[2]
1701
R. 侵 鹽
C. *k'ym*
H. *k'em*
F. *kieng*
W. *djiang*
N. *djien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kim, köm*
J. *kin, ken*
A. *kiem*
Even Lower.

Black. A name for the province of Kueichou. *See* 驢 No. 7536.

黔黎 the black-haired people,—the Chinese.
遠方黔首未集 ere the black-headed people in distant parts had united,—under the sway of the First Emperor.
黔中 a name for the region west and north-west of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan, because of the black tribes who lived there.
黔雷 or 黔嬴 name of a Taoist god.
石着黔衣 the rocks are covered with lichen.

Khen
牽[1]
1702
R. 先
C. *hyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'eing, ch'eing*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'ien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'ien*
Even Upper.

To pull; to haul. To connect; to implicate.

牽絲 to stretch silk,—as when twisting into thread.
牽纜 to pull a rope; to track a boat.
牽挽 to drag (a person) along.
牽挽逆流 to warp a vessel up against the tide.
牽牛 to lead an ox; a constellation in Aquila. *See below.*
一牽羊 a sheep.
惟來文內牽及 but when in your despatch you come to lug in.....
牽混 to lug in what is irrelevant; to create confusion.
與他事牽混 mixed up with irrelevant matter.
牽連 or 牽涉 to connect together; to involve in; to implicate; to criminate.
意惹情牽 closely allied in opinions and feelings.
牽扯 or 牽累 or 牽捏 to involve; to implicate.
牽纏 to detain; to be unwilling to let go.
牽腸 in great anxiety.
牽念 to be attached to; to think of with affection.
牽合 connected; attached.
牽引 or 牽曳 to draw; to drag.
牽着不走, 打着倒退 pulling won't make him go, and beating only makes him back,—an obstinate brute!
牽計 to strike an average.
叫他做個牽頭 bade him devise some means.
牽掛 to hold in suspense; undecided.
來去無牽掛 without a stitch of clothes on.
牽五掛四 catching house after house,—of fires.
牽藤 creepers.
拘文牽禮 to be a stickler for forms and ceremonies.
學者牽于所聞 the scholars stick to what they have learnt, *i.e.* if they have learnt that a thing is so, then it must be so.
牽牛 *Ipomœa hederacea*, Jacq. *See above.*

Khen
搴
1702A

Same as No. 1702.

Digitized by Google

Khen
棎[4]
1703
R. 木
See 倪繾 Sinking Upper.

A board which lies crosswise. Name of a tree.

Khen
縴[4]
1704
R. 糸
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien, ch'ien'*
Y. *ch'iei, ch'iei'*
See 牽 Even Upper.

A tow-rope. To bring together. To lead.

拉縴 to pull a tow-rope; to track. Also, to act as go-between. *See below.*
拉篷扯縴 to hoist the sail and haul on the tow-rope,—to do odd jobs for people.
縴板 the piece of wood, or yoke, at the end of a tow-line, against which the trackers pull.
縴繩 a tow-rope; a tracking-line.
縴夫 trackers.
縴手 a go-between; a mediator.
縴馬 to lead a horse.
拉這縴 to pull this rope,—to bring the principals together in this transaction.
拉房縴 to bring landlord and tenant together.
皮條縴 the string which works a puppet.
皮條縴 and 拉皮條縴 to pull the leather strap rope,—to act as a brothel tout.

Khyam
拑[2]
1705
R. 鹽
See 鉗 Even Lower.

To nip; to seize, as with forceps.

把他拑住 nip it tight.
拑口 to hold one's tongue; to keep one's mouth shut.

Khyam
箝[2]
1706
R. 鹽
See 鉗 Even Lower.

Tweezers; pliers. To nip; to gag. Used with Nos. 1705, 1707.

箝語 to stop free speech; to shut people's mouths.
馬箝 the bit of a bridle.
箝制其口 to stop the mouth of; to gag.

Khyam
鉗[2]
1707
R. 鹽
C. *k'ym*
H. *k'iam*
F. *k'ieng, k'ing*
W. *djie_*
N. *djien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kyöm*
J. *ken, kan*
A. *kiem*
Even Lower.

Tweezers; pliers; forceps; tongs. Gyves; a ring; a collar put on prisoners.

鉗子 pincers; tweezers.
夾鉗 a carpenter's circular pincers.
鐵鉗 iron pincers; forceps.
火鉗 tongs.
螃蟹鉗 a crab's claws.
手鉗 manacles; gyves.
頸鉗 a neck-ring worn by children.
鉗口 to gag by a cross-stick.
鉗惡 grasping; grabbing.
鉗徒 prisoners.

Khyam
髡[2]
1708
R. 鹽
See 鉗 Even Lower.

To remove a criminal's hair and make a wig of it. A dun colour.

Kham
嵌[1]
1709
R. 咸勘
C. *hom'*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *k'a'_*
N. *k'aan*
P. *ch'ien'*
M. *k'an, ch'ien*
Y. *k'aa, k'aa'*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *sham, k'am*
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A ravine. To fall into.

嵌巖 valleys and cliffs.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To inlay.

嵌鑲 to inlay and set.
嵌銀鑲 a silversmith.
嵌寶 inlaid with gems.

Tshen
搴[1]
1710
R. 手
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'ieng*
W. *ts'ie_*
N. *ts'ien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'ien*
Even Upper.

To graft; to stick into.

搴插菓木 to graft fruit trees.
搴腳 a chiropodist.
搴子 an iron rod ending in a spoon bowl with a sharp point, used by tide-waiters for thrusting into packages when examining goods.
搴子手 or 搴手 tide-waiters in the Chinese Customs' Service are so called.
搴上 to stick into,—as into a sheath.

Tshen
遷[1]
1711
R. 辵
See 千 Even Upper.

To move; to remove; to be removed.

遷國 to remove the seat of empire. *See* No. 12,050.
遷徙 or 遷移 or 遷居 or 喬遷 to move; to change one's residence.
找出遷費 to pay the expenses of removing,—graves.
押遷 to evict; to turn out a tenant.
遷避 to remove; to clear out; to flit.
以我賄遷 I will remove with my goods.
遷于喬木 flitting to a lofty tree.
遷于王都 remove to the royal capital.
舍其坐遷 they leave their seats and go elsewhere.
帝遷明德 God moved thither this intelligent ruler.
是斷是遷 we cut them down, we conveyed them here.
善則遷,過則改 or 遷善改過 advance towards good and reform your faults.
遷延時日 to put off; to procrastinate.
左遷 to send to the left,—to degrade. In ancient times the place of honour was on the right.
遷就 to accommodate; to make a compromise.
遷戍 to remove the quarters of troops.
遷地弗良 ill-adapted to the novel position.
遷棺 to move the coffin,—to start, at funerals.
遷閉 to shut up a shop and go elsewhere.

Tshen
韆[1]
1712
R. 韋
See 千 Even Upper.

A swing. *See* No. 2307.

Khyam
僉[1]
1713
R. 人
See 籤 Even Upper.

All; everybody.

僉以爲是 all thought that it was right, or the right course.
僉不允 all were unwilling.
僉言如一 they were unanimous in their opinion.
僉稱 to state unanimously.
僉稟 a joint petition.

Digitized by Google

ʌshyam₁
簽[1]
1714
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. *tiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

A bamboo slip. A lot used for divination; *see* No. 1698. A label. To send, as constables. To sign; to endorse.

牙簽子 a bamboo tooth-pick.
簽子 a strip of paper or label on a letter or parcel on which the address is written.
看了封簽子上十五字 seeing the fifteen words on the address slip.
簽差 to send off police.
簽差持票 to send constables with a warrant.
簽傳 to summon by warrant.
簽派 to send off with a warrant.
簽字 or 簽名 or 簽押 to sign; to affix a signature.
簽掣 to select officials by lot. *See* No. 1698.
簽題 to subscribe for; the superscription on a letter.
簽書 to label books.
簽館 to open a school.
簽印 stamped,—as papers.
簽分 to assign by drawing lots.
簽訂 to execute; duly signed.

ʌhen₁
愆[1]
1715
R. 先
C. *hyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'iang*
W. *c'ie_*
N. *c'ien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'ien*
Even Upper.

A fault; an error. To prolong; to overstep.

式禮莫愆 we have performed every ceremony without error.
不愆不忘 erring in nothing, forgetful of nothing.
既愆爾止 you go wrong in all your conduct.
不遑有愆 anxious not to do anything wrong.
愆尤 or 罪愆 or 愆爽 error; transgression.
繩愆 to lay the line of straight conduct alongside of error; to reform faults.
匪我愆期 it is not I who would prolong the time.
愆期未繳 passed the appointed time without having paid up.

ʌhyam₁
傔[4]
1716
R. 艷
See 謙
A. *sliem*
Entering Upper.

To wait on; to accompany.

傔人 an attendant.

ʌkyam₁
嗛[1]
1717
R. 咸鹽
See 銜謙
Even Lower and Upper.

The pouch of a monkey. Disturbed in mind. Deficient. To peck.

嗛然而終日不言 so disturbed that he said not a word the whole day.
嗛嗛之德 inadequate virtue.
鳥嗛草 the birds peck the grass.

ʌhyam₁
慊
1718

See No. 1571.

ʌhyam₁
豏
1719

Same as No. 1717.

ʌhyap₁
歉
1720
ʌhyam₁
膁[3]
1721
R. 豏陷
See 謙陷
A. *han, hiem, liem*
Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

See No. 1633.

The flank or hollow part of the rump of an animal. The meat in a dumpling.

膁窩 the hollow of an animal's thigh.
膁皮 the fur on the breast and flanks.
小膁 the part above the hip-bone.
金銀膁 the yellow and white fur of the fox.

ʌkyam₁
謙[1]
1722
R. 鹽
C. *him*
H. *k'iam*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'ieñ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ie*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kiöm*
J. *ken*
A. *k'iem*
Even Upper.

Humility; modesty.

謙受益 humility receives increase. *See* No. 7622.
謙讓 to yield; to give way to others.
謙遜 or 謙虛 or 謙卑 or 謙退 modest; retiring; yielding.
謙恭 or 謙敬 respectful; unassuming.
謙和 pleasant; agreeable,—as a companion, because not overbearing.
謙詞 or 謙口 modest language.
何用太謙 why so very modest?
太謙 or 過謙 over-modest.
謙謙君子 a modest, unassuming gentleman.

Read *ch'ieh*[4*]. Used for No. 1571.

此之謂自謙 this is called self-enjoyment.

ʌkyam'
饁[3]
1723
R. 琰
See 歉
Rising Lower.

To eat insufficiently; unsatisfied.

Read *lien*[3]. Something brought on after a meal. The meat in a dumpling.

ʌkhyam'
鼸[3]
1724
R. 琰
See 謙
Rising Upper.

A hamster, or large kind of rat.

鼸車 a person who stuffs his mouth full as the hamster stuffs its pouch.

ʌshen₁
千[1]
1725
R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'ieng*
W. *ts'ie_*
N. *ts'ien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'ien*
Even Upper.

A thousand. Many; all. Earnestly; by all means. *See* Nos. 6870, 8560, 9959. [To be distinguished from 千 No. 5814 and 于 No. 13,537.]

其車三千 his chariots were three thousand.
千年 a thousand years.
千百 or 千萬 vast numbers.
千百年 over a thousand years.
千萬年 thousands and ten thousands of years.
一千萬年 ten million years.
人無千日好, 花無百日紅 man is never happy for a thousand days, a flower never blooms for a hundred.
山中也有千年樹 there are trees on the mountains a thousand years old.
人生不滿百, 常懷千歲憂 man does not live a hundred years, but he worries himself enough for a thousand.
人生百歲, 那有三萬六千日之樂 man may live to a hundred, but does he ever get thirty-six thousand days of happiness?
千歲 "thousand years,"—the title of a prince.
恭祝千秋 to congratulate on the "thousand autumns,"—the birthday.
千金 a thousand ounces of silver,—a conventional phrase for another person's daughter.
千斤閘 a portcullis.
千年紅 the "bachelor's button."
千總 a chiliarch; a lieutenant.
千戎 the literary designation of a 千總 lieutenant.

Digitized by Google

千[1] 1725

千方 versatile.
千方百計 by hook or by crook.
千奇百怪 very strange.
千思百 (or 萬) 想 full of thought.
大千世界 the whole universe.
千繁 a great embarrassment.
千片石 talc.
千戶 the title of a petty tribal chieftain.
老千 name of the winning card; a sharp; a blackleg.
千字文 the "thousand character essay,"—a composition in one thousand different characters, arranged so as to yield sense. It is the second primer studied by Chinese schoolboys.
千山萬水 many hills and streams,—between us.
千變萬化 full of tricks; changeable.
千祈回來 I earnestly beg you to come back.
千萬不要作 by no means do so.
千一不改 nine hundred and ninety-nine to one he will change.
打千 to bend one knee.
千古 all antiquity; for ever.
千古不易之 never changing.
千層疔 a form of syphilitic boil.
千恩萬謝 unbounded gratitude.
千叮萬囑 to repeatedly order.
千軍萬馬 vast numbers of infantry and cavalry.
千竟錁子 paper money burnt in worship.
千里光 *Senecio chinensis*, D.C.
千里鏡 (or 眼) a telescope.

tshen, **仟**[1] 1726
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A chiliarch, or ruler over a thousand. A thousand cash.

仟總 a lieutenant. *See* No. 1725.

tshen, **扦** 1727

Same as No. 1710.

tshen, **杄**[1] 1728
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A kind of conifer akin to the fir (*Abies leptolepsis*). A lofty straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan.

tshen, **芊**[1] 1729
R. 先 霰
See 千茜
Even Upper.

Luxuriant foliage. The colour of green jade.

茂芊 luxuriant in growth.
草色芊芊 the colour of the grass is bright green.

tshen, **迁** 1730

Same as No. 1711.

tshen, **阡**[1] 1731
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A road leading north and south. *See* No. 8017. A path leading to a grave.

阡陌 the public road; the highway; a path between paddy-fields.
嗟阡陌之將蕪 alas! the streets are beginning to be overgrown with weeds.
有阡陌之得 gains from the four points of the compass,—of the income of traders.

yen, **鉛**[1] 1732
R. 先
C. *yün*
H. *yen*
F. *yong*
W. *ye*
N. *kuan*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *kan, ch'ien, yüan*
Y. *k'aa*
Sz. *ch'ien, yüan*
K. *yŏn*
J. *en, yen*
A. *jüen*
Even Lower.

Lead. Also read *yüan*[2] and *yen*[2].

黑鉛 or 鉛錫 lead.
白鉛 pewter; spelter.
鉛粉 or 鉛華 white lead; ceruse.
鉛塊 pig lead.
鉛筆 a lead pencil.
鉛片 sheet lead; leads used by compositors to make spaces between lines.
鉛壺 a leaden pot.
鉛礦 lead mines.
鉛子 or 鉛丸子 shot; bullets.
鉛糰子兒 leaden shot. *See* No. 7016.
鉛骰子 loaded dice.
鉛罐 lead canisters,—to hold tea.
釘鉛 or 夾鉛 or 縋鉛 or 灌鉛 to insert lead into silver. Holes are often bored in dollars, filled up with lead, and covered with silver.
鉛字 lead type.

yen, **鈆** 1733

Same as No. 1732.

tshen, **俴**[4] 1734
R. 銑
See 錢
Rising Lower.

Short; shallow. Thin; beaten out, as a plate of metal.

小戎俴收 there is his short war-carriage.
俴駟孔群 his mail-covered team moves in great harmony.
俴甲 trappings of mail for war-horses.

tshen, **淺**[3] 1735
R. 銑
See 千
Rising Upper.

Shallow, as opposed to 深 No. 9823. Superficial. Vulgar. Short. A tiger. Light in colour. Weak in strength, as glasses for spectacles.

淺水 shallow water.
淺處 a shallow place.
淺沙灘 a shoal; a bar at the mouth of a river.
就其淺矣 where it (the water) was shallow.
擱淺 to run aground; to get ashore, as a ship.
淺花 ornamented in low relief.
不知深淺 not to know the deep from the shallow; not to know the depth.
害人不淺 to injure one severely.
甚淺 very superficial; very easy; not abstruse.
淺而易見 simple and easy to understand.
他的學問淺得狠 his learning is very superficial.
淺近之徒 a superficial scholar.
深人無淺語 deep people never say shallow things.
淺知 superficial knowledge.
淺見 small experience.
意思不淺 the meaning is not simple.
淺淺可說 he can talk a little,—of a child.
淺陋 or 淺薄 vile; mean.
淺率 vulgar; pretentious.
淺毛 short-haired,—of fur.
淺幭 a tiger's skin to cover it. 淺 is supposed to mean a tiger because of the shortness of that animal's hair.

Digitized by Google

淺[3] 1735

淺顏色 a light shade of colour.
淺黃 light yellow.
這個眼鏡太淺 these spectacles are too weak.
眼淺 shallow-eyed,—of a person who has seen little and is astonished at much.
淺鮮 slight and few; insignificant.

錢[2] 1736
R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *chieng*
W. *dzie, die*
N. *dzī, dīen, zieñ*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ici*
K. *chŏn*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even Lower.

Copper coin, or *cash*, 1,000 of which were originally equal to the 兩 tael or Chinese ounce of silver. Cash (from the Sanskrit *kārsha*, *kārshāpana*), seem to have been first coined under the Han dynasty, about 200 B.C. Each cash has a square hole in the middle for convenience in carrying a quantity. Hence the term "strings of cash." Money; wealth. A mace, or the tenth part of a Chinese ounce.

銅錢 copper cash.
錢貨 copper cash,—as cargo.
銀錢 silver coins.
錢文 money; cash.
小錢 or 爛錢 light weight or bad coin.
錢舖 or 錢莊 a money-changer's; a bank.
錢票 or 錢鈔 bank notes.
錢串 a string of straw used to thread cash; strings of cash.
以錢算帳 to keep one's accounts in cash,—not in dollars and cents.
錢賦 exactions; charges.
錢簿 an account-book.
錢債案 civil cases.
錢局 a mint.
錢筒 a bamboo tube for holding cash.
錢行 (*hang*[2]) the market price of cash; a bank.
錢落下 or 錢水低 the rate of exchange is low; the price of cash has gone down.
錢櫃 a cash box; a till.
換錢 or 挑錢 to change silver into cash.
守錢奴 a miser.
值多少錢 what is the value (or price) of this?

錢[2] 1736

有錢 to be wealthy.
錢財如糞土 riches are but dirt.
錢糧 taxes. *See* No. 7016.
錢法堂 the Coinage Department,—sub-Departments of the Boards of Revenue and Works.
紅錢 red paper slips with 福 "blessings" cut in them, hung on doors at the New Year.
白錢 or 紙錢 or 路錢 the paper cash which are used at funerals, etc.
慣用白錢 accustomed to spend other people's money.
飄錢 slips of paper, to represent money, placed on graves.
錢債細故 the money-debt is a trifling matter.
錢能通神 money can move the gods,—enable a man to do anything.
有錢使得鬼推磨 with money you can make the devil turn your mill.
瞎子見錢, 眼也開 money makes the blind see.
和尚見錢, 經也賣 money will make a priest sell his Bible.
火到猪頭爛, 錢到公事辦 as with fire a pig's head gets cooked, so with money can you get business done,—at a *yamên* or Government office.
有錢蓋百醜 money covers a multitude of sins.
無錢喚不得人來 without money it is no use calling,—no one will come.
用錢猶如水冲沙 spending money is like water soaking into sand,—it is quickly gone.
有道之錢方可取 take only the money which is honestly come by.
有錢道眞語 if you have money, all you say is gospel truth.
有錢高三輩 money will raise (a family) for three generations.
有錢堪出衆 with money a man can appear in public.
有錢難買親生子 money will not buy a son of your own begetting.
無錢可討有錢妻 a poor man may marry a rich wife.

錢[2] 1736

富人捨錢, 窮人捨力 a rich man parts with money, a poor man with strength,—to enable each to live.
一文錢逼倒英雄漢 the want of a single cash may drag a hero to the ground.
到處不用錢, 到處惹人嫌 if wherever you go you spend no money, wherever you go you will be an object of dislike.
錢眼當枷戴 he regards the hole in a cash as the hole in a cangue,—very stingy.
錢串虫 the spider-millipede.
錢龍 the "hundred legs," an insect common in the north of China. *See* No. 2324.
錢塘 name of a river in Chehkiang; a fancy name for the Tung-t'ing lake.
綠錢 a name for lichen or liverwort.
錢母 a name for the pied wagtail.
白礬四錢 four mace weight (*i.e.* $\frac{2}{5}$ of an oz.) of alum.
幾錢重 how many mace does it weigh?
三兩三錢三 *Tls.* 3.33, or 3 ounces, $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{100}$ of an ounce, of silver.

Read *chien*[3]. A weeder; an agricultural instrument.

錢鎛 spuds and hoes.

前[2] 1737
R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *chieng, seng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzie, zien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ici*
K. *chŏn*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tien*
Even Lower.

Before, in time. Before, in place. [The antithesis to each of these is 後 after, and behind, respectively. *See* No. 4025.]

前天 or 前日 or 前兒 the day before yesterday.
日前 formerly; on a previous occasion.
前月 a previous month; the month before last.
前經轉飭 have already instructed.
前人 a predecessor.
前人弄怕了後人 the first individuals have made one cautious about those who come after them.
貴前任 your honourable predecessor in office.

Digitized by Google

前[2] 1737

前次 on a former occasion; last time.
前輩 a previous generation; seniors.
前稅 duty previously paid.
前領事 the former Consul.
前識者道之華也 foreknowledge is but a showy ornament of TAO.
前項 the above-mentioned; of the aforesaid kind.
前朝 previous dynasties.
前期四天 four days before the time.
前世 previous generations; in a former birth.
前後 before and after; first and last. *See* 生 No. 9865.
前後也曾會過五六次 they had met some five or six times, first and last.
從前至後已不知濟過多少人 I could not say how many people he has assisted, from first to last.
月初前後可到 he will be here about the beginning of the month.
前言戲之耳 what I said was in joke.
雨前 before the rains,—young hyson or uchain tea, which term is an imitation of the Chinese sounds.
他來在前, 我去在後 he came before I went.
前頭 previously; in front.
前面 in front.
面前 before one's face.
眼前 or 眼面前 that which is before one's face; ordinary; ready-to-hand; simple. *See* No. 13,129.
前心 the breast.
前進 to progress; to advance.
上 (or 往) 前走 to go on; to proceed.
在前先走 walked in front.
前來 come to hand,—a phrase which often follows a quotation from a despatch or other document received by the writer. While necessary to complete the Chinese idiom, its sense will already have been sufficiently expressed in English by the terms of quotation or receipt.

前[2] 1737

前程 official career; rank; status.
貴前程 what is your official rank?
前程難料 it is difficult to say what his career will be.
前引 to guide forward.
前引大臣 chamberlains of the van-guard.
御前大臣 Grand Chamberlain,—the great officer who stands in the Imperial presence.
御前侍衛 guards of the Imperial ante-chamber.
御前行走 Mongolian princes having the right of *entrée*.
前鋒侍衛 Imperial guardsmen of the van-guard division.
做事不前 to make no progress.
儘先前 before the very first; first of the first.
業已告知前路 I have already told "our friend,"—the phrase 前路 is used in conversation for any known person whose name it may be undesirable to mention. *See* No. 12,106.
前廳 the front rooms.
前三後四 first this and then that.
前仰後合 swaying backwards and forwards.
前者 formerly.
前已 already.
前半天 or 前半日 the morning; the forenoon.
前半夜 before midnight.
前署 predecessor in office.
前事 the foregoing affair.
前功 past services.
前詣 or 前往 or 前行 or 前赴 to proceed to.
前擁後護 to crowd pell-mell.
前思後想 to turn over and over in one's mind; to desire; to ardently wish for.
前由 or 前情 or 前因 the foregoing. *See* 等 No. 10,877.
前手 a predecessor. Also, the previous time of doing.
前古 antiquity; past ages.
前敵 fronting the enemy; the front line of one's forces; the front.
前期 before the time named; beforehand.

前[2] 1737

前站 the petty official who goes on ahead to make arrangements for the reception of a high official.
前此 before now.
前失 a previously-committed mistake; a past error. *See* Nos. 9951, 12,365.
前桅 the foremast.
前纜 the forestay of a ship.
前胡 *Angelica sp.*

tsiang
嫦[2] 1738
R. 先
See 前
Even Lower.

The planet Venus is 女嫦星 as a morning star, and is regarded as the wife of 太白上公, the same planet as an evening star.

syam
潛[2] 1739
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzien*
P. { *ch'ien*
M. { *ch'ici*
Y. *ch'ici*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tiem*
Even Lower.

To lie hid at the bottom of water. A breeding-place for fish. Secret; retired.

魚潛在淵 the fish lies deep in the pool.
潛雖伏矣 although they (the fishes) dive down to the bottom.
潛逃 to escape to; to abscond.
潛逃于淵 to dive and hide in the deep.
潛有多魚 in the breeding-places there are many fish. [These are roughly constructed places of refuge for the fish.]
飛潛動植各爲類 birds, fishes, beasts (including insects,) and trees, each has its own class.
潛行水中 to walk under water.
潛龍勿用 a concealed dragon is of no use,—don't hide your light under a bushel.
潛住 to live in retirement.
潛修 to go into retirement and cultivate virtue.
潛身聽 to listen secretly.
潛步 secret steps; to walk furtively.
沈潛 solid; substantial; trustworthy.
潛入 to enter secretly.
潛匿 to hide; to lurk.
潛往 to make off secretly.
潛至 had secretly arrived at.
潛藏 (1) of criminals in hiding; (2) of officers in retirement.

Digitized by Google

ɔyam₂
潛
1740

Same as No. 1739.

yen₂
涎
1741

See No. 4508.

khen₂
乾
1742

See No. 5809.

khen₂
塏[2]
1743
R. vulgar.
F. v. *kieng*
See **虔**
Even Lower.

A shore; a bank; an edge.

水塏 the brink of the water.

khen₂
虔[2]
1744
R. **先**
C. *k'yn*
H. *k'en*
F. *kieng*
W. *djie*
N. *djiẽ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *kien*
Even Lower.

To be reverential; devout; respectful; sincere. To take by force; to kill. Trifling; unimportant.

虔共爾位 reverently discharge your duties.
有虔秉鉞 reverently he grasped his axe.
方斲是虔 we reverently hewed them square.
虔心 devout.
虔告 or **虔禱** or **虔懇** or **虔求** to humbly pray.
虔誠 sincere.
虔潔 spotless; pure.
虔劉我邊陲 he ravaged our frontier with slaughter.
矯虔 dissemblers and oppressors.
虔州 an old name for **贛州府** in Kiangsi.

khen'
傔[4]
1745
R. **雥**
See **繾**
Sinking Upper.

To follow on the track of.

傔傛 a string of people.

khen'
遣[3]
1746
R. **銑**
C. *hyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *kieng*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'iẽ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'ien*
Rising Upper.

To send. To drive away. To banish. [To be distinguished from **遣** No. 5440.]

王遣申伯 the king sent away the chief of Shên.
遣派 to send,—as servants, workmen, etc.
差遣 to send; to commission,—as an official.
遣使 a messenger; an envoy.
遣員代往 to send a deputy.
遣人問候 to send a man to present compliments, or to enquire after health.
遣丁 or **遣价** to send a servant.
遣車 to send one's carriage to accompany a funeral. Now-a-days, this means a servant with a card and a sum of money to help to defray expenses.
遣發 to despatch; to send on an errand.
遣詞 to amend the text.
遣令 to send.
遣歸 to order home.
遣謫 to banish.
遣抱 to send a representative to present a petition, etc.
遣散 to discharge,—as a crew.
遣叩 to send to implore.
遣興 (*hsing*[4]) recreation.
遣奠 an offering made at a burial.
遣將 (*chiang*[4]) to despatch military commanders.
遣居 banishment of members of the Imperial clan.
把兩人都遣開了 sent away both the men,—out of the room, temporarily.
遣罪 banishment for crime.
遣逐 to drive away; to expel.
消遣世慮 to banish the cares of this life.
則詩酒可遣 then with wine and verse (care or ennui) may be banished.
桃花莫遣隨流水 do not let the water carry away with it the peach-blossoms.

khen'
繾[4]
1747
R. **銑雥**
C. *hyn, k'yn*
See **遣**
Rising and Sinking Upper

Joined to; attached to; loving.

以謹繾綣 in order to make parasites careful.
繾綣 sexual intercourse; love.
繾綣難忘 I shall never forget our love.

khen~
譴[4]
1748
R. **雥**
See **遣**
(always read Rising).
Sinking Upper.

To blame; to scold; angry reprimand.

畏此譴怒 I am afraid of angry reproof.
譴罪 to blame.
不加嚴譴 I will not blame him severely.
譴責 to reprimand.
干天譴 to have incurred the displeasure of heaven.
陰譴 a secret reprimand,—what we call a "judgment" on a person for wrong-doing.
譴喘 to scold oneself out of breath.

khen~
韂[4]
1749
R. **雥**
See **遣**
Sinking Upper.

A leathern girdle; a belt.

khyam~
欠[4]
1750
R. **盦**
C. *hym*
H. *k'iam*
F. *kieng*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'iẽ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *köm, y. hïm*
J. *ken*
A. *k'iem*
Sinking Upper.

To owe. To be wanting in. To yawn. To bow. Radical No. 76.

欠錢 or **欠賬** or **欠債** to owe money.
欠數 or **欠項** or **欠欵** debts; liabilities. *See* No. 7898.
欠主 or **欠戶** a debtor.
欠債還錢 a debt owed must be paid in money.
欠據 or **欠契** or **欠單** an I.O.U.; a promissory note.
負欠 to repudiate a debt.
拖欠 to let a debt drag on,—without payment.
抵欠 to give security for money borrowed.
欠錢大王 a princely debtor,—one involved to very large amounts.
欠字壓人頭 the character *ch'ien* (to owe) is "a weight on the head of *man*,"—thus drawing from the component parts of the character the moral that debt weighs a man to earth.

Digitized by Google

欠[4] 1750

欠領 still unpaid.
欠落 to owe.
欠發 due: owing,—as money.
欠命 to owe a life (Buddhist).
我花了欠不兩千多吊 I spent nearly 2,000 tiao.
一頓飯,欠不吃一升米 at one sitting to eat very nearly a pint of rice.
還利不爲欠 if the interest is paid there is no question of indebtedness.
忍嘴不欠債 he who checks his appetite avoids debt.
欠債不如勤見面 if you owe a man money there is nothing like seeing him often,—he will be less suspicious of your intentions.
欠爽 or 欠安 to be wanting in, or out of, health. Used of, or to, others only.
欠缺 or 欠少 to be deficient; a deficit.
欠解 wanting in explanation; not clearly explained. *See* No. 11,344.
欠功 wanting in diligence.
欠學習 wanting in knowledge and practice.
欠撿點 wanting in method.
欠莊整 to be wanting in propriety and correctness, — of dress; slovenly.
欠至誠 to be wanting in perfect sincerity.
欠雨 to want rain,—as the crops.
打欠 or 呵欠 to yawn.
欠身 to bow; to bend low.
欠伸 to bend down; to bow assent.
萬石欠伸,似有動容 Wan-shih bent forwards as though under the influence of emotion, — *e.g.* recognising the justice of a reprimand.
忽見土偶人欠伸而下 suddenly I saw the clay image relax into life and step down.
欠妥 not satisfactory; imperfect.

次 1751

Same as No. 4508.

欥 1752

Same as No. 1721.

芡[4] 1753

R. 琰 always read as 欠
K. *köm*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *kiem*[2]
Rising Irregular.

A water plant (*Euryale ferox*) allied to the water-lily, having round spotted leaves and containing starch. A decoction of the leaves is given when the after-birth is retarded. The meal of the seeds is made into a coarse biscuit.

芡實 the seeds of the above water-plant.

欦 1754

See No. 4573.

簽[4] 1755

R. 庚靈
See 菁倩
Even and Sinking Upper.

A basket or cage. A bamboo cross-bow. Fine, delicate bamboos.

綪[4] 1756

R. 靈
See 倩
A. *t'aing*
Sinking Upper.

A dark reddish colour produced by the Chinese madder (*Rubia*). To tighten a string so that it will not loosen. [To be distinguished from 績 No. 832.]

綪茷旃旌 banners of a dark red.

輤[4] 1757

R. 靈
See 倩
Sinking Upper.

A pall to cover a hearse; that of a prince was of tapestry, an officer's of plain cloth, and a scholar's of matting.

倩[4] 1758

R. 靈
C. *syn*[2]
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'aing*[2], v. *ch'iang*[2]
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ici*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *ts'aing, t'ien*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

The appearance of the dimple in smiling. Comely; pretty. To borrow; to hire.

巧笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!
美倩 handsome.
離魂倩女 a bewitchingly beautiful woman, — one who makes soul and body part.
代倩 for; on behalf of; instead of.
僱倩 to hire; to engage,—as workmen.

Read *ch'ing*[4]. A daughter's husband.

蒨[4] 1759

R. 靈
See 倩
Sinking Upper.

The name of a tree. Luxuriant vegetation. Fine grain.

茂蒨 luxuriant growth.
蒨蒨嘉穀 a luxuriant field of grain.

棒[4] 1760

R. 顧靈
See 樽薦
Sinking Upper.

A fence. A palisade in a water-course to keep back fish. To hedge in.

荐[4] 1761

R. 靈
See 薦賤 (the lower reading seems obsolete).
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To continue; to repeat; to recur often. Used for 薦 No. 1680.

荐饑 repeated famines.
荐居 to lead a nomad life.

茜[4] 1762

R. 靈
C. *syn*[2]
F. *'sieng, ch'aing*[2]
W. *'sie, 'si*
N. *ts'ien, 'si*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ici*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *t'ien*
Sinking Irregular.

Rubia cordifolia, L.,—from which "Indian madder" is prepared, used under the Han dynasty for the Imperial colour. It is employed as a tonic, and in cases of irregular menstruation.

槧[4] 1763

R. 琰 嗛
See 慚潛
A. *tam, tiem*
Rising Lower.

Boards for cutting inscriptions or other matter for printing. Tablets for memoranda.

牘槧 blocks for printing documents.
簡槧 a tablet for writing on.

塹[4] 1764

R. 豔
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng*[2], *ch'ieng*[2], v. *chang*[2]
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Sz.
Y. *ch'ici*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *tam*[2]
Sinking Irregular.

The moat round a city, outside the wall. A ditch; a kennel.

深塹而守 to guard by a deep moat.
坑塹 a gutter; a kennel.
掘塹 to dig a channel for water.

Digitized by Google

tsham'
漸
1765

Same as No. 1764.

tsham'
監[4]
1766
R. 陷 咸
See 監陷
Sinking and Even Lower and Upper.

A small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats in hot weather.

tshen
矜[1]
1767
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A road. Green; verdant.

望山谷矜矜 see how green the valleys are!

ken
幵[1]
1768
R. 先
See 肩
Even Upper.

Even; level. To raise in both hands.

罕幵 names of two clans of the 羌 Ch'iang tribes in Ssŭch'uan.

ken
开
1769

Same as No. 1768.

ken
岍[1]
1770
R. 先
See 牽
A. *k'ien, ngien*
Even Upper.

A hill in 鳳翔縣 Fêng-hsiang Hsien in Shansi, also called 吳嶽.

ken
汧[1]
1771
R. 先
See 岍研
Even Upper and Lower.

Name of a branch of the river 渭 Wei in Shensi.

ken
荂[1]
1772
R. 先
See 牽
Even Upper.

A medicinal plant, called 秦荂.

ken
蚈[1]
1773
R. 先
See 牽
A. *k'ien, ngien*
Even Upper.

A firefly, the 螢蚈, which is said to be bred from rotten grass.

khen
堅[1]
1774
R. 先 刪
See 牽慳
A. *k'ien, kien*
Even Upper.

To ravel up; to wind around. To strike; to grasp. Thick; firm.

khen
堅[4]
1775
R. 銑
See 遣
Rising Upper.

A stubborn ox which cannot be led; pig-headed; obstinate.

khen
啟[1]
1776
R. 咸
See 堪
Even Upper.

To peck, as birds.

啟破了 have pecked a hole in it.

鷄啟碎米 the fowls pick up the broken rice.

khen
鵾
1777

Same as No. 1776.

kan
憾[2]
1778
R. 豏 感
See 謙
J. *ken*
A. *gham*
Even and Rising Upper.

Uneasy in mind.

憾惕 or 憾憾 anxious; worried.

kien
揵[2]
1779
R. 先 銑
F. *kieng, kiong*, v. *kiak*
See 虔健
Even and Rising Lower.

To raise. To carry. To fix a boundary. To shut; to close; to bar.

揵鰭 to raise the fins.

khien
腱[2]
1780
R. 願
See 健
Sinking Lower.

A large muscle or tendon.

han'
扃[3]
1781
R. 感 豏
See 憾戶
Rising Lower.

A small door inside a house.

han'
拘
1782

Same as No. 1711.

ti
知[1]
1783
R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *ti, chi*
F. *ti*
W. *tsz*
N. *chī*
P. / Sz. *chī*
Y. / M. *tsz*
K. / J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Even Upper.

CHIH.

To know; to be aware of. To perceive; to feel. To inform. Used for No. 1784. *See* No. 13,025.

知道 to know; to be aware of; to learn; to care; to pay attention to.

不知道 I do not know.

知道了 "known," or "noted,"—a formula supposed to be written by the Emperor at the the end of any State paper with the contents of which he has made himself acquainted.

知道信 to know of the report or news.

不知道保養 not to take care of one's health.

知悉 to be thoroughly acquainted with,—as the contents of a letter.

不知底細 I do not know the details.

誰知 who knows?—meaning that nobody knows. Also, who knew that.....?—meaning unknown to any one; suddenly; unexpectedly.

知識 or **知曉** knowledge; comprehension; experience.

明知故犯 to deliberately break a law.

無知之徒 an ignorant fellow.

一知半解 to know one thing and half its explanation,—of limited knowledge.

知之爲知之, 不知爲不知, 是知也 to know and to know you know, not to know and to know you do not know: this is knowledge.

或生而知之, 或學而知之 knowledge may be either innate or acquired.

知府 the one who administers a Prefecture,—a Prefect.

知州 a Department Magistrate.

知縣 a District Magistrate. *See* No. 5615.

知政 to manage public affairs; to administer the government.

知過必改 when you know your faults you should correct them.

Digitized by Google

知[1]
1783

預知子 one who knows beforehand,—a fortune-teller.

知事 an archivist, or clerk employed in the office of a Provincial Judge, Salt Comptroller, and formerly of a Prefect. Also, the second in rank or sub-director in a Buddhist monastery. Sanskrit: *karmadâna*.

知者 a knower; (read *chih*[4]) a wise man; a sage. *See below.*

知書 to know writing,—to be able to read.

知錯 to know, or acknowledge, oneself in fault.

知根兒知畔兒 to know all about a man, all the particulars of his origin, etc.

知我者其天乎 it is heaven that knows me.

知人知面不知心 we know men and their faces, but not their hearts.

會知 to make one see or understand,—as by a hint or nudge.

乾知大始 the heavenly principle concerns itself with the origination of things.

知情 to acknowledge one's obligations to. Also, to know about the matter.

知音 an intimate friend.

知交 intimacy.

知關注念 I know you are anxious about me,—a phrase used in letters.

知証 to bring to the knowledge of; witnesses.

知儆 to know; to be warned.

知變 to compromise; to know how to accommodate oneself to circumstances.

知承 to receive the ideas or decisions of another.

知世 to have experience.

知趣 to have tact.

不患莫己知,求爲可知也 I am not concerned that I am not known: I seek to be worthy to be known.

知貢舉 and 知武舉 literary designations of the 監臨官 Supervisors at the public examinations, civil and military.

問訊知之 I shall know by asking.

不知老之將至 not knowing that old age was at hand.

知[1]
1783

你父母皆不之知 neither your father nor your mother know.

大知閒閒,小知間間 great knowledge embraces the whole, small knowledge a part only.

知(*chih*[4])止乎其所不能知(*chih*[1])至矣 let knowledge stop at the unknowable: this is perfection. *See* No. 4562.

四知堂 the hall of the four "knows,"—the ancestral hall of the family of 楊震 Yang Chên, so called in memory of his famous reply to one who offered him a present of money, urging that no one would know:—"Heaven will know, Earth will know, you will know, and I shall know."

不知天地日月 are not conscious of the existence of heaven, earth, sun, and moon.

先知 foreknowledge; to be beforehand in knowing; "prophets" such as Confucius and Mencius. *See* No. 1737.

先知者 one who is beforehand in knowing; a term used by Protestant missionaries for a prophet.

知遇之人 one who is friendly disposed, or ready to aid in any way.

聞知 to hear; to become aware of.

知風聲 to hear by report or rumour; to get wind of.

知覺 to be aware of; to notice.

不知不覺 without noticing, or without being aware of it,—something happened; imperceptibly.

故知 an old friend.

知彼知己 to know the other man and to know oneself,—of friends who are thoroughly known to each other and are very intimate.

知己相好 or 知己朋友 very intimate friends. *See* No. 4562.

人之相知,貴相知心 the best kind of acquaintance is acquaintance with each other's hearts.

知足 to be content.

知足者貧賤亦樂 he who is content is happy though poor.

不知足者富貴亦憂 he who is not content, though rich, is sad.

知[1]
1783

不知人事 to be unconscious.

知羞 or 知恥 to feel ashamed.

不知寒 not to feel cold.

知照 or 知會 or 通知 to inform.

莊周者知過之 Chuang Chou (Chuang Tzŭ) passed through this place.

不知者不爲罪 ignorance is a valid excuse. *Cf.* Ignorantia juris neminem excusat.

知感 to entertain a sense of gratitude.

智[4]
1784

R. 支 寘
C. *chi*
H. *chi*
F. *tei*, v. *oh*,
W. *tsz*
N. *chï*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chī, tsz*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Sinking Upper.

Wisdom; knowledge. Cleverness; sagacity.

智勇 wise and brave.

智識 knowledge and experience.

智者過之,愚者不及也 the wise (*i.e.* those who account themselves wise) go too far, the foolish not far enough.

人皆曰予智 every man says "I am wise."

智慧 perfect wisdom (Sanskrit: *pradjnâ*),—by means of which alone the human race can pass across the Sañsâra and attain Nirvâna.

智燭 the light of wisdom,—another name for *pradjnâ*, as above.

一切智 universal knowledge (Sanskrit: *sarvadjna*),—attained by Shâkyamuni when he became a Buddha.

智明 wisdom.

無智 without discretion.

可以爲智士 can be regarded as a wise man.

智謀 or 智謀 cleverness; shrewdness.

張趯有智,其猶在君子之後乎 Chang Ti is a clever fellow, yet he falls short of the perfect man.

人之材智,老則漸絀 a man's capacity lessens as he grows old. *See* 閱 No. 13,777.

智智 perspicuous; clear-headed.

智珠在握 to keep one's presence of mind.

智印三昧 the *samâdhi* called the 'seal of knowledge,—a degree of ecstatic meditation. *See* No. 7733.

智月 name of a prince who became a Buddhist priest.

智光 name of a famous Buddhist debater with heretics.

Digitized by Google

茈[1]
1785
R. 支
See 知
Even Upper.

A plant called the 茈母, the seeds of which are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant (*Anemarrhena asphodcloides*, Bge.).

蜘[1]
1786
R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *ch'i*
F. *t'i*
W. *tsz*
N. *chī*, v. *cih*
P. Sz. *chī*
M. Y. *tsz*
K. J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Even Upper.

A spider.

蜘蛛 the spider,—said to be so called because it 知誅 knows how to kill.

蜘蛛網 a spider's web.

之[1]
1787
R. 支
C. H. F. *chi*
W. N. *tsz*
P. Sz. *chī*
Y. M. K. J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

The personal pronoun he, she, or it. The demonstrative pronoun this, that, these, etc. Mark of the genitive; of or belonging to. To go; to proceed. An expletive. Zig-zag. [This grammatical classification is purely arbitrary, as may be seen from inspection of the miscellaneous examples given, many of which seem to defeat all attempt at deduced rules.]

寤寐求之 waking and sleeping he sought her.

維鳩居之 the dove dwells in it,—in the magpie's nest.

教之讀 taught her to read.

我不能死之 I cannot kill it.

乃授之詞 but told him what to say.

有能割肉者妻*ch'i*[4]之 whoever will cut off a piece of his flesh shall marry her,—my daughter.

皆樂受之 received them all gladly.

子之 made a son of him.

中國之 made a Chinaman of him.

瓜分而二之 divided it equally.

向之爺之者太之 those who had formerly *yeh'd* him (*i.e.* gave him the title of 爺), now *t'ai'd* him (*i.e.* called him 太公).

之[1]
1787

公益妄之 Mr. * * * thought he was lying harder than ever.

益神之 thought him more a god than ever.

父貧之 his father said she was too poor.

艷之 praised her beauty.

勢雖再謀, 然試爲之 it is difficult to make another attempt, but we will try to do it.

始猶以污袖與之 he began by giving them the stained sleeve.

天命之 God ordered it.

之子于歸 this young lady is going to her future home. Hence 之子 is used for "a bride."

我觀之子 I see these princes.

每見之客也 whenever you receive this stranger.

之二蟲又何知 those two creatures, what can they know?

之數人者 all the above persons; (contemptuously) that crowd; that lot.

之夢眞邪 has that dream come true?

之謂 this is called.....*See* 挫 No. 11,779.

在河之洲 on the islet of the river.

天之明命 the clear will of God.

千乘之國 a State of a thousand chariots.

三年無改於父之道 for three years not to alter from the way of one's father.

銀號所存之餘銀 the balance of money which is retained by the bank.

人之初, 性本善 at the birth of man, his disposition is radically good.

有德之人 a man of virtue.

有三年之小孩 children three years old.

將何之 where are you going?

之死矢靡他 swore never to marry another.

適夢之陰 dreamt she went to hell.

托故之都 made an excuse for going to the capital.

不如我所之 it is not equal to the course I was going to take.

既之陰女 I go to do you good. (女=汝).

之[1]
1787

均之死 that in either case he would die.

上施之下 (what) superiors employ towards subordinates.

行不知所之 to walk, not knowing whither.

心之所之 what the heart desires; the bent of the inclination.

不知之之路 he did not know the road there.

學者須知其所當之而之之也 learners should know the direction in which they ought to go, and go in it.

彼其之子 that hero there.

其之翟也 her pheasant-figured robe.

香屑爲之 made of powdered incense.

然其有之 yes, this was so.

何見之卑 why look so low?

一之爲甚 once is enough,—you must not do it again.

留則留之, 否則死之 if you will keep me, do so; if not, I will die. *See above.*

召忽死之 Shao Wu died,—with his master.

公如所請可之 if you do as I ask you it will be all right.

不如所請否之 if you will not do as I ask, it will be all wrong.

曰驅之 "Hurry up!" said he.

故難之 therefore he made difficulties.

較之 compared with.

總之 to sum up; in a word.

究之如何 as to how it will turn out; as to what is going to happen.

卽可究之 let him be immediately punished.

火之 lighted a light.

言之竟夜 he was all night telling me.

言之勿驚 don't be frightened when I tell you.

此話我宜言之 it is rather I who should say this.

十死之不能解此玷 were he to undergo ten deaths my disgrace would not be wiped out.

毋然之 his mother agreed.

我自欲之 I myself am willing.

疑信半之 half doubting, half believing.

Digitized by Google

之[1] 1787

均不之聽 would not listen to any of it.
我固不之知耳 I did not know all this.
亦不之覺 did not even perceive.
心低徊之 reflected deeply.
何之不可 what is there impossible in it?
諺有之 the proverb says....*See* No. 7017.
行而不至者有之 there are some who go and never arrive.
欲飯飯之,欲錢錢之 (said that) if he wanted food, they would give him food, and if money, they would give him money.
曰東東之,曰北北之 if he said east, they went east, if north, north.
寢食共之 ate and slept together.
母無奈之 his mother had no alternative.
君願之乎 are you willing, sir?
如之何 what's to be done? *See* No. 5668.
臣事君如之何 how should a minister serve his prince?
未之有也 there has never been such a thing, or such a one.
未之聞也 I have never yet heard of such a thing, or of such a one.
古之 of old.
鳥之將死,其鳴也哀 when the bird is dying its note is sad.
傷弓之鳥驚曲木 a bird which has been wounded by a bow is afraid of bent wood.
聽之之人 the man who hears it.
之乎者也 four particles on the correct use of which much of the literary elegance of Chinese composition depends. Hence they mean "over-refined; pedantic."
之江 the winding river,—the 錢塘 Ch'ien-t'ang river at Hangchow. [之 is commonly used in the sense of zig-zag, from its shape.]
質之黎梁氏等供亦相同 upon Li Liang and others being brought face to face, their evidence was the same.
之於天下也 as concerns the empire.
之罘 Chefoo.

芝[1] 1788
R. 艸
C. H. F. W. N. P. Sz. M. Y. K. J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

A felicitous plant, associated with long life, and often seen depicted in the mouth of a deer. *See* No. 7434.

靈芝草 or 瑞芝 the plant of long life.
芝蔴 sesamum.
芝蔴貂 sesamum-seed sable,—greyish or speckled sable from Korea, which looks as if sprinkled with sesamum-seed.
芝蔴油 sesamum-seed oil.
芝蔴占 or 芝蔴寸 or 芝蔴片 a sweetmeat of sesamum.
芝蘭之室 a beautiful house.
芝顏 your lucky face.
芝儀 your presence.
芝栭 a species of mushroom.
華芝 an ornamental umbrella.
黑靈芝 smoke.

汁[2*] 1789
R. 緝
C. *chêp* H. *chip* F. *chaik* W. *tsŏe, tsai* N. *tsih* P. *chī* M. *tsz* Y. *tsêh* Sz. *chī* K. *chip* J. *shū* A. *trêp*
Entering Upper

Juice; gravy; liquor.

汁子 or 汁兒 or 水汁 juice; gravy.
菜汁 the liquor in which vegetables have been boiled.
汁漿 gravy.
汁液 sap.
啜汁 to suck the juice.
雪汁 melting snow; slush.
葡萄汁 the juice of the grape.
檳榔汁 betel-nut juice and saliva.

旨[3] 1790
R. 紙
See 指
Rising Upper.

Fine; beautiful; excellent. Purport; meaning; drift. An Imperial Decree.

我有旨蓄 I have a fine collection of vegetables.
邛有旨苕 on the height grows the beautiful pea.
我有旨酒 I have good wine.
多且旨 plenty and good of its kind.
美旨 or 甘旨 nice things to eat.
旨哉 how luscious! how nice!
意旨甚遠 its purport is far-reaching.
本旨 the drift, object, or *but* of anything.
一章之大旨 the leading idea of an essay.
慈旨 Buddhism.

旨[3] 1790

聖旨 the Imperial will.
奉旨 to receive a Decree.
請旨 to request orders; to ask for a Decree; a Rescript or an Imperial Decree is solicited. Also used of applications to divinities.
旨遵行 to give directions,—of the Emperor.

指[3] 1791
R. 紙
C. H. *chi* F. *chi, chai*, v. *chieng, pi* W. N. *tsz* P. *chī* M. Y. *tsz* Sz. *chī* K. J. A. *chi*
Rising Upper.

A finger; a toe. To point at. To point out.

指頭 a finger.
指頭肚兒 the fleshy end of the finger.
大指 or 巨指 or 手指公 or 大拇指頭 the thumb.
食指 the "tasting" or index finger.
中指 or 將指 the middle or "commanding" finger.
無名指 the nameless, *i.e.* the third, finger.
小指 the little finger.
十個指頭不能一般齊 one's ten fingers cannot be all the same length,—we must take the short with the long.
指甲 finger-nails.
指甲套 sheaths for preserving long nails from injury.
指甲草 *Impatiens balsamina*, L., or China balsam, used, with the following plant, to dye finger-nails.
指甲花 the henna flower (*Lawsonia inermis*).
山指甲 a species of *Symplocos*, often confounded with the henna flower.
豎起一個指頭 held up one finger,—to tell the price.
三指厚 the thickness of three fingers.
染指於鼎 to have a finger in the pie.
食指日千計 feeding fingers daily a thousand,—a hundred mouths to feed daily.
以指喻指之非指,不若以非指喻指之非指也 to take a finger in illustration of a finger not being a finger, is not so good as to take something which is not a finger.
指畫奇計 to sketch a clever plan with the finger,—in the air.
金約指一圈 a gold finger-ring. *See* No. 1531.

Digitized by Google

指[3] 1791

指節 a finger-joint; a measure $=\frac{1}{24}$ of a **肘** forearm, which last is $\frac{1}{16000}$ of a *yódjana*. *See* No. 13,407.

彈指間 in the fillip of a finger; in a trice.

直指 upright conduct; a Censor sent on tour to right abuses.

指望 to hope for; hope; expectation.

指質 to indicate in evidence.

指証 to give evidence as to the identity of; to prove.

指駁 to point out; to reprove.

指撥 to assign funds for certain payments.

指定 or **指明** to define; to shew; to report, as an offender; to mark, as a buoy or beacon.

指認 to identify.

指着臉 to shake one's finger in a man's face.

指飭 to indicate what is to be done.

指教 to correct or point out the right way.

指控 to point out; to accuse.

指事 one of the six classes of characters. *See* **六** No. 7276.

指授 to give authoritative indications.

指臂之助 the assistance of finger and forearm,—mutual assistance.

指着 to refer to; to be said of; in allusion to.

你指着甚麼度日 what do you do for a living?

莫之敢指 no one dares point at it,—a rainbow. *See* No. 5265.

指天誓日 to point to heaven and swear by the sun.

指南針 the south-pointing needle,—the Chinese compass.

瞭如指掌 as plain as to point to your hand,—as Confucius did.

你說是誰指出來 point out who you say it is.

指泊人 one who points out the anchorage,—a berthing officer.

指點 or **指使** or **指揮** or **指謂** to point out; to direct; to employ.

指示迷途 to point out the dangerous path.

指[3] 1791

指薦 to point out and recommend,—for employment.

指名 to nominate.

用手指著對門 pointed with his hand at the opposite door.

指誣者 one who falsely accuses.

指手畫足 to wave the hands and throw the feet about; to gesticulate.

指談風月 to talk about the weather.

指桑罵槐 to point at the mulberry and curse the ash,—to talk at a person. *See* No. 7434.

指東擊西 to aim east and hit west,—to make a feint.

指東說西 to make insinuations.

指日 at an early date.

這是指日的事情 this is a point-at-the-sun matter,—something which will go on rapidly; used of official promotion.

指日高陞 may you rapidly rise high,—in your official career.

指證 to conduct a case against any one.

指斥 to correct; to reprove. *See* No. 228.

指引 to conduct; to lead.

指揮使司 title of a chieftain of the native tribes.

脂[1] 1792

R. **支**
C. *chi*
H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsz, tsi*
N. *tsz, tsi*
P. *chī*
Sz. *chī*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*
A. *chi*
Even Upper.

The fat of animals; grease; lard; ointment; — hence, wealth. The gum or sap of trees; cosmetics. *See* No. 13,030.

取蕭祭脂 we take southernwood and offer it with the fat,—in sacrifice.

脂油 lard; pork fat.

膚如凝脂 her skin was like congealed ointment.

遑脂爾車 you have leisure to grease your wheels.

脂車秣馬 he greased the wheels and fed the horses.

民脂 the fat of the people,—their money.

脂膏 unctuous, greasy matter; wealth.

出泥入脂 to get out of mud and into fat,—to prosper.

脂[1] 1792

花脂 the juice of flowers.

龍骨木脂 a gum obtained from a plant of the order Euphorbiaceæ.

樹根出脂如血 sap like blood flowed from the root of the tree.

赤石脂 a red kind of clay used in making ointment.

脂粉 cosmetics in general; the fair sex.

脂色 rouge.

脂飾 to paint the face.

脂粉之費 pin-money.

山脂麻 *Linum usitatissimum*, L.

胭脂麻 *Patrinia villosa*, Juss.

搘[1] 1793

R. **支**
See **之枝**
Even Upper.

A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called **搘捂**. To prop up.

搘起窻戶 fix open the window,—push it out at the bottom, there being hinges at the top, and prop it out with a stick.

榰[1] 1794

R. **支**
See **搘**
Even Upper.

The plinth of a pillar when made of wood.

執[2*] 1795

R. **緝**
C. *chêp*
H. *chip*
F. *cheik*, v. *teik*
W. *tsöe*
N. *tsih*
P. *çhī*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *chip*
J. *shū*
A. *chêp*
Entering Upper.

To hold; to grasp; to seize. To attend to; to manage.

手執 holding in his hand.

執手同行 to walk hand in hand.

執子之手 we held their hands,—of our wives. *See* No. 9691.

執轡如組 I hold the reins like ribbons,—easily.

執活字 to set types.

各執一藝 each following his own profession.

執一 obstinate; unalterable.

執筆 to seize a pen.

捕執 to arrest; to seize.

執言 to positively assert.

固執 or **執拗** or **拘執** obstinate; pig-headed.

執意 or **執己見** to hold to one's own opinion.

執法 to uphold the law.

執籌 to draw lots.

Digitized by Google

執 2* 1795

執守 to guard; to maintain.
執正 holding to what is right; impartial.
執中 to keep the mean between extremes.
偏執 biassed; partial.
執理 or **執掌** to manage; to superintend.
執事有恪 to be reverent in discharging the duties,—of sacrifice.
執事 to manage; a manager; the retinue of a mandarin, including the insignia of his rank.
其無執事人員 those officials who are not entitled to a retinue with insignia.
執政 to administer the government.
執政大臣 a (European) Cabinet Minister.
執照 a certificate; a pass; an authorisation.
執據 a license.
回執 a receipt for letters and despatches delivered.
父執 a father's friend.
執友 a comrade; a chum.
執競武王 full of strength was Wu Wang.

慹 4* 1796
R. **緝**
See **執**
A. *ñyiet*, Entering Upper.

To lose heart; to submit; to yield.

豪强慹服 the brave man has succumbed.

摯 4 1797
R. **寘**
See **志** Sinking Upper.

To seize with the hand; to grasp. To advance. To pull down; to loosen. Name of a State.

執摯 to hold firmly; to grasp.
摯獻 to offer up; to present.
大摯 very obstructive or in the way.
摯倒 to pull down.

縶 1* 1798
R. **緝**
C. *chêp*
H. *chip, chi?*
F. *che?, cheik*
N. *tsih*
P. *chi?*
M. *tsz*,
Y. *tsz?, tsêh*
K. *ch'ip*
J. *chū*
A. *chêp*
Entering Upper.

To tie up, as an animal; to fetter; to secure. To connect.

縶維 to shackle; to be hampered.
縶塞 to tie up a beast.

蟄 1799

See No. 560.

贄 4 1800
R. **寘**
See **志** Sinking Upper.

To make a present, as to a bride; offerings of homage; gifts of ceremony.

男贄玉帛禽鳥以章物也 the offerings of men are gems, silks, birds, and animals, by which they mark their rank.
女贄不過榛栗棗脩 the offerings of women are only filberts, chestnuts, dates, and dried meat,—by which they mark their respect.
贄儀 ceremonial presents.
贄見 to visit with a present.
出疆必載贄 when you cross the frontier you must take presents with you.
贄敬 presents to a newly-married couple, from a pupil to his teacher, from a successful candidate to the examiners, etc.

騭 4 1801
R. **寘**
See **置** Sinking Upper.

A heavily-laden horse.

馬騭不能行 the horse was overladen and could not go on.

鷙 4 1802
R. **寘**
W. *tsz, tsai*,
See **志** Sinking Upper.

A hawk; a vulture; a bird of prey. Ardent; eager; bloody-thirsty.

鷙鳥不羣 vultures do not fly in flocks.
猛鷙 ardent; violent; ruthless.
無忿鷙之兵 soldiers who are not fierce.

留 1803

See No. 12,370.

蓄 1804

See No. 12,374.

潪 1805

See No. 12,371.

絷 1806

See No. 12,372.

錙 1807

See No. 12,376.

輜 1808

See No. 12,375.

戠 1* 1809
R. **職**
See **職** Entering Upper.

A sword. To gather. Potter's clay.

攷 4 1810
R. **寘**
See **稚** Sinking Lower.

To compare. To try. To ascertain.

打攷子 to enquire the price or ruling rate.
攷這墻的長短 find out the length of this wall.
攷水深淺 try the depth of the water.

熾 1811

See No. 1965.

織 1* 1812
R. **職**
N. *tsih*. v. *tsiu*
See **職** Entering Upper.

To weave.

織布 to weave cloth.
織蓆 to weave mats.
織機 a loom.
織得精緻 beautifully woven.
織紋 to weave figured fabrics.
休其蠶織 leaves her silkworms and weaving.
織紡 to reel silk or cotton.
織餘 the ends of the threads; the thrums.
織造 Superintendent of an Imperial silk factory, which supplies the Court with silks and other textile fabrics. Of these factories there are three; at Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow.
織染局 manufacturing and dyeing department,—of the Imperial household.
織女 the Spinning Damsel,—the star α Lyra. *See* No. 1388.
促織 a name for the cricket.
織就 uncut; woven throughout.
織網 to spin a web,—of spiders.
織紬子 to weave silk.

Digitized by Google

職[2*]
1813
R. 職
C. *chik*
H. *chit*
F. *cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *ȼhī, ȼhĭ, chĭ'*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *chik*
J. *shoku, shiki*
A. *chīk*
Entering Upper.

The duties of office. An official position. To oversee; to manage; to direct.

職分 official rank; official duties.
職銜 real and brevet rank.
職官 officers.
職員 used of any official below and including a Taot'ai.
職道 I, the Taot'ai.
設官分職 to institute a post and define its duties.
卑職 I, the humble official,—a conventional phrase used to a superior.
受職 to receive an appointment.
革職 to deprive of rank.
職任 to be in office.
帶職回家 to retain rank and titles on retirement.
加虛職 to confer a nominal rank or appointment.
世職 hereditary office.
納職 to pay tribute; to make presents.
職貢 tribute; presents.
職名 a statement of official rank, etc., used on certain occasions as a visiting card.
職守 to be on duty.
職事 official business.
職司 official duties.
職此之故 hence the cause.
上等司舟之職 a 1st class master's certificate.
職思其外 let us direct our thoughts beyond the present.
庶人之愚, 亦職維疚 the stupidity of the ordinary man is determined by his defects.
民之未戾, 職盜爲寇 that the people are unsettled is owing to the robbers who prey on them.
職方清吏司 a department of the Board of War, which deals with rewards, punishments, inspection of troops, etc.

tsih
職
1814
Same as No. 1813.

膱[1*]
1815
R. 職
See 職 Entering Upper.

tsi
識
1816

tsz
至[4]
1817
R. 宸
See 志 Sinking Upper.

Dried or pickled meat, formerly included among betrothal presents. Greasy; sticky.

髮膱 a kind of bandoline.

See No 9928.

To go to; to reach; to arrive at. The end. Greatest; utmost; best. Radical No. 133.

先至 to arrive first.
卽至 or 自至 will be here directly.
四至 the four boundaries.
東至 reaching on the east to.....
無所不至 there is no place to which it does not reach; omnipresent, as the Deity.
君子至止 the prince has arrived.
至止 thus far and no farther,—a phrase seen outside shops, referring to visits from the God of Wealth.
道不可致, 德不可至 TAO cannot be made to come, and TÉ (its due exemplification) cannot be attained. *See* No. 1832.
曷至哉 where is he now?
言至於漕 until I arrived at Ts'ao.
至于頓丘 as far as Tun-ch'iu.
自古至今 from of old until now.
至老奸邪 even to old age a vile intriguer.
至期必來 will be sure to come at the appointed date.
至日 on that day.
至時 when the time comes.
百禮旣至 when all the ceremonies have been performed.
至完稅一節 with regard to the matter of paying duties.
至於 with regard to; in the case of.
至所稱 in regard to what he said.
至此 with reference to this.
至矣 that is perfection,—referring to something just stated. *See* No. 1783.

至[4]
1817

至矣盡矣 to the utmost possible degree.
至誠 most sincere.
至好 best.
至不仁 most inhuman; most wanting in charity of heart.
至關緊要 of the highest importance.
是爲至要 this is most important.
至厚 very thick,—as friends.
至便 most convenient.
至囑 most stringent orders.
至少 at the least; the fewest.
至遲 at the very latest.
享福至極 he enjoyed the greatest happiness.
至禱 is my most earnest desire.
至爲 is in the highest degree.
至意 the good intention.
至近的 very intimate; familiar.
至若 respecting; regarding.
至再 again and again.
不至 (with another verb) will not.....does not.....
至親 a near, or the nearest, relative.
至交 very good friends.

tsih
侄[2*]
1818
R. 實
See 姪郅 Entering Lower and Upper.

tsih
姪[2*]
1819
R. 實屑
C. *chêt*
H. *ch'it*
F. *tik*
W. *dzai*
N. *dzih*
P. *ȼhĭ*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *chil*
J. *chitsz, tetsz*
A. *diet*
Entering Lower.

Firm; unbending. Foolish.

侄仡 hampered; hindered; unable to advance.

The son or daughter of a brother; a nephew; a niece. *See* No. 9873.

姪兒 or 姪子 a brother's son.
姪女 a brother's daughter.
內姪 a wife's brother's child.
表姪 a sister's child.
外姪 a wife's nephew or niece.
姪孫 a brother's son's son.
姪婦 a nephew's wife.
姪婿 a niece's husband.
舍姪 my humble nephew, or niece.
眷姪 I your nephew,—a conventional term used to uncles and aunts.
愚姪 I your foolish nephew,—used to the friends of one's father.

Digitized by Google

姪[2*] 1819

年姪 I your year-nephew,—used to those who were successful candidates in the same year as one's own father.

世姪 I your hereditary nephew,—used to elders of a family with which one's own family has been on terms of intimacy for several generations.

庢[1*] 1820 R. 質 See 質 Entering Upper.

The meanderings of a mountain stream. In combination with **盩** "winding-hills" forms the name of the **盩庢** District in Shensi, so called from the configuration of the country.

庢 1821

Same as No. 1820.

挮[1*] 1822 See 桎 Entering Lower.

The sound of reaping.

撞挮 to pass the fingers across the strings of a lute.

晊[1*] 1823 R. 質 See 質 Entering Upper.

Luminous; splendid.

桎[1*] 1824 R. 質 C. *chêt*, H. *kit*, *chit*, F. *tik*, *tiek*, W. *dzŏe*, *dzai* N. *chêh*, See 姪 P. *chï'* Entering Lower Irregular.

Gyves; manacles; handcuffs. To fetter.

桎梏 gyves and fetters.

桎械而不問 fetter him and ask him no questions.

並桎梏以死 chained them up together until they died.

談於桎梏之間 to preach amongst gyves and fetters,—when preaching is too late or ill-timed.

桎鍇 a linch-pin; a moralist.

丹桎 a medicinal bark.

秩 1825

Same as No. 1822.

茞[4] 1826 R. 寘 See 志 Sinking Upper.

The seeds of a plant, which resemble the gall-nut.

櫰茞 the prickly elm.

牟茞 another name for the **牛膝** *Achyranthes*.

蛭[1*] 1827 R. 質 C. *chêt*, *tyt* F. *tick* N. *dih* K. *chil* J. *shitsz* A. *chêt*, *diet* Entering Lower Irregular.

A leech.

水蛭 a leech.

跮[4] 1828 R. 寘 See 志 Sinking Upper.

To walk hastily.

跮踶 to pass in and out; to go to and fro.

輊[4] 1829 R. 寘 F. *chei*, *tei* See 志 J. *chi* A. *chi*, *tri* Sinking Upper.

A war-chariot low in front.

戎車既安, 如輊如軒 the war-chariots were well made, nicely balanced before and behind.

銍[4*] 1830 R. 質寘 F. *chei'* See 郅 K. *chil* J. *shitsz* A. *trêt* Entering and Sinking Upper.

A sickle. A name during the Han dynasty for **宿州** in Anhui.

禾銍 a sickle.

奄觀銍艾 anon we shall see the sickles at work.

銍刈 to reap grain close up to the ear.

納銍 to pay the Government land-tax of grain.

郅[4*] 1831 R. 質寘 C. *chêt*, *chi* H. *chit*, *chi* F. *chei'* W. *tsz'* N. *chêh* P. *chï'* M. 丨 *tsz'* Y. 丿 Sz. *chï* K. *chil* J. *shitsz* A. *chêt* Entering and Sinking Upper.

To go up; to ascend. Flourishing. Very.

郅治 a Government under which the people are prosperous.

郅隆 very prosperous.

郁郅 a name under the Han dynasty for **安化縣** in Kansuh.

致[4] 1832 R. 寘 F. *tei*, *chei* N. *chï* See 寘 J. *chi* A. *tri* Sinking Upper.

To cause to go to. To bring about; to cause; to result in. To send; to transmit.

致汝至此 has brought you to this. *See* No. 1817.

遠莫致之 I am far off and cannot get to you.

招致 to induce to come.

致使他來 make him come.

事君能致其身 if a man, in serving his prince, is ready to devote his life.

致命 or **致身** to devote one's life; fatal.

有致命之處, 有致命之傷 there are fatal spots, and there are fatal wounds.

仰面致命共十四處 on the front of the body there are fourteen fatal spots.

合面致命共十處 on the back of the body there are ten fatal spots.

以致 so as to cause, or result in.

能致風 can cause the wind to blow.

致自盡 to cause the suicide of.

致謝 to convey thanks.

致傷 to cause a wound.

致死 or **致斃** to cause the death of.

致生 to beget; to evolve.

致賀 to convey congratulations.

致爲 to cause; to bring about.

致干例禁 so as to offend against the law.

以致生出事端 so as to give rise to difficulties, or troubles.

以致如此 so as to bring about this state of affairs.

是致有此 resulted in this.

皆以爲陰德所致 all brought about by the good deeds he did in secret.

委致 to transfer to; to hand over to.

致于人 to send to, or notify a person.

函致 or **致書** to send a letter or despatch to.

另致 to forward separately,—as a letter or document.

致意 to inform; to intimate to.

遣人致意 sent a man to inform him of his intention.

以聲致人 in order to attract attention by the noise.

Digitized by Google

致 4
1832

致天之屆 and (the will of) God was carried out in due time.
致告 to announce.
致仕 to resign office; to give up official life.
事不二致 there are not two ways of doing things.
風致 demeanour; mien; appearance.
致之 throw it away; get rid of it.
轉致 to be in turn forwarded to.
備物致用 to prepare things for use.
致師 to encourage soldiers; to engage a teacher.
致知 to extend knowledge to the principles which underlie all things.
一致而百慮 one result from many deliberations.
大致 generally speaking; in all probability.
致勝 to win a victory,—by strategy.

揷 4
1833
R. 寅
See 致
Sinking Upper.

To stab; to pierce. To plunder. To point with the finger.

緻 4
1834
R. 寅
N. *chï*
See 寘
J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Sinking Upper.

To mend garments; to patch. Delicate; fine; of close texture. Secret.

精緻 fine; delicate; beautiful.
采緻 elegant.
縹緻 fine,—as a semi-transparent fabric.
細緻 minute.
密緻虛詞 a secretly concocted falsehood.

窒 4*
1835
R. 質
F. *tik*,
W. *dzöe*, *dzai*,
N. *chêh*,
P. *chï'*
M. *ts'z'*
(the rest lower.)
See 姪
A. *diet*, *trêt*
Entering Upper Irregular.

To stop up; to obstruct.

洒掃穹窒 to sprinkle and sweep and stuff up the crevices.
窒塞 to stop up,—as a hole.
窒手窒脚 obstructing hand and foot,—difficult; troublesome.
其內有窒礙之處 there are difficulties in the way of this.
窒礙難行 difficult to carry out.
氣窒 breath impeded,—to hiccough.

蟙 4*
1836
R. 質
See 窒
Entering Upper.

A kind of spider.

蟙蟧 a field-spider.

止 3
1837
R. 紙
C. H. F. W. N. *chi*
P. *chī*
M. Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chī*, *tsz*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Rising Upper.

To stop; to cease; to desist. Conduct; behaviour. A final particle. Radical No. 77.

止于棘 they rest upon the jujube trees,—of birds.
載飛載止 now flying, now resting.
止處 a halting-place.
靡所居止 we have no abiding-place.
國雖靡止 although the country is unsettled.
知止不殆 he who knows when to stop does not come to grief.
其痛立止 the pain at once stopped.
止血 to staunch blood.
止息 to stop; to desist from.
止不住 cannot be stopped.
止怒 to cease from anger.
止痛 to stop pain.
禁止 to forbid; to prohibit.
可以止則止 when it is proper to remain in retirement, remain so; if you can stop, stop.
不止 not so few; you are understating it.
不止三個 not three only,—but more.
不止一次 not once only.
不止一樣 not one kind only.
止得 it only remains to.....
愛之如身，不止如子 he loved him as himself, not merely as a son.
無止之徒 a rascal who stops at nothing.
無定止 no fixed object.
止渴 to quench thirst.
止留 to detain.
猶來無止 may he come back and not remain there.
人而無止，不死何俟 if a man has not right behaviour, what has he to wait for but death?
既愆爾止 you go wrong in all your conduct.
容止 mien; deportment.
舉止 or 行止 acts; behaviour; bearing.
亦既見止，亦既覯止 let me have seen him, let me have met him.
曷又極止 why do you allow her to go to this extreme?
小止 a small carved ivory or wood figure, used as a kind of ornamental button. Japanese: *netsuké*. *See* No. 5974.

址 3
1838
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A foundation. The limits or boundaries of land.

基址 foundations,—as of walls.
故址 old ruins.
住址 a dwelling-place.
地址 a lot of land.
四址 the four boundaries of a lot.

沚 3
1839
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A small island in a stream; an eyot.

于沼于沚 by the ponds and on the islets.
在水中沚 he is on the islet in the river.

祉 3
1840
R. 紙
N. *ch'ï*
See 止
Rising Upper.

Happiness; blessedness.

祉福 blessedness and joy.
順頌日祉 may you have daily happiness.
受祉 to be blessed.
特候近祉 I trust that happiness is at hand for you.

芷 3
1841
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A fragrant bitter plant used as a carminative. It is the root of the *Iris florentina*, and is known as 白芷.

芷陽 a name under the 晉 Chin dynasty for 西安府 in Shensi.

訾 3
1842
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

To accuse to one's face. To impeach.

Digitized by Google

tsi'
趾[3]
1843
R. 足
See 止
Rising Upper.

The toes; the foot; a hoof.

無趾 having no toes.
麟之趾 the feet of the unicorn,—never tread on any living thing, not even on living grass. Used in connection with a numerous posterity; *see* No. 7186.
四之日舉趾 in the days of our fourth moon they lift up their toes,—set to work.
玉趾惠臨 let your jade toes benignly approach,—have the goodness to visit me.
左趾 the left foot.
揚氣高趾 to give oneself airs and put on a pompous walk.
請衽何趾 which way will you have your sleeping-mat laid?

tsi'
阯[3]
1844
R. 阜
See 止
Rising Upper.

The foundations of a wall.

基阯 foundations.
交阯 Cochin-China. *See* No. 1297.

tshi`
治[4]
1845
R. 氵
C. *ch'i, chi*
H. *ch'i,, ch'i*
F. *ti, tei*
W. *dz,, dz*
N. *djï,, djï*
P. *ch'ï, chï*
M. } *ts'z, tsz*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ï, chï*
K. *ch'i,, ch'i*
J. *dji, chi*
A. *tri,, tri*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To govern. To manage; to arrange. To cure; to treat. [To be distinguished from 冶 No. 12,990.]

治國 to govern a country. [As an active verb, **治** is read *chih*[1] in the Classics.]
治理天下 to administer the empire.
政治日新 his rule daily improves.
平治 a peaceful rule.
一治一亂 now in a state of peace, now in a state of rebellion.
治世之才 the capabilities of a ruler of men.
治下者 subjects; under the jurisdiction.
治晚 I, who am of your jurisdiction,—used to a magistrate.
治屬 official jurisdiction.
府治 the prefectural city.
治掌 to manage; to govern.
治家 to govern one's family.

治[4]
1845

無法可治 there is no way of dealing with him, or with it.
無爲而治者其舜也與 may not Shun be said to have governed by Inaction?
聖人之治也治外乎 does the government of the true Sage concern itself with the external?
治人事天,莫若嗇 in governing men and in serving God, there is nothing like moderation.
治大國者若烹小鮮 govern a great nation as you would cook a small fish,—do not overdo it.
治心 to cleanse the heart.
治亂 to put down rebellion.
治罪 or **處** *ch'u*[3] **治** to punish.
治辦 to deal with; to punish.
治獄 to decide criminal cases.
治具 to make ready the implements,—especially of wine-cups, etc., for a feast.
治酒 to get ready wine, as for guests.
治席 to prepare an entertainment.
治喪 to attend to funeral rites.
治病 or **治療** to cure a disease.
治好了 I have been cured; I am well.
這個病總治得過來 this disease can certainly be cured.
這個病我看你治不來 I don't think you can cure this complaint.
他那個毛病治不了 he can't be cured of that habit.
西國藥材,治洋人則驗,治華人則否 foreign medicine is efficacious in the treatment of foreigners but not in the treatment of Chinese.
治死 to treat a case so that the patient dies; *see* No. 5380. Also, to make away with, as an illegitimate child.
治成 to compound; to make up.
治邪 to guard against evil spirits.
治命 *See* No. 7962.

Read *ch'ih*[1]. To look after; to manage.

治任 *jen*[2] **將歸** collected their baggage and prepared to return.

tshih
直[2*]
1846
R. 目
See 值
Entering Lower.

Straight, as opposed to **曲** No. 3062, or **彎** No. 12,477. Honest; upright. Smooth; even. Only.

直線 a straight line.
一直走 go straight ahead.
其直如矢 as straight as an arrow,—of a road.
直紗 the warp in a loom.
直竪 upright; perpendicular.
巷裡赶猪,直來直去 like running after a pig in an alley: keeping a straight course. Applied to a moral course.
伸直腿 to stretch out one's legs; to die.
眼已直了 his eyes were already fixed,—in death.
直道 the straight road; the true path, or doctrine.
直道兒 or **直盪兒** a straight (vertical) line.
打個直道兒 to draw a straight line.
嘴直 outspoken; blunt.
直話 straightforward language.
直言不隱 to speak out without concealment.
戇直 or **骨直** obstinate; trustworthy.
正直 honest; upright.
其繩則直 with the line they made straight,—for building.
寧在直中取,不向曲中求 better take what you can get in a straight way than try to acquire by crooked means.
莫信直中直 do not believe straight within straight,—*i.e.* too straight or too violent asseverations.
司直 to hold fast to what is right.
柔惠且直 mild, well-regulated, and upright.
河水清且直 the river-water clear and smooth.
匪直 not only.
直不百步耳,是亦走也 they only did not run (as much as) a hundred paces, but they ran away all the same.
原告不直 the plaintiff has no case, is non-suited.
直省 departments under government,—alluding to the provincial administrations as established under the **元** Yüan dynasty.

Digitized by Google

直[2*] 1846

直隸省 the province of Chihli,—called 北直隸 under the Mings, 南直隸 being Kiang-nan.
直隸州 a magistrate of an independent Department, *i.e.* subject to no prefectural control but reporting direct to the provincial government.
直流 to pour from; to stream with.
直陳 to make a plain statement of the case.
直說 to speak out or to the point; to directly affirm.
直量 direct measurement.
直至 direct to.
直通 straight through.
直頭 straight on.
直接 leading direct to.
直概 bolt upright; straight.
直溜 straight; straight on.
直是 really is.....
直向 straight towards; facing.
直木 the keel of a vessel.
直同 it is simply.....
直性 honest; straightforward.
直漢 a straightforward fellow; an honest man.
直爽 upright and open.
直頂到 right up to; straight down to.
直行 to continue to.....
直聳半空 or 直插雲端 to rise into the clouds.

值[4] 1847

R. 職 寘
C. *chik, chi*
H. *ch'it*
F. *sik, tik, teik*, v. *tih*
W. *dzi*
N. *dzih*
P. *ȼhī, chī*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêk*
Sz. *chī, tsz*
K. *chik, ch'i*
J. *choku, chi*
A. *trĭk, tri*
Entering and Sinking Lower.

To meet; to happen; to occur in turn. To hold in the hand.

相值 to meet.
值凶禍 to meet with misfortune.
適值 it just happened that; just at that moment.
現值 it is just the time of.....
值其事之紛紜 just when things were in a state of confusion.
值日 to be on day-duty; one's day for duty.
值宿 to be on night-duty.
值班 to take one's turn on duty.
值事 to attend to an affair.
值事人 or 值理人 directors of a company.
值其鷺羽 holding your egret's feather,—in the dance.

值[2*] 1847

Read *chih*[2*]. Price; value.

值不值 is it worth so much?
不值一個大錢 it is not worth a single cash.
價值多少 what is the price of it?
值百抽五 worth 100, take 5,—to charge an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.
不值與他計較 it is not worth while wrangling with him over it.
值當的 worth; worth while.
不值當的一謝 not worth giving thanks for; not worth mentioning.
值錢 to have a money value; worth.
不直識者一哂 not worth one laugh of an experienced man,—beneath contempt.

植[3] 1848

R. 寘
See 值稚
Sinking Lower.

To lean on a staff.

植[2*] 1849

R. 職 寘
F. *sik*
See 值
K. *sik, ch'i*
J. *shoku, shiki, shi*
A. *t'ĭk*
Entering Lower.

Read *ch'ih*[3]. To hold; to grasp.

To plant; to set up straight. Trees and plants; *see* No. 1739.

栽植 or 樹植 to plant trees.
生植 to produce plants.
木植 poles, as cargo.
戶植 door-posts.
植其杖 he stuck his stick in the ground.
多蒙培植 I am very thankful to you for setting me up,—for preventing me from coming to grief by banking me up as a tree.
植黨 to form a clique, or society.

稙[1*] 1850

R. 職
F. *sik*
See 值
K. *chik*
J. *choku, chiki*
A. *trăk*
Entering Lower.

The grain first sown; the first crop.

殖[2*] 1851

R. 職
F. *sik*
W. *dzi, di*
See 值
K. *sik*
J. *shoku, djiki*
A. *t'ĭk*
Entering Lower.

To fatten; to get rich; to prosper.

豐殖 rich; prosperous; abundant.
萬物蕃殖 all nature flourishes.
同姓不婚，惡 *wu*[4] 不殖也 persons of the same name must not marry lest they should not increase.
不殖貨 not to be avaricious.
我有田疇，子產殖之 whatever land we have, Tzŭ Ch'an gave it us.
封殖 to appoint to.
凡殖財者，貴其能施也 the chief object in the acquisition of wealth should be the power of bestowing it upon others.
殖殖 to be level and smooth.
禽獸繁殖 birds and beasts swarmed.
貨財殖焉 articles of value and sources of wealth abound there.
不受命而貨殖焉 he does not acquiesce in the appointments of Heaven, and his goods are increased by him.

置[4] 1852

R. 寘
C. H. *chi*
F. *tei*
W. *tsz, tsi*
N. *chī*
P. Sz. *chī*
M. Y. *tsz*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *chi, tri*
Sinking Upper.

To get rid of; to put away. To arrange; to settle; to lay out.

置身事外 to keep oneself out of the affair.
置身無地 no place to go to,—in concealment.
念念不置 thinking of you without ceasing.
欲置隘巷 wished to expose (the child) in the street,—so as to get rid of it.
廢置 to remove from office; to supersede.
處 *ch'u*[3] 置 to settle things for any one,—either by punishing or rewarding, according to circumstances.
王后死，王欲置后 the queen having died, the king wanted to marry again.
置家 to marry a wife.
置開 to set up; to start as a business.
置之不理 (or 論 or 問) to take no notice of; to disregard; to leave unquestioned.
姑置不問 to let a thing pass; to take no notice of it,—in deference to circumstances.

Digitized by Google

置[4] 1852

置諸不議 to reject or refuse to entertain a proposal.
置若 to treat as if.
置貨 to deal in produce.
置之死地 to be the death of one.
置辯 to advance in contradiction or criticism of; to protest against.
置之度外 to leave out of one's calculations.
位置 or 安置 to put a thing in its place.
置諸左右 to arrange so as to be handy.
置立 to set up; to establish.
建置 to build; to establish.
置酒話別 prepared wine and spoke of separation.
置我鞉鼓 here are set out our hand-drums and drums.
置辦 to arrange; to settle; to buy.
置買 to buy.
置用 to buy or lay in for use.
置奴 to buy a slave. 置 is also used for buying land, furniture, clothes, etc.
置予于懷 cherish me in your heart.
置辭 to arrange what to say.
置郵 to establish a postal service.
置己從之 to become oneself a follower of his.

寘 1853

Same as No. 1852.

膱 1854

Same as No. 1815.

陟[3*] 1855

R. 職
C. *chik*
H. *chit*
F. *t'eik*
W. *tsöe, chie*
N. *tsih*
P. *'chī, chï'*
M. *'tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chök*
J. *chioku, chiki*
A. *trăk*
Entering Upper.

陟彼高岡 I was ascending that rocky height.
文王陟降 Wên Wang ascends and descends,— in heaven.
陟梯 to go up a ladder.
陟進聖域 to mount into the heavenly land.
陟臨 to go up and look down on.
黜陟 to degrade and promote.

騭[1*] 1856

R. 質
C. *chêt*
H. *chit, tsit*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai, c'ia, tsai*
N. *tsih*
P. *chï, chï'*
M. *tsz, tsz,*
Y. *chêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *ch'il, chil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *chêt*
Entering Upper.

A stallion. To go up. To promote. To fix; to determine.

陰騭 secret settled. This term stands in popular language for the blessings which accrue to men who perform good works in secret.
惟天陰騭下民 God, unseen, has given their constitution to mankind, *i.e.* God working unseen, has made men with certain hidden springs of character.

騭 1857

Same as No. 1856.

卮[1] 1858

R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *ch'i*
F. *chie*
W. N. P. Sz. M. Y. *tsz, chï*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Even Upper.

A goblet.

卮言 goblet words,—the natural overflowings of the heart, which run over, like water from a full goblet, spreading equally on all sides and embracing all positives and negatives within their scope: 隨口而出,不論是非也.
卮言日出,和以天倪 language which flows constantly over, as from a full goblet, is in accord with God.
滬瀆卮言 Shanghai news items. This is the popular use of the term.
漏卮 to leak; to run to waste.

梔[1] 1859

R. 支
See 卮
Even Upper.

Gardenia florida, L., known as 黃梔子, the seeds of which are used for making a yellow dye.

紅梔子 *Gardenia rubra.*
山梔子 *Gardenia florida.*
梔榴爭妍 the gardenia and the pomegranate vie with one another in beauty.

擲[4*] 1860

R. 陌
C. *chak*
H. *ch'it, fit, ts'ak,*
F. *tik*
W. *dzie, djie*
N. *djih*
P. *chī*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *teki, chaku*
A. *trik*
Entering Lower.

To throw; to fling away; to reject.

擲下 to throw down; to give to an inferior.
擲交 to hand over to an inferior.
拋擲 to throw; to fling.
飛擲石礫 stones and tiles flying about,—as in a riot.
擲傷 to wound by throwing at.
擲棄 to throw away; to discard.
擲回 to reject,—as a petition.
擲還 to give back; to return.

擲[4*] 1860

擲骰子 to throw dice.
擲中 (*chung*[4]) to throw and hit.
虛擲光陰 to waste time.
擲擊 to stone.
擲破 to break by stoning.
擲打 to fight with stones.
擲災 casting away calamities,— to scatter cash at a cross-road or cross-street on the night of the 15th of the 1st moon, to ward off calamity during the coming year.

蟙[1*] 1861

R. 陌
See 擲
Entering Lower.

A large green caterpillar, the 蟙蠋, which feeds on the bean.

躑[4*] 1862

R. 陌
C. *chak*
H. *ch'it,*
F. *tik*
W. *dzie*
N. *djih, djoh*
P. *chï'*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *teki, chaku*
A. *trik*
Entering Lower.

Embarrassed; bewildered.

躑躅 irresolute; undecided; now advancing, now retreating. Also the name of *Rhododendron indicum.*

只[3] 1863

R. 紙
C. *chi, chêt, chik*
H. *chit, chak*
F. *chi*
W. *tsz, tsai, tsi*
N. *tsah, tsih*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
Sz. *tsz, chï*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Rising Upper Irregular.

Only; merely; yet; however; but. An untranslatable particle, generally final.

只有這一個 there is only this one.
只有一節 there is only one matter,—about which, etc.
只聽樓板响 I only heard the floor above creak.
只管賭博 he thinks of nothing but gambling.
只此而已 only this and nothing more.
不怕慢,只怕站 don't be afraid of going slowly, be afraid only of standing still.
只可如此 this is the only way,—of doing anything.
只得回去 you have only got to go back.
我只是不要 but I don't want it.

Digitized by Google

只[3] 1863

只顧自己 only look after yourself.
只爲用錯了一個奸臣 yet because of the employment of a single traitorous minister.
母也天只 O mother! O God!
不諒人只 why will you not understand me?
樂只君子 to be rejoiced in is our princely lady.
只管 only to attend to; nothing more than; just.
只管不來 just don't come, that's all.
只知道 all he knows; all he can do is.....
只能 can only.....
只准 to permit only.....
只是 however; still; nevertheless; the only thing is that.....
只就是 merely; it's only in.....
只好 the best thing is.....; all I have to do is.....
只恨 but unfortunately.....
只如 just as if.
只說 the mere fact that.....
只論 it all depends on.....
只怕 I suspect; I think; very likely; probably. Also, the only thing to be afraid of is.....
只要 were it only; if only; it is only necessary.
只要下一天雨，這花救得過了 if it only would rain for a day, these flowers would be saved.
別管別的，只要你去罷 well, never mind anything else, you have only to go.

tsih
枳[3] 1864
R. 紙
C. *ʻchi, chêt,*
H. *chit,*
F. *ʻchi*
W. *tsai,*
N. *ʻtsz*
P. *ʻchĭ*
M. *ʻtsz*
K. *chi, ki*
J. *shi, ki*
A. *ʻchi*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A hedge-thorn; a bramble. A kind of orange. Occurs as a contraction of No. 3026. Hurtful; prickly. An old name for 南川縣 in Ssŭch'uan.

枳棘 thorns; prickles.
枳殼 the skin of *Citrus Aurantium*, L.
枳實 the dried seeds of the *Citrus Aurantium*, L.
枳椇 *Hovenia dulcis*, the enlarged stems of which are used to flavour spirits.

tsih
疻[3] 1865
R. 疒 See 止 Rising Upper.

A bruise; a bump.

疻痧 a black and blue bruise.

tsih
胑 1866

Same as No. 1877.

tsih
軹[3] 1867
R. 車 See 止 Rising Upper.

The end of the axle projecting from the hub. An old name for 濟源縣 in Honan.

岐軹 cross-roads.
軹首蛇 a two-headed serpent.

tsih
咫[3] 1868
R. 尺
H. *chʻit,*
See 止 Rising Upper.

The foot measure of the Chou dynasty, supposed to be the length of a woman's fore-arm, and divided into eight inches.

八寸爲咫 eight inches make a *chih*. *See* No. 1992.
咫尺之間 between a foot of eight and a foot of ten inches,—very close; almost.
咫尺天顏 close to the Imperial face,—an intimate adviser of the Emperor.
咫尺山河 a very little land and water between,—so near and yet so far.

tsah
隻[1*] 1869
R. 阜
C. *chek,*
H. *chak*
F. *cheik, chiah*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsah*
P. *chĭ*
M. *tsz, tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chĭ*
K. *chŏk,* v. *ttjak*
J. *seki*
A. *chik*
Entering Upper.

One by itself; single; half a pair. Numerative of oxen, sheep, fowls, ducks, geese, tigers, ships, eyes, boots, shoes, stockings, boxes, hands, feet, arms, etc.

一隻船 a ship.
一隻眼 one eye.
牛隻 oxen.
隻隻有尾 each one has a tail.
船隻若干 so many ships.
隻手不能遮天 one hand cannot hide the sky.
形單影隻 form solitary, shadow single, — lonely; by oneself.
隻身 only I; myself alone.
不過幾隻 only a few of them.
雙隻 in pairs.
片紙隻字 a slip of paper with a single character on it; a short note.

tshi
雉[4] 1870
R. 隹
C. *chi²*
H. *ʻchʻi*
F. *tei²*
W. *ʻdz*
N. *dji², dzi*
P. *chĭ²*
M. *tsz²*
Y. *tsz²*
Sz. *chĭ²*
K. *chʻi*
J. *chi*
A. *ʻtri*
Rising Lower.

The ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*). A crenelated wall.

雄雉 a cock-pheasant.
雉鳴求其牡 the pheasant is calling for her mate.
雉之朝雊 the pheasant crows in the morning.
雉雞 the Reeves' or long-tailed pheasant (*Syrmaticus Reevesii*).
黑雉 the eared pheasant (*Crossopticon Mantchuricum*).
雉尾 the long tail feathers of the Argus pheasant, used in the caps of actors.
喝雉呼盧 to call out the "pheasant" and shout out the "house,"—these being the 3rd and 2nd highest throws with dice, respectively.
雉堞 a parapet.
雉門 the southern gate of the palace.

tshi'
稚[4] 1871
R. 禾
See 雉治稺 Sinking Lower.

Young; tender; small; immature.

幼稚 young and tender.
稚子 or 童稚 a young lad.
老稚 old and young.
尙在稚齡 she was still a child.
童稚之交 early friendship.
稚年犯罪 one of tender years committing a crime.
稚氣 the grace and innocence of childhood.

tshi'
穉 1872

Same as No. 1871.

tsi
支[1] 1873
R. 支
See 枝 Even Upper.

A branch, of a tree or family. To prop up. To pay. Numerative of troops, tobacco-pipes, etc. Radical No. 65.

地支 or 十二支 the branches of Earth,—the twelve horary characters which, combined with the 天干 ten stems of Heaven (*see* No. 5814), give names to the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. *See* Tables *Vd, Ve.*
芄蘭之支 the branches of the sparrow-gourd.
本支 root and branch; father and son; the original stock.

Digitized by Google

支[1]
1873

本支百世 in the direct line and collateral branches for a hundred generations.
支子 all children not the direct lineal descendants of the elder son; younger sons.
支庶 the child of a concubine.
横支 a collateral branch of a family.
支裔 descendants.
宗支 of the same clan or surname.
近支 nearly related to; blood relations.
支派 a branch of a family; to send.
支離 branching off; irrelevant; inexact; hump-backed.
時解支離可笑 the common explanations (of some phrase) are absurdly astray.
久之形體支離 after some time, he got very emaciated.
面目蓋支離 he looked very much broken down.
支吾 or 支托 to prevaricate; to make excuses; to evade; to put off; to stave off.
凡事支吾 he prevaricates in everything.
支吾了事 to put through a business carelessly or perfunctorily.
把閒話支吾 he turned the conversation into another channel.
支吾半載 can manage half a year,—though it is not enough.
支柱 a prop; a pillar.
支綴 to prop up.
病體莫支 ailing in health and unequal to the task.
支出 to rig out; to boom out.
痛不可支 unbearably painful.
支送 to advance some (money) to.
支濱 to put off; to delay.
支取 to draw upon; to make a requisition.
支河 branching streams.
支應 to meet the demand for.
支支動動兒撥撥轉轉兒 shove-shove-move-move, flip-flip-turn-turn,—requiring to be constantly ordered before doing a thing; requiring constant looking after.

支[1]
1873

支出去 to get one out of the way; to get rid of.
支應局 a pay-office,—for troops.
支發 or 支給 to pay out; to defray expenses; to advance to; to disburse.
支錢 to pay in advance.
支領 to pay out to.
支借各項 advances of money.
停支 to stop advances; to suspend payment.
支工銀 to pay wages.
日中支用 the daily outlay.
支費 or 支數 expenditure.
支欵 payments; to credit.
支消 to expend; outlay.
濫支帑銀 to waste the public money.
支持不住 unable to meet calls,—as upon one's purse.
可以支持得住 might be able to hold its own, or struggle along.
支使 to employ; to send out.
候支 to await payment.
支那 a Buddhist name for China, in use since the 秦 Ch'in dynasty.
支提 or 支帝 the miniature pagoda in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery; the pagoda-like structure over the ashes of a priest; any sacred pile or pagoda. Sanskrit: *chaitya*.
支伐羅 dyed; not of the natural colour. Sanskrit: *tchîvara*.
支隣 name of a Nâga king who guarded Shâkyamuni Buddha during seven days' meditation. Also, the name of a mountain near Gayâ.
支更 a watchman.
一支兵 a body of troops. *See* No. 1875.

khi'
忮[4]
1874
R. 支寘
H. *k'i*
See 支寘 Even and Sinking Upper.

Stubborn; perverse; aggressive.

忮懭 perversely obstinate.
不忮不求 he hates none and he courts nothing.

tchi
枝[1]
1875
R. 支
C. H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsz*
P. Sz. *chï*
Y. M. *tsz*
K. J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

A branch. An upright post; a prop. Numerative of flowers, pens, arrows.

枝子 a twig; *see* No. 5810. Also, a column of troops.
一枝兵 a detachment of troops.
枝葉未有害 branches and leaves yet uninjured.
金枝玉葉 sons and daughters of Emperors.
猗儺其枝 soft and pliant are its branches.
疾用無枝 stripped by disease of all its branches.
枝梢 the tips of branches.
枝指 an extra finger or toe.
生有枝指 born with an extra finger or toe.
枝於手者樹無用之指也 extra fingers are but useless excrescences.
別生枝節 give birth to other branches,—give rise to fresh contingencies or complications.
鷦鷯巢於深林,不過一枝 the tit, building its nest in the mighty forest, occupies but a single twig.
棲枝 to rest on a branch, as a bird does.
有枝可棲 to have somewhere to lay one's head, friends to fall back on, etc.
其辭枝 the language is irrelevant.
莫敢枝梧 did not venture to prevaricate. *See* No. 1873.
枝誤 erroneous; wrong.

tchi
𣯗[1]
1876
R. 支
See 枝 Even Upper.

Down. Soft felt or plush.

tchi
肢[2]
1877
R. 支
See 枝 Even Upper.

The limbs.

四肢五內 the four limbs and the five viscera.
肢體 limbs and trunk.
腰肢嬝娜 slim-waisted.
肢解 to cut off the limbs; to quarter.

Digitized by Google

鳷 [1] 1878
R. 支
See 枝
Even Upper.

A bird of good omen.

鳷鵲 the magpie.
鳷鵲觀 a famous monastery in Shansi, built by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

豉 [4] 1879
R. 支
See 枝
Even Upper.

Many.

豉多 numerous.
無豉 not many.

炙 [1*] 1880
R. 灬陌
C. *chik, chek*
H. *chak*
F. *chia'*
W. *'tsi, tsi'*
N. *tsih*
P. *chī'*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chī*
K. *cha, chŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *chik*
Sinking and Entering.

To broil. To heat; to dry. To be intimate. [To be distinguished from 灸 No. 2275.]

或燔或炙 some roast, some broiled.
炙炒 to broil.
焚炙 to burn.
薰炙 to singe; to burn; to be contaminated, as by bad company.
心火上炙 the fire of the mind (anger) rising up to scorch,—the lips.
炙乾 to dry.
炙衣服 to dry clothes by the fire, or in an oven.
炙手 to warm the hands at a fire.
炙草 dried liquorice.
親炙 very intimate.

帙 [4*] 1881
R. 巾
C. *tyt*
H. *ch'it, t'it*
F. *tiek*
W. *die*
N. *sih, chih*
P. *chī', 'chī*
M. *sz, tie*
Y. *tsêh, tieh*
Sz. *chī, tie*
K. *chil*
J. *djichi, chitsz*
A. *jêt*
Entering Irregular.

A cloth or paper case for books. A satchel or bag. An envelope; a numerative of despatches. Ten years.

卷帙 or 書帙 a portfolio for carrying papers.
公文一帙 one despatch.

袟 1882

Same as No. 1881.

秩 [4*] 1883
R. 禾
C. *tyt*
H. *t'it*
F. *tik, tiek*
W. *dzai*
N. *djih*
P. *chī'*
M. *sz, ts'z*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chĭ*
K. *chil*
J. *chitsz, djichi*
A. *trêt*
Entering Lower.

Decorum; orderliness. Precedence; rank. A decade.

不知其秩 to lose all sense of decorum.
秩秩大猷 wisely arranged are the great plans.
左右秩秩 right and left in an orderly manner,—of guests.
秩秩斯干 where the river banks curve gracefully.
秩秩德音 his virtuous fame spread far and near.
品秩 or 班秩 official rank or precedence.
序秩 or 秩次 series; order; rank.
祿秩 official salary.
秩比提督 equal in rank to a *t'i tu* or provincial Commander-in-Chief.
開七秩 entered into his seventh decade.
散秩大臣 Assistant Chamberlain.

紩 [1*] 1884
R. 糸
See 秩扶
Entering Lower and Upper.

To stitch; to mend.

紩衣 to mend clothes.

帠 1885

Same as No. 1889.

砥 [3] 1886
R. 石
C. *tai*
H. F. W. N. *ti*
P. *chī, ti*
K. *chi*
J. *tsz, tai*
A. *de*
Rising Upper.

A whetstone. To sharpen. To improve.

周道如砥 the road to Chou was like a whetstone,—for smoothness.
扔石砥子 to fling stone weights,—as an athletic exercise.
砥礪之資 the help of grinding and polishing,—as afforded by friends who point out our faults.
砥行 to mend one's ways.
中流砥柱 a rock in mid-stream,—unmoved under the most trying circumstances. The allusion is to the *Ti-chu* rock in the Yellow River, Honan.

祇 [2] 1887
R. 示
See 祗
Even Upper.

Only. To regard with awe. [To be distinguished from 祇 No. 1086.]

祇自痗兮 you will only make yourself ill.
祇此 only this.
祇可 can only.
祇有一樣 there is only one kind.
祇敬 to venerate; to treat with respect.
祇領 or 祇承 to reverently receive,—as from the Emperor.
祇遵 to reverently obey.
祇候 to respectfully await.
祇謝 to respectfully thank.

秖 [1] 1888
R. 禾
See 之
Even Upper.

Ripening grain.

紙 [3] 1889
R. 糸
F. *chai*
See 止
Rising Upper.

Paper,—said to have been invented by 蔡倫 Ts'ai Lun, towards the close of the first century A.D. A document. Numerative of documents.

一張紙 a sheet of paper.
紙張 sheets of paper; paper in sheets.
紙張筆墨 paper, pen, and ink.
紙傘 or 紙遮 paper umbrellas; kittysols.
紙扇 paper fans.
廢紙 waste paper.
紙花 paper, or artificial, flowers.
金銀紙 gold and silver paper,—imitation bullion burnt at religious ceremonies as an offering of money to the gods, to friends in purgatory, etc.
紙錢 square pieces of paper stamped with a dab of gold or silver, and used as in the last entry.
紙錁 paper ingots for religious purposes.
紙箔 sheets of coloured paper with gold-leaf pictures on them, as above.
紙帛 folded paper, with a band round it, to resemble pieces of silk, burnt in honour of Sages.

Digitized by Google

紙[3] 1889

紙劄 a general term for all kinds of things burnt in honour of the dead.

打紙牌 to play at cards.

敬惜字紙 reverently spare written paper,—do not allow it to be trampled upon or put to any base use. Societies exist for the purpose of collecting all scraps of written paper found lying about in the street and reverently burning them in the roadside crematorium erected for that purpose.

紙皮子 paper covers for books.

鎮紙 a small brass frame, used for flattening paper when writing.

紙煤 a roll of twisted paper, which burns like tinder and is used to keep fire going for smokers; a spill.

紙上難成片語 not able to put two words together,—in composition.

京院紙 a soft cottony paper sold in Canton.

遞紙 to hand in a document.

一紙書 one document, or letter.

一樣兩紙 a document in duplicate.

原告一張紙，被告就要死 from the statement of the prosecutor, the accused must surely die.

被告一張紙，兩下都有理 from the statement of the accused, both parties have right on their side.

紙板 the paper and printing of a book.

胝[2] 1890

R. 支
C. *chʻi, ʻtai*
H. *ʂchʻi*
F. *ʂhie*
W. N. *ʤi, ʻti*
Y. *ʤi, ʻti*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, shi*
A. *chi*
Even Upper Irregular.

Hard skin on the hands or feet.

手胼足胝 horny hands and feet.

褚[3] 1891

R. 紙
See 止
J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Rising Upper.

To embroider; to braid.

Radical No. 204.

鍼褚 to do fancy needlework.

質[3*] 1892

R. 貝
C. *chêt, chi*
H. *chit, chi*
F. *cheik, chei*
W. *tsöe, tsz*
N. *tsih, tsz*
P. *ʂchī, chīʾ*
M. *tszʾ, tszʾ*
Y. *tsêh, tsz*
Sz. *chīʾ, chī*
K. *chil, chi*
J. *shitsz, chi*
A. *chêt, chi*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

Matter, as opposed to 氣 No. 1064. Substance, or elements of which anything is composed; stuff; material; constitution. Disposition. Solid; real, as opposed to 文 No. 12,633. To confront; to call as witness.

體質 the physical constitution of anything.

其質至美，物不足以飾之 if the stuff itself is perfect, nothing can be used to ornament it,—you cannot gild refined gold. *See* No. 10,569.

上之質 of the best breed,—of dogs.

地質 underlying substance; constitution.

氣質 matter informed by 氣; mental and moral characteristics; disposition.

聞他氣質不好 hearing that his disposition was not a good one.

品質 a man's standard of excellence, moral and intellectual.

器具質而潔 plates and dishes simple but clean.

良質 good stuff; a good disposition.

性質直 an honest, straightforward disposition.

好姿質 very graceful, or shapely; fascinating.

質勝文則野 where the solid is in excess of the ornamental, we have rusticity.

君子質而已矣 in the superior man it is only the substantial qualities that are wanted.

質樸 plain; simple; natural; unaffected.

質實 simple and sincere.

質成 to complete.

質明 by next morning; openly confronted.

對質 to confront,—as prosecutor and accused, who are allowed to question each other.

質訊 to examine when both parties are present.

質對 same as last entry, but more used in the sense of to compare, to check, to tally, etc.

質證 to give evidence.

質[3*] 1892

質問 to question in court.

質斷 or 質審 to confront and decide between.

質錢 to exchange for money.

質諸鬼神 he calls spiritual beings to witness,—to the rectitude of his conduct.

Read *chih*[4]. A pledge; a hostage; to pawn. An introductory present.

信質 an earnest; a pledge of good faith.

奪取一地爲質 to seize a place as a guarantee.

交質 to exchange hostages.

質當 or 質庫 or 質舖 a licensed pawn-shop. The single character 質 is often painted on a huge scale outside these shops to advertise the business within.

質借 to hypothecate.

質押 a pledge.

出疆必載質 when crossing the boundary of his State, he always had with him the introductory present,—to the ruler of the State he visited.

傳質爲臣 to hand in the introductory present and become minister of a State.

質 1893

Same as No. 1892.

劕[4*] 1894

R. 貝質
See 郅
Entering and Sinking Upper.

A pawn-ticket.

劕劑 a ticket taken from a book, leaving the counterfoil.

憷 1895

Same as No. 1927.

躓[4] 1896

R. 貝
See 志
J. *chi*
A. *chêt, tri*
Sinking Upper.

To stumble.

躓跲 to stumble and fall.

Digitized by Google

tšiĕ
鑕[1*]
1897
R. 質
See 質
Entering Upper.

An axe; a hatchet. An anvil.

斧鑕 an executioner's axe.

tšhi'
稚
1898

Same as No. 1871.

tšhi'
穉
1899

Same as No. 1871.

tši'
峙[3]
1900
R. 紙
C. *chi²*, *shi²*
F. *sei²*
W. *'dz*, *zz²*
N. *'dzi*
P. *shī³*, *chī³*
M. } *sz³*
Y. }
Sz. *shī³*, *chī³*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*, *dji*
A. *tri*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A peak. To pile up; to store up.

峙立不搖 firm and unmoved.
供峙 to prepare stores.
以峙其糧 so as to lay up stores of provisions.

tši'
庤[3]
1901
R. 紙
F. *sei²*
See 峙
J. *chi*, *dji*
Rising Irregular.

To keep in stock; to have ready.

庤乃錢鎛 mattocks and hoes all ready.

tši'
畤[3]
1902
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

Name of a place where the 五帝 Five Emperors were worshipped.

tši'
痔[4]
1903
R. 紙
H. *ch'i³*
N. *dzi*
See 雉
Rising Lower.

Piles.

外痔 and 內痔 external and internal piles, respectively.
痔瘡 bleeding piles.
穿腸痔 fistula in ano.

tšhi'
偫[4]
1904
R. 紙
See 峙
A. *chi*, *tsi*
Rising Lower.

To store up.

儲偫 to lay up in readiness,—as stores.

tšhi'
徥
1905

Same as No. 1904.

tšhe' ni'
滯[4]
1906
R. 雧
C. *chai*
H. *ch'e*, *che*
F. *tei*
W. *dzi*
N. *dji*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz'*
Y. *tsz*, *ts'z*
Sz. *chï*, *ch'ī*
K. *ch'e*
J. *tei*, *tai*
A. *tre*
Sinking Lower.

To impede; to obstruct. Stoppage; stagnation; dilatoriness.

滯礙 or 滯隔 to obstruct; to hinder.
滯住 impeded; restrained.
阻滯 to hinder the progress of.
滯流 to impede the course of a river.
滯病 or 凝滯 constipation.
氣滯 stoppage of the vital fluid.
消滯 to get rid of an obstruction,—as in the digestive organs.
滯運 to interfere with the prosperity of.
留滯他鄉 to be detained away from home.
是何濡滯也 how dilatory and lingering!
五重滯 the "five difficult hindrances,"—a series of moral imperfections, as follows:—貪 cupidity; 嗔 anger; 癡 foolishness; 慢 irreverence; 疑 doubts. Sanskrit: *pantcha klês'a*.
滯貨 unsaleable goods.

khak tšiĕ
拓
1907

Same as No. 1914 or No. 11,366.

tsiă tsiak
跖[1*]
1908
R. 陌
C. *chek*
F. *cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *chï³*
M. *tsz*
Y. *chiei³*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *chik*
Entering Upper.

The sole of the foot. Used for No. 1915.

跖足下 to tread under foot.
鷄跖 a fowl's foot.
盜跖 a famous brigand, in reference to whose alleged interview with Confucius a spurious chapter was added to the works of Chuang Tzŭ.
盜跖死利於東陵之上 Robber Chih died for gain upon the Tung-ling range.

tši'
彘[4]
1909
R. 彑
C. *chi*
H. *'ch'i*
F. *tei*
W. *'dzi*
N. *dji*
P. *chï*
M. } *tsz*
Y. }
Sz. *chï*
K. *ch'e*
J. *tei*, *tai*
A. *tre*
Sinking.

Swine.

二母彘 two brood sows.
野彘 a wild boar.
狗彘食 *shih²* 人食 (*ssŭ⁴*) dogs and swine eat the food of men.

tši
制[4]
1910
R. 刀
C. *chai*, *chi*
See 製
Sinking Upper.

To restrain; to govern. Laws; regulations. To limit. A limit of time. To make; to prepare.

禁制 to prohibit.
制度 to govern; to keep in order; organisation; polity.
制法 or 制令 laws; orders; rules.
節制 a regulation; a by-law.
國制 the government of the country.
國將亡必多制 the fall of a nation is preceded by a period of over-legislation.
制地 the Court; the seat of government.
制書 an Imperial command.
帝皇制曰 the Emperor commands as follows.
品制 the etiquette of the Court; a person's moral and intellectual standard in the eyes of the world.
監制 to restrain; to set a limit.
洋行之設並無限制 there are no restrictions upon the opening of foreign hongs.
不能不示以限制 it is impossible not to have restrictions attached.
自制 self-restraint.
自制不住 could not control himself.
先發制人 to lay one's plans so as to meet all possible objections,—used of bad designs, plots, etc.
臨朝稱制 (an empress) ascending the throne is called *chih*.
服制 or 遵制成服 to put on the regulation mourning.
制服 three years' mourning. Also, to subject; to reduce to obedience.
守制 keeping the limit,—three years nominally, 27 months actually,—of mourning for a parent. This phrase is written, or 制 only, on the mourner's card.
守制思親 in mourning for a parent,—a phrase written on doors.
制中 in mourning,—as above.
士制死 the officer dies at the command of his sovereign.

Digitized by Google

制[4] 1910

制臺 the colloquial title of a **總督** Governor-General. *See* No. 12,010.
制軍 the official designation of the above.
兩制 an official who is both a **翰林** Han-lin and a **中書** Secretary to the Grand Secretariat.
制彼裳衣 preparing our clothes for us.
金制木 metal overpowers wood,—by cutting it.
體制 the constitution, as of a State; the personal standard up to which a man unconsciously lives; prestige.
制錢 small cash, as opposed to the large cash used in Peking.
制敵 to conquer an enemy.
制勝 to work for one's success; to take measures for winning.

製[4] 1911

R. **黹**
C. *chi*
H. *chi, che*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N. } *chī*
P. }
M. } *tsz*
Y. }
Sz. *chī*
K. *che*
J. *sei*
A. *che*
Sinking Upper.

To cut out; to fashion; to make. To compound, as drugs.

製造 to manufacture.
美製 of an elegant cut or fashion.
好製法 a capital way of making up a medicine.
製藥 to compound medicines.
御製 Imperially executed,—of a work produced under instructions from the Throne.
狸製 a fox-skin garment.
大明成化年製 made in the reign Ch'êng Hua of the Ming dynasty,—as porcelain.
監製 to superintend the manufacture; "our own make."

鱀[4] 1912

R. **黹**
See **製**
Sinking Upper.

Name of a fish.

墀[1*] 1913

R. **陌**
See **摭**
Entering Upper.

The foundation of a wall.

高墀城 a place in Ssŭch'uan, noted for a battle.

摭[4*] 1914

R. **陌**
C. *chek*
H. *chit*
F. *chia'*
W. *'tsi*
N. *tsih, chö*, v. *tso*
P. *chī'*
M. *tsz*
Y. *'chie, chie'*
K. *chök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *chik*
Entering Upper.

To take up; to gather together. To improve.

摭其事來告 took the matter up and laid a formal plaint.
摭拾遺文 to restore corrupt texts by collation.
摭取 to take; to seize; to plagiarise.
開摭 to be prosperous.
文氣開摭 his style improves.
摭落 to fail in one's undertakings.

蹠[1*] 1915

R. **陌**
See **跖**
Entering Upper.

To tread on; to follow. The sole of the foot. Used with **跖** No. 1908.

自無蹠有 from non-existence to pass into existence.

豸 1916

See No. 245.

鷹 1917

Same as No. 245.

志[4] 1918

R. **寘**
C. } *chi*
H. }
F. *chei*
W. } *tsz*
N. }
P. *chï*
M. } *tsz*
Y. }
Sz. *chï*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Sinking Upper.

Will; resolution; determination; fixity of purpose. Ambition; desires. Aim; scope. Annals; topographies; *see* No. 1922.

志意 or **心志** will; purpose; intention.
持其志 keep firm the will.
女兒志不可奪 the girl's resolution was not to be shaken.
無志之人 a man of no purpose.
有志者事竟成 be resolved, and the thing is done.
志於此 bent upon this.
大志 great resolution; lofty aims.
事業要好只在志氣 for business to prosper, all depends upon determination.
有志吃志, 無志吃力 if a man has resolution, he can live by it; if not, he must live by the toil of his hands.
志士 the determined scholar.
有志不在年高 resolution has nothing to do with length of years.

志[4] 1918

無志空長百歲 without resolution one vainly lives to a hundred years.
志氣不墜 his courage did not fail.
志向 the direction or bent of purpose; ambition.
志弱 wanting in purpose.
志量高 of lofty aspirations; ambitious.
適志而爲 to act according to one's fancies.
自喻適志與 conscious of following my own fancies.
得志 to realise one's wishes.
似訴平生不得志 as though telling the tale of an unsuccessful life.
不滿志 not satisfied.
謂人失志, 如涸轍之鮒 of a man who has failed in life we say, He is like a fish out of water,—*lit.* a fish in a dry rut.
百志 all one's aims.
不以辭害志 not to let the wording interfere with the value of the meaning.
神志惛憒 not quite clear in his head.
三國志 the Annals of the Three Kingdoms.
上海縣志 the official guide-book of the Shanghai District.

痣[4] 1919

R. **寘**
N. *tsi*
See **志**
Sinking Upper.

Spots on the body; moles.

面痣 spots on the face; freckles.
痣鬚 the hairs growing from a mole.
痣記 characteristic marks upon a person's body.

蔕[4] 1920

R. **寘**
See **志**
Sinking Upper.

A kind of medicine.

遠蔕 the roots of *Polygala tenuifolia* and *P. sibirica* used in fevers.

覩[4] 1921

R. **寘**
See **志**
Sinking Upper.

To examine; to inspect.

Digitized by Google

誌[4] 1922
R. 言
See 志
Sinking Upper.

To remember; to take note of; to record. Annals; topographical and historical records published by the government; *see* No. 1918.

誌念 to keep in mind.
多學而誌之 to learn much and remember it.
處處誌之 he noted every place as he went along,—so as to know his way back.
誌文 or 誌書 records; annals.
誌銘 to carve an inscription on stone.
墓誌 the inscription on a tomb.
誌乘 (*shêng*[4]) the topography or history of a place.
以誌而不朽 in order to preserve the record for ever.
誌慶 to record or signify one's congratulations.

銴[4] 1923
R. 言
See 志
Sinking Upper.

To record; to engrave.

銘銴 to engrave a record on stone.
銴于五內 it is engraved on my five viscera,—on my heart.

夂[3] 1924
R. 支
See 制
Even Upper.

To step forwards. Radical No. 34.

觶[4] 1925
R. 言
See 志
K. *chi, ch'i*
Sinking Upper.

A goblet of horn, holding three 升 *shêng*; *see* No. 9879.

舉觶 to raise the goblet,—to drink.

寔[4] 1926
R. 言 雨
C. *ch'i*
H. *ti'*
F. *t'i, ti'*
W. *t'i', 'tsz*
N. *chī*
P. *chī*
M. *tsz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *chï*
K. *ch'i, ch'e*
J. } *chi*
A. }
Sinking Upper.

Hindered; embarrassed.

狼跋其胡, 載疐其尾 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap, or trips backward over his tail.
跋前疐後 to be able either to advance or retreat,—as explained by the preceding entry.

Read *ti*[4]. The stem of a fruit.

懥[4] 1927
R. 言
See 致
Sinking Upper.

Angry; resentful. To hate. To desist.

心有所忿懥 if a man be angry.
叨懥日欽 he daily honoured the cruel.

晢[4] 1928
R. 雨 肩
See 浙
A. *chiet*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

The light of the stars.

明星晢晢 how brightly the stars twinkle.

晰 1929

Read *chê*[1*]. To illumine; to make clear.

昭晢 to brighten up; to illumine.
縷晢呈明 to hand in a clearly-drawn statement.

晳[4] 1930
R. 雨
See 制帶
A. *tre*
Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 1928.

羈[4*] 1931
R. 糸
K. *ch'ip*
J. *chū*
A. *chêp*
Entering Upper.

Bright eyes. To get a glimpse of.

To fetter a horse. A shackle.

天脫韁羈 God has released us from our bonds.

痴 1932

CH'IH.

Same as No. 1966.

踟[2] 1933
R. 支
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ti, sti, t'i, st'i*
W. *dz, dji*
P. *ch'ī, ch'ī*
M. *sts'z*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, dji*
A. *st'ri*
Even Upper and Lower.

Undecided; embarrassed.

踟躕 in a state of indecision; not knowing what course to take.

差 1934

See No. 196.

虧 1935

See No. 11,777.

侈[3] 1936
R. 糸
C. *ch'i*
H. *'ch'i, ch'a*
F. *ch'ie, ch'ia*
W. *ts'z'*
N. *ch'ī*
P. *ch'ī*
M. } *ts'z*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi, sha*
A. *hsi*
Rising Upper.

Extravagant; lavish. To exaggerate.

奢侈 extravagant in spending.
奢侈繁華 extravagant and making a great show.
侈用 lavish outlay.
侈談 or 侈言 wild, or exaggerated talk.
哆兮侈兮 the appearance of the stars,—small and widely extended.

姼[1.3] 1937
R. 支 糸
See 時是侈
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

A pretty and wanton woman.

姑姼 a seductive, fascinating girl.

Read *shih*[2.3] or *t'o*[3]. A deceased parent.

父姼 and 母姼 a deceased father and mother.

恀[2] 1938
R. 糸
See 侈
Rising Upper.

To cling to, as a child to its mother.

怙恀 to rely on.

睇[1] 1939
R. 支
See 鴟
A. *chi*
Even Upper.

Eyes diseased and dim.

兩目睇瞀頭雪白 his eyes dim and his hair as white as snow.

詍[2] 1940
R. 糸
See 侈
Rising Upper.

To separate. To spread out.

詍別 separated,—as friends.

趍[2] 1941
R. 支
See 遲
Even Lower.

To move rapidly.

趍趙 for a long time.

Digitized by Google

chih4
飭 4*
1942
R. 職
C. *shik*
H. *shit*
See **敕**
A. *sīk*
Entering Upper.

To order; to command; to get ready.

飭行 or **飭令** to issue orders.
飭屬遵照 to instruct subordinates to act accordingly.
嚴飭 to strictly charge.
仰飭 I would beg you to order.
飭知 to make known to subordinates.
恭錄飭知 has been reverently copied for your information,—as an Imperial decree.
飭賜 to order the bestowal of.
飭察 to order an investigation.
飭差 to give orders to the runners.
飭補 to order to fill a vacancy; to appoint to.
整飭地方 to keep a district in order.
飭力以長 *chang*3 **地財** to make great efforts to increase the produce of the soil.
戎車既飭 the war-carriages had been made ready.
飭承 to direct a subordinate to take in hand.
飭吊 to direct the attendance of.
飭調 to instruct to proceed to a post.
飭交 to order delivery of.
飭即 orders were forthwith given.
飭催 to urge.
申飭 to reprimand.
飭傳 to cause to be summoned.
飭下 to direct,—of the Emperor.
飭派 to despatch.
飭司 to instruct the Provincial Commissioners.
飭查 to order examination as to....
飭拿 or **飭捕** to order the arrest of.
飭據 to give instructions on receipt of a report.
飭發 to send.....with instructions.
飭遵 to give orders for the guidance of.
飭辦 to order to act.

chih4
勅 4*
1943
R. 職
C. *ch'ik*
H. *ch'it*
F. *t'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ī'*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'ik*
J. *chiki, choku*
A. *sāk*
Entering Upper.

Imperial commands. *See* No. 1010.

勅旨 an Imperial mandate; by Imperial order.
勅封 appointed by Imperial command.
誥勅 or **勅書** credentials; letters patent.
勅賜 bestowed by order of the Emperor.
勅贈 Imperial orders to bestow honours on an officer's dead parents.
勅令符 charms bearing the divine commands of the god.
勅命 the patent by which titles of honour are conferred by the Emperor, from the 6th to the 9th ranks inclusive.
勅造 founded by Imperial order.
勅下 to lay commands on,—of the Emperor.
勅朱 an Imperial written order.

chih4
敕
1944

Same as No. 1943.

lai2 chih4
勅
1945

Same as No. 1943.

chih4
鶒
1946

Same as No. 2012.

chih4
叱 4*
1947
R. 賓
C. *ch'ik*
H. *ch'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ī'*
M. *ts'z*, *'ts'z*, *ts'z'*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'il*
J. *shitsz*
A. *t'ēt*
Entering Upper.

To hoot at; to revile.

叱狗 to drive away a dog.
叱罵 or **呼叱辱罵** to rail at; to revile.
訶叱 to breathe hard; to speak loud.
煩爲叱名致候 kindly mention my name and present my compliments.
叱怪 to vent one's astonishment.
叱咤 to make loud and threatening noises.

chi2
喫 1*
1948
R. 錫
C. *yak*
H. *ngat*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'i*
N. *c'ih*
P. *ch'ī*
M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kik*
J. *kcki, kiaku*
A. *k'ik, k'iet*
Entering Upper Irregular.

To eat; to drink; to swallow. To take, at *wei-ch'i* or chess. To suffer. *See* No. 9971.

喫食 or **喫口東西** provisions; eatables.
喫飯 to eat rice,—to take a meal.
靠天喫飯 trusting to God for daily food.
好喫不好喫 is it good to eat?
喫不得 it is uneatable. Also, at chess, etc., "you can't take that piece," in which the character **喫** (= I'll eat you!) stands for "Check!"
再擱三天就喫不得 in three days more it won't be good to eat.
原來是喫得的 why, it is good to eat!
再喫,我喫不下去咯 I really can't eat any more.
喫飽了 I have eaten a bellyful.
喫了早起無那晚夕 having eaten in the morning, there is nothing in the evening,—living from hand to mouth.
又不是喫人的虎 besides he isn't a tiger to eat people.
這個藥難喫 this medicine is nasty to take.
我喫不過你 I can't eat more than you.
中國菜我喫不來 I can't eat Chinese food.
我喫不起 I can't afford to eat it.
你說話太重,我喫不起 your language is too strong, I can't stand it.
多喫就要喫傷肚子 if you eat too much you will injure your internals.
那一隻船喫多少水 how much water does that ship draw?
這樣紙喫墨不喫墨 does this paper eat ink?—does the ink *run* on this paper? *See* No. 8022.
喫酒 to drink wine.
喫茶 to drink tea.
喫烟 to swallow smoke,—to smoke opium or tobacco.
喫玩烟 to smoke an occasional pipe,—usually of opium.
他喫進去了一個蟲子 he has swallowed an insect.

Digitized by Google

喫[1*] 1948

怕喫笑 afraid of being laughed at.
喫不了的兜着走 to carry away what one cannot eat. Used in abuse, somewhat as "and take the balance along with you."
喫嬭嫫兒 to take the breast.
喫不尅化 cannot digest it.
喫風 to get the breeze,—of the situation of a room.
喫飯館子 a restaurant.
喫館子飯 to be employed in a restaurant.
喫穿 food and clothing.
喫春酒 to drink spring wine,—the New Year's festivities.
喫疼 to suffer pain.
喫驚 to be frightened.
喫喝嫖賭 dissipation.
喫米大蟲 a Buddhist priest.
喫十方的 a priest.
喫晌午飯 to have one's midday meal.
喫齋 to fast.
喫苦 to endure hardship.
喫虧 to suffer loss; to get the worst of it.
喫啞吧虧 to have nothing to say for oneself; to be "shut up."
喫眼前虧 to receive obvious or patent injury,—as when fighting although overmatched.
喫麵 or 喫壽麵 to eat birthday vermicelli.
喫怕了 to have eaten so much of something that one gets tired of it.

吃[1*] 1949

R. 物
C. *hek, ch'i, hêt, yak₀*
H. *ngiet, ngat*
F. *k'eik, k'ih, ngeik*
W. *c'i*
N. *c'ih, c'üoh*
P. *ch'ī*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'yk*
Sz. *ch'i, ch'ī*
K. *kïl, hïl*
J. *kitsz*
A. *ngêt*
Entering Upper.

To stammer. Commonly used for No. 1948 in all its senses.

口吃 to stammer.
口吃不言 hesitating in speech.
揚雄口吃 Yang Hsiung stammered.
吃舌 to have an impediment in one's speech.
吃吃叱叱 to titter; to giggle.
吃菜 to eat food. *See* No. 1948.
一年吃蛇咬,三年怕草索 one year bitten by a snake, three years afraid of grass ropes,—*i.e.* of anything that looks like a snake.

吃[1*] 1949

吃力 requiring strength; difficult.
吃辛吃苦 to suffer trouble and vexation.
吃他看不過 was intolerably stared at by her.
吃水 to drink; to draw water, as a ship.
後來有錯兒我吃不住 in case of any mistake, I can't take the blame.
吃膩了 to have eaten till one has a loathing for food.
吃個毛栗子 to have "a knuckler" on the head.
吃個蟾屁股 to be chucked under the chin.

蚩[1] 1950

R. 支
See 痴
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

A worm. Stupid; ignorant; unrefined. To despise.

蚩民 the "common people"; the "lower classes"; the "great unwashed"; the masses.
氓之蚩蚩 a simple-looking lad you were.
蚩眩 stupid and confused.
妍蚩自見 (*hsien*[4]) the clever and the stupid naturally show themselves as such.
蚩尤惟始作亂 Ch'ih Yu was the first to produce disorder.—He was a legendary rebel who fought against and was vanquished by the Yellow Emperor.
蚩尤旗 a Ch'ih Yu banner,—a comet, supposed to foretell war.

嗤[1] 1951

R. 支
See 痴
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

To laugh.

笑嗤 to laugh.
含嗤 to smile.
時人嗤之 the men of the day laughed at him,—for his odd dress.
自嗤 to laugh at oneself.
見嗤於鬼 to be laughed at by a devil.

媸[1] 1952

R. 支
See 痴
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

An ugly woman.

媸奴 an old crone.
妍媸好惡 (*hao*[4] *wu*[4]) to love the handsome and hate the ugly.
妍媸亦頗辨之 he discussed their respective merits.
媸皮裹妍骨 beautiful bones in an ugly skin,—a beautiful soul under a rough exterior.

獃[1] 1953

R. 支
See 蚩
Even Upper.

A kind of dog.

獷獃 a hound with long shaggy hair.

匙 1954

See No. 9941.

篪[2] 1955

R. 支
C. *ch'i*
H. *chi*
F. *ts'ie*
W. *dzi*
P. *ch'ī*
M. } *ts'z*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, dji*
A. *tri*
Even Lower.

A bamboo flute with seven holes. *See* No. 4830.

褫[2] 1956

R. 支紙寘
C. *ch'i, ch'i, ch'ik,*
H. *t'i*
F. *t'ai², tai²*
W. *ts'z, ts'i, sli*
N. *ch'ï, ch'ï*
P. *ch'ī, ch'ī, sch'ï*
M. *ts'z, ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Even Rising, and Sinking Irregular.

To undress. To strip off.

褫脫 to take off,—as clothes.
褫革頂翎 to deprive of button and peacock's feather.
褫去衣頂 to deprive of robes and button,—to cashier.
極禮而褫 (*chih*[4]) he laid aside (his honours and insignia) with all decorum.
三褫 a system of triplicate sentences passed in capital cases in order to give the Emperor time to reflect. Introduced under the T'ang dynasty.
褫氈 thick felt for sleeping on.

治 1957

See No. 1845.

笞[1] 1958

R. 支
See 痴
A. *hsui*
Even Upper.

To beat with the bamboo; the light bamboo (as opposed to 杖 No. 426), of which there are five degrees, ranging from 10 to 50 blows.

笞責 to punish by bambooing.
笞五十 fifty blows with the light bamboo.
笞杖 the light and the heavy bamboo,—instruments for flogging.
笞臀 to flog on the buttocks.
捶笞 to beat; to flog.

Digitized by Google

齝 1959

Same as No. 2016.

社 1960

See No. 1840.

耻 1961

Same as No. 1999.

斥 4* 1962

R. 陌
C. *ch'ik*
H. *ch'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ï*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

To drive out; to expel. To scold; to blame; to abuse. To indicate. Salt land in the east.

斥逐 or 屏斥 to drive out; to send away.
斥放 to dismiss.
揮斥 to motion one off.
斥革 to deprive of rank or official position.
面斥 to speak severely to.
斥罵 to revile; to curse.
斥責 to reprimand and punish.
賊匪充斥 the rebels were very numerous.
不斥所格何物 not to indicate what things one is investigating.
斥候 ordering (petitioner) to wait,—until the reply is ready.
海濱廣斥 wide tracts of salt land near the sea.
斥釋 to dismiss,—as from a court of justice.
斥退 to dismiss or eject.
斥鷃 the quail skimming the surface of the land.

幟 4 1963

R. 寘
N. *tsz*
M. *tsz*,
See 翅
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Sinking Upper.

A long narrow flag or pennon.

旗幟 flags and pennons.
奪幟 to seize the flag,—as by the winning boat at the Dragon Festival races; hence, to win.
拔幟 to pull up the flag,—planted by the enemy; to conquer.
拔趙幟易漢幟 to pull up the Chao banner and substitute the (victorious) Han banner; to disguise oneself as a woman.
錦幟 an embroidered pennon.
自立一幟 to set up one's own banner,—of independence.

熾 1964

Same as No. 1963.

熾 4 1965

R. 寘
C. *ch'i*
H. *chi*
F. *ch'ie*
W. *tsz*
N. *tsz*
P. *ch'ï, chï*
M. *tsz*,
Y. *tsêh, tsz*
Sz. *ch'ï, chï*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Sinking Upper.

The blaze of fire; to burn. To illumine; illustrious.

炎熾 in a blaze.
熾炭 to burn charcoal.
以油救火，愈撲愈熾 like putting out fire with oil, the more you throw on the more it burns.
孔熾 all ablaze,—with rebellion.
熾起 to blaze up. Also used of the fire of passion.
勢熾 of blazing power,—like fire.
俾爾昌而熾 may (the gods) make you grandly prosperous.

癡 1 1966

R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *chi*
F. *chi*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ch'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. *si (shi)*
Even Upper.

Stupid; foolish. Doting; lustful.

癡子 a simpleton.
癡獃 or 癡呆 or 癡傻 or 癡愚 doltish; foolish.
癡癡呆呆討個飽 fools get enough to eat,—while rogues starve.
癡漢不會饒人 fools never know how to be merciful.
癡心妄想 foolish exaggerated hopes.
不癡不聾，曷作阿家翁 not a fool and not deaf, how is such a one to be head of a family?—in which position he will have much to ignore.
癡迷 besotted; stupified.
癡狂 mad about; cracked; extravagant in behaviour.
癡纏 bound up in; devoted to; doting on.
書癡 mad about books; a bibliomaniac. *See* No. 5002.
癡情子 a votary of passion; a debauchee.
癡想 vain thoughts; lost in thought.
癡處 a fault; a failing.
癡頑 dulness; vanity.
癡蠢 dull.
癡病 idiocy.
發癡病 to be idiotic.
癡氣 half-wittedness.

赤 4* 1967

R. 陌
C. *ch'ik, ch'ek*
H. *ch'ak*
F. *ch'eik, ch'iah*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'êh, ts'ih*
P. *ch'ï*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *chök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

Red. Fire; hot. Naked; bare. Pure; trustworthy. Radical No. 155.

莫赤匪狐 nothing red is seen but foxes.
赤金 the red metal,—copper; sometimes used for gold.
足赤 pure gold.
赤糖 brown sugar.
赤木 sapan wood.
赤痢 or 赤白痢 dysentery; hemorrhage from the bowels.
臉上一紅一赤 his face turned from red to crimson.
赤土國 an old name for Siam.
六赤 to throw aces and fours, which are marked in red on Chinese dice.
赤帝 the God of Fire.
赤日當空 a fiery sun in a cloudless sky.
赤日 a red-hot day.
赤道 the equator. *See* No. 5124.
赤子 a baby; the "children", *i.e.* the people.
赤身 or 赤體 with bare body; naked.
赤條條 stark naked.
赤光 bare; stripped; naked..
赤手 or 赤手空拳的 empty-handed.
赤脚 bare-footed.
赤地 bare, waste land.
赤吾族 to exterminate my race.
赤心 a heart with blood in it,—compassionate.
赤膽 a full-blooded gall,—courageous; brave.
赤貧 absolutely destitute.
赤憑 substantial proof.
赤縣 an old name for China.
赤呢 a Mahommedan name for China.
赤鄂衍那 an ancient province and city of Tukhâra, the present Chaganian.
赤沙澳 Breaker Point, near Swatow.
赤眼魚 a species of lenciscus (*Squaliobarbus curriculus*).
赤嘴鳥 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*).

Digitized by Google

瓻[1] 1968
R. 支
See 絺
Even Upper.

A large jar for holding spirits.

絺[1] 1969
R. 支
C. *hei*
H. F. *hi*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ch'ī*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. *hi, si (shi)*
Even Upper.

The fine fibres of *Dolichos bulbosus*. Grass-cloth.

絺葛布 fine linen.
黼黻絺繡 finely embroidered linen.
絺綌 fine and coarse linen.

摛 1970

See No. 6896.

瞝[1] 1971
R. 支
See 螭 (in its sound *ch'ī*)
Even Lower.

To examine seriatim.

糍[1] 1972
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

To stick; sticky.

糍得實 it sticks tight.
糍膠 birdlime.
糍鳥 to catch birds with birdlime.
糍竿 a limed pole for catching "scissor-grinders", etc.
糍脚 to sponge on people.

螭[1] 1973
R. 支
C. *ch'i, ch'i*
H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *chi*
N. *ch'ī*
P. *ch'i, chi*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'ī*
K. *ch'i*, v. *ngi*
J. *chi*
A. *li*
Even Upper and Lower.

A dragon whose horns have not grown. Cruel.

螭坳 or 螭頭 carved dragons at entrances to temples, etc.
螭紐 dragon handles to cups.
螭楚 to flog.
螭陛 the Dragon Steps,—the Throne; the Emperor; a name for Peking.
螭首龜趺 dragon-headed and tortoise-crouching,—the pillars at graves, crowned with a dragon border and supported on the back of a tortoise.

魑[1] 1974
R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *chi, chi*
F. *chie*
W. *chi*
N. *ch'ī*
P. *ch'i, ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
K. *ch'i*, v. *ngi*
J. *chi*
A. *li*
Even Upper and Lower Irregular.

A mountain elf with a man's face and a beast's body.

魑魅 a hobgoblin.

黐 1975

Same as No. 1972.

坻[2] 1976
R. 支齊
See 遲坻
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

An islet; a rock in a stream. An embankment.

如坻如京 like islands and like mounds,—are our stacks of grain.
在水中坻 he is on the islet in the stream.
坡坻 a sloping bank; a dyke.
寶坻 a District in Chihli.

彽[2] 1977
R. 支
See 遲頹
Even Lower.

To go to and fro.

彽徊 irresolute.

蚔[2] 1978
R. 支
See 遲
Even Lower.

Larvæ of ants.

蚔醢 larvæ in pickle.

鮆[1] 1979
R. 支
See 痴
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

The mackerel.

鴟[1] 1980
R. 支
See 痴
J. *shi, dji*
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

An owl.

鴟目有所適 an owl's eyes are adapted to their use.
於是鴟得腐鼠 just then an owl had got the rotten carcass of a rat.
鴟鵂 or 角鴟 the white horned or eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*).
鴟鵂夜撮蚤察毫末 an owl can catch fleas or see the tip of a hair at night.

鴟[1] 1980

怪鴟 or 梟鴟 the barn-owl.
鴟鴞鴟鴞既取我子 O owl, O owl, you have taken my young ones.
鴟鴞 undutiful grandsons.
鴟張 to act violently and oppressively.
鴟義 conduct like that of the owl,—which watches its opportunity to dart upon its prey; cunning and fierce.
鴟夷 a leathern pouch; a skin to hold wine.
鴟尾 an ornament on a roof to keep off fire.

恃 1981

See No. 9916.

持[2] 1982
R. 支
F. *t'i*
N. *dz, dzi*
See 遲
Even Lower.

To seize in the hand; to grasp; to hold on to. To support. To manage. To restrain. To resist. Numerative of fans.

執持 to hold in the hand.
持刀 to grasp a knife; armed with a knife.
持帖 to take (or be armed with) a card.
持住 to hold tight.
持不甚牢 not to grasp firmly.
持意 to hold on to one's opinion.
持照 to be provided with a pass.
操持權柄 wielding full authority.
堅持 to firmly hold on to,—a resolution or vow.
持盈保泰 to hold on to and secure present advantages.
持法 to uphold the law. Sanskrit: *Dharma dhara*.
扶持 to support; to hold up,—as an old man or invalid.
危而不持 not to hold up one who is tottering.
天地無不持載 heaven and earth support and contain all things.
怠于持久 wanting in perseverance.
支持 to attend to; to direct; to manage.
挾持甚大 his administrative ability is very great.
持身 to keep the body under restraint.

Digitized by Google

持[2]
1982

持躬 to preserve one's integrity.
把持 *See* No. 8514.
寇衆我寡，難與持久 the rebels are many and we are few: we can't hold out long against them.
一持扇 one fan.
持地 name of a fabulous Bôdhisattva, in whose presence Shâkyamuni revealed the future history of Avalôkitêshvara.
持戒 he who keeps the precepts,—a title conferred upon Upâli, one of Shâkyamuni's disciples.
持作 to keep as a.....
持往 to proceed with,—as a warrant.
持平 justly.
持齋 to be devout.
持携 to take with one.
持驗 to produce in proof.
持滿而發 to draw (the bow) full and shoot,—to do all in one's power.
持重 to act on the defensive. Also, staid.
持械 with arms in their hands; armed.
持器 with some instrument in one's hand.
持咒 armed with magic or sacred formulas.
持正 upright conduct.
持守 to keep fast hold of; to fix the attention, as in Taoist and Buddhist religious exercises.

chʻih
池[2]
1983
R. **支**
C. H. chʻi
F. tie
W. dzi
N. P. chʻï
M. Y. tsʻz
Sz. chʻï
K. chi
J. chi, dji
A. tri
Even Lower.

A pool of water; a tank; a ditch; a moat. Uneven.

池塘 a pond.
池水 pond-water.
水池 a tank or reservoir for water.
魚池 a fish-pond.
或飲于池 some (of the cattle) are drinking at the pools.
泉池 springs and pools.
池中物 a thing in a pool,—of no experience; of no account.
溝池 a large ditch.
城池 the city moat.
東門之池 the moat at the east gate.
泮池 the pool around the examination hall in the Confucian temple.

池[2]
1983
池魚之禍 *see* No. 12,865.
池子 a pond; the pit of a theatre.
硯池 the hollow on the ink-slab for holding water.
酒池肉林 a tank of wine and a forest of meat,—plenty.
中池 the heart.
玉池 the kidneys.
差 *tsʻï*[1] **池其羽** their feathers uneven.
亢池 four small stars near **大角** Arcturus.
咸池 a piece of music attributed to the age of the Yellow Emperor. Also, a star north of the stars ε κ λ in Virgo.

chʻih'
陟[3]
1984
R. **紙歌**
See **褫陀馳**
Rising and Even Lower.

A hill-side; a bank. To crumble away; to fall.

登陂陟之長坂 to mount upon a lofty and crumbling embankment.
崩陟 to break away; a landslip.
綱紀頹陟 the bonds of society were dissolved.

chʻih
馳[2]
1985
R. **支**
H. chʻi
F. tʻi, tʻi
N. dzi
See **遲**
K. chʻi
Even Lower.

To pass quickly, like a trotting or galloping horse. To travel far and wide.

驟之馳之 trotting them and galloping them.
馳驅 to ride fast.
衆生奔馳如影 all living things pass away like a shadow.
馳驛 to ride post; mounted couriers.
馳馬報 express; by mounted courier.
馳馬肇禍 a runaway horse bringing about misfortune,—by killing people.
馳道 the Imperial highway.
一日而馳千里 to travel 1,000 *li* in one day.
四遠馳名 his fame has spread to the four quarters of the earth.
馳口妄談 to talk at random without restraint.
馳騖紛華 to lose oneself in dissipation, etc.
馳逐虛名 to gain a false reputation.
馳赴 to go direct to.
馳稟 to report immediately.
馳送 to send by mounted couriers; to send with all despatch.

chʻih
剓[2]
1986
R. **齊**
See **犀**
Even Upper.

To cut open the skin. To dismember.

凌剓 the so-called "lingering death", which strictly speaking should consist in mutilation of the limbs before giving the *coup de grâce*. Is the punishment for parricide, high treason, etc. The character **遲** (No. 1988) is generally used.

chʻih
墀[2]
1987
R. **支**
W. dzi
See **遲**
Even Lower.

A porch; a court-yard.

堦墀 the court-yard of the palace.
丹墀 or **玉墀** an open space between two long buildings within the entrance to the principal court in every Confucian temple; the Emperor's palace; the Court.

chʻih
遲[2]
1988
R. **支**
C. chʻi
H. chʻi
F. ti
W. dz
N. dzi, dji
P. ṣchʻï
M. tsʻz
Y. tsʻz
Sz. chʻï
K. chi
J. chi, dji
A. tri
Even Lower.

Slow; behind time; late. To lengthen out; tedious. To delay.

遲緩 or **遲慢** or **遲滯** slow; dilatory; tardy.
來得遲 he came late.
遲來不及 if you come late, you'll miss it.
遲一日 a day later.
湯降不遲 T'ang was not born too late.
遲速有時 sooner or later the time will come.
早遲揭楚 sooner or later I will settle up.
遲遲 to wait a bit.
春日遲遲 the spring days lengthen out.
行道遲遲 long and tedious will be our march.
周道倭遲 the way from Chou was winding and tedious.
遲日 some days later.
拖遲 or **延遲** to put off; to procrastinate; to delay.
遲留 to postpone.
遲悞 to spoil an affair by delay; to loiter.
棲遲 to rest awhile; to sojourn.
遲令 then he ordered him. Used for **乃** No. 8113.
遲欠 to fall into errors.
遲疑 or **遲疑不斷** hesitating; in doubt; irresolute.

Digitized by Google

ch'i³
齒 1989
R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ch'i*, v. *k'i*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ts'z*, v. *tsz*
P. *ch'i*
M. } *ts'z*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *si*
Rising Upper.

The teeth; strictly speaking, the upper front teeth. *See* No. 12,797. Age. To classify. Radical No. 211.

牙齒 the teeth.
齒牙不固 teeth not firm.
乳齒 milk teeth.
切齒 to grind the teeth.
齒落 toothless.
相 *hsiang*⁴ **鼠有齒** look at that rat: it has teeth.
象齒 an elephant's teeth.
不好啓齒 it is awkward to open the teeth,—to broach the subject.
露齒 protruding teeth.
好齒音 good tooth-sound,—a fine voice as a speaker.
齒冷 to ridicule; to scorn.
坡翁有知，能無齒冷 if Su Tung-p'o has knowledge (now that he is dead), surely he must have cold teeth,—from laughing at the absurdities of his critics. *See* No. 2870.
生齒日繁 the number of teeth (*i.e.* people) increases daily.
說話尖齒 talking with sharp teeth,—saying cutting things.
沒齒 no teeth,—old age; death.
沒齒不忘 I will never forget it until I have no teeth,—until the day of my death.
尊齒 your venerable teeth?—a conventional phrase for "How old are you?"
賤齒 my humble teeth,—my age.
年齒長 (*chang*³) elderly; old.
以齒則吾爲長 I am the elder.
我齒較汝長 I am older than you.
加馬齒 I daily grow older.
父之齒 a father's age; a father's contemporary in age.
鄉黨叙齒 the village elders according to seniority.
齒座 to seat people according to seniority. Also, the jaw.
招二三齒德來 summoned two or three of the respectable elders.
鄙之齒 debased them,—by not enrolling their names in the family register.
以盡吾齒 in order to complete my allotted span,—of life.

齒³ 1989

薄齒 young; undistinguished.
不齒人數 or **不以人齒** not to class as a man,—of an undeserving blackguard.
人所不齒 of no account; *déclassé*.
齒類 to class.
望加收齒 kindly receive him amongst you.
齒錄 the register of the **進士** *chin shih* or "doctors." It gives the genealogy of each successful candidate.
不入人齒錄 he doesn't lay himself open to be talked about.
幸勿惜齒牙餘惠 please do not grudge saying a kind word for me.
不足掛齒 not enough to hang on the teeth,—of no consequence.
金齒 Laos tribes who gilded their teeth. The Zardandan of Marco Polo.

ch'i³
薺 1990
R. 紙
See 齒
Rising Upper.

A weed.

馬齒莧 purslane (*Portulaca*).

chih⁴*
蚳 1991
R. 陌
See 尺
Entering Upper.

Caterpillars, known as **蚳蠖**; *see* No. 5307.

chhak₃*
尺 1992
R. 陌
C. *ch'ek*₀
H. *ch'ak*
F. *ch'eik*, v. *ch'ioh*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*, *ts'ah*
P. *ch'ï*, v. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *ch'ŏk*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

A foot, of varying size at various times. Now divided into ten **寸** inches, and for international trade purposes fixed by Treaty at 14.1 inches English or 0.3581 *mètre*. The Chinese themselves roughly distinguish three kinds of feet: (1) the tailor's foot, which is the longest; (2) the metropolitan foot **京尺**, which is about 9/10 of an inch shorter; and (3) the Canton foot **廣尺**, which is between the two. Another classification is (1) the Board of Works foot of 12.25 inches, used for measuring land, (2) the carpenter's foot, and (3) the tailor's foot. The fifth note (G) in the modern diatonic gamut.

尺 3* 1992

十寸爲尺 ten inches make a foot. *See* No. 1868.
尺寸 feet and inches; length.
多少尺寸 how long is it?
不彀尺寸 not full length.
三尺孩童 a three-foot boy; a lad.
尺地 a small piece of ground.
這是尺寸地方 this is a foot-inch place,—where one must mind one's p's and q's, or put on one's company manners.
一尺之書 a brief note,—a name given under the Han dynasty to the tablets on which the Emperor wrote.
尺牘 letters; the collected correspondence of any eminent man is so called.
三尺法 three-foot laws,—in reference to the size of the tablets upon which the laws were written.
三尺劍 the three-foot blade,—of the first Han Emperor.
三尺帛綢 three feet of silk,—the silk rope sent by the Emperor to erring officials in order that they may strangle themselves.
六尺之孤 a six-foot orphan,—an orphan of fifteen years of age.
量天尺 a sextant.
響尺 the sounding foot,—a popular name for the sonorous stone **磬** or musical "square." It is used in funeral processions.
界尺 or **戒尺** a ruler to rule lines with.
曲尺 a carpenter's square.
尺頭 a piece of silk or satin for a present.
不滿尺 not a foot long.

chhi
廁 1993

See No. 10,296.

Digitized by Google

翅[4]
1994
R. 翼
C. ch'i
H. ch'i
F. ch'ie
W. ts'z. v. t'i,
N. ts'z. tsz
P. ch'i
M. ts'z
Y. ts'z
Sz. ch'i
K. si
J. shi
A. si, chi
Sinking Upper.

A wing. A fin. Merely; only.

翅子 or 翅骾子 or 翅翼 wings.
展翅 to spread the wings.
振翅 to flap the wings.
生翅骾 to grow wings,—to become exhilarated, as with wine.
蜻蜓翅 dragon-flies' wings,—a kind of fine gauze.
魚翅 or 鯊翅 sharks' fins.
翅排 in a row,—like feathers on a wing or the bones in a dorsal fin.
金翅 a kind of finch.
奚翅食重 why merely say that eating is the more important?
翅頭魚 a species of fish of the genus Culter.

豉[3]
1995
R. 豆
See 氣
Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 1994.

鼓[3]
1996
R. 豆
See 氣
Sinking Upper.

Salted fruits, etc., dried and used as relishes.

菉豉 salted beans.
欖豉 salted olives.
豉油 soy; sauce.
豉蟲 a kind of beetle.

摯
1997

See No. 583.

胵[1]
1998
R. 支
See 胝
Even Upper.

The crop of a fowl. The tripe of animals.

膍胵 the entrails of a bird.

恥[3]
1999
R. 糸
C. ch'i
H. ch'i
F. t'i
W. ts'z
N. ch'i
P. ch'i
M. ts'z
Y. ts'z
Sz. ch'i
K. ch'i
J. chi
A. si (shi)
Rising Upper.

To feel shame.

恥心 a feeling of shame.
沒恥的東西 or 無恥之徒 a shameless fellow.
你不怕羞恥 do you not dread the shame?
見羞恥 to be disgraced.
不知 (or 覺) 羞恥 or 無廉恥 to be without sense of shame.
辱奴恥于主 abusing the servant reflects shame on the master.
恥罵 to feel disgraced by being sworn at.
愧恥 put to shame; confused.
被人恥笑 to get laughed at.
君子恥之 the superior man abominates it.

茝[3]
2000
R. 艸
C. tsz², ch'i
H. ch'i
F. ch'i, ch'i
K. ch'i
A. chi
Rising Upper.

A fragrant flower, called 蘭茝 cultivated for its scent.

跐[4]
2001
R. 足
No record in any dialect
cf. 跬 and (aspirated) 跩
J. sei, tai
A. jue
Sinking Upper

To leap; to jump about. Lame.

跐手 a maimed hand.

餈[4]
2002
R. 食
See 製
Sinking Upper.

A noisome smell.

墐[4*]
2003
R. 土
F. sik
See 值
J. shoku, djiki, shi
A. trik
Entering Lower.

Potter's clay.

摶墐 to mould in clay.
摘墐 to grope one's way with a pole, as a blind man.

侳[4]
2004
R. 人
cf. 皆
(The sound is that of 滯, but aspirated and upper initials)
Sinking Upper.

To stop; to detain. *See* No. 218.

糦[4]
2005
R. 米
H. chi
See 糦
Sinking Upper.

Food. To cook.

糦饌 victuals; a livelihood.
糦人 a cook.
糦爨 a cooking-pan.

饎
2006

Same as No. 2005.

翼[4]
2007
R. 羽
See 翅
Sinking Upper.

The primary feathers of the wing. A wing; a quill. Rapacious.

奕
2008

Same as No. 1967.

廁
2009

Same as 1962.

忒[4*]
2010
R. 心
See 鴳忒
A. sāk
Entering Upper.

To fear; to venerate.

忒忒 regarding with awe.

栻[4*]
2011
R. 木
See 式
J. choku, chiki
A. t'ik, sāk
Entering Upper.

Name of a tree used in divination.

鴳[4*]
2012
R. 鳥
See 鴷
A. hsik
Entering Upper.

A water-fowl. *See* No. 1010.

彳[4*]
2013
R. 彳
N. ts'ih
P. ch'i'
M. ts'z
J. seki, shaku
A. hsik
Entering Upper.

To step with the left foot; to walk. Radical No. 60.

彳亍 to step with the left foot and then with the right = 行 to walk. *See* No. 586.
女尼街頭彳亍出門 the nun came out of the door and tripped down the street.

墐[4*]
2014
R. 土
See 墐
(and the same aspirated with upper initials)
A. t'ip
Entering Lower and Upper.

Ground hard and cracked by heat.

Digitized by Google

拭 4* 2015
R. 質
cf. 秩 (but upper, and aspirated)
Entering Upper.

To flog.

呫 2 2016
R. 支
See 答
Even Upper.

To chew the cud.

齕 2017

Same as No. 2016.

襭 4* 2018
R. 陌
F. *heik, seik*
See 衷
Entering Upper.

A rain-coat.

襭 襭 a rain-coat.
禮義以爲襭襭 let propriety and duty to your neighbour be to you as a rain coat,—to guard you from harm.

CHIN.

斤 1 2019
R. 文
C. *kên*
H. *kin*
F. *küng*, v. *kung*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kĭn*
J. *kin*
A. *kên*
Even Upper.

To chop. An adze; a hatchet. The Chinese "catty" or pound, equal by Treaty to 1⅓ *lbs.* avoirdupois, or 604.53 *grammes*. Radical No. 69.

斧斤 axes and adzes.
匠石運斤 the stone-mason plied his adze.
斤重 weight.
斤兩 catties and ounces; weight.
十六兩爲一斤 16 ounces make a pound.
八兩半斤 like 8 ounces and half a pound: 一般大 equal; six of one and half a dozen of the other.
斤兩多少 what is its weight?
千斤重担 able to carry 1,000 catties,—very able; competent.
虛斤 a short-weight catty.
足斤 a full-weight catty.
量斤斗 to measure by pecks; dry measure.
銅斤 copper in bulk.
油斤 oil in bulk.
斤斗 or 觔斗 (*kên*[1] *tou*[2]) a fall. Correct form under No. 2025.

斤 1 2019

打斤斗 to turn somersaults.
斤斗虫兒 the larvæ of mosquitoes, gnats, etc.

Read *chin*[4]. To cut into; to pierce; minute.

斤斤其明 how penetrating was their intelligence!
斤斤的守 most scrupulously guard it.

忻 4 2020
R. 震
See 斤
Sinking Upper.

Great strength.

不吃忻 wanting in strength or stability,—*e.g.* a badly-fixed prop.
使忻拍門 to knock hard at a door.
學得渾身有了忻兒 he practised it until his whole body gained strength.
費我一股子忻 I have made a great effort.

近 4 2021
R. 吻問
C. *kên, kên*[2]
H. *kʻiun, kiun*[2]
F. *köüng*[2]
W. *djiang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*[2]
K. *kĭn*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kên*[2]
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Near, in place and in time. To draw near; to associate with. A particle = 其 No. 1026. *See* 就 No. 2283.

近海 near the sea.
近鄰 near neighbours.
近些 a little nearer.
挨近 close; adjoining.
附近 near; neighbouring.
貼近 closely associated with; in close attendance upon.
遠近 distance.
路近 the distance is not great; it is not far.
頗爲近理 very reasonable.
不敢近前 did not venture to approach.
親近 near; intimate; familiar.
近密 close; tight; intimate.
會言近止 they unite in saying he is near.
小大近喪 (*sang*[4]) affairs, great and small, are approaching ruin.
以近有德 in order to associate with the virtuous.
性之所近 that to which one is naturally inclined.
這句話切近得狠 this remark is very much to the point.

近 4 2021

近來 or 近日 or 近時 lately; recently.
近到 recently arrived.
近聞 I have lately heard.
將近 about to be; coming close; at hand.
人無遠慮,必有近憂 if you do not take thought for the distant future, you will soon find sorrow near at hand.
近視眼 short-sighted,—of people.
近光 near-sighted,—of spectacles.
近似 approaching to; like.
近邊 the nearer frontier,—of one of the 18 provinces.
近於愚蒙 almost a fool.
他願意近文人 he liked mixing with educated people.
近侍 or 近事男 male lay members of the Buddhist church, who without entering upon monastic life observe the prinicipal commandments. Sanskrit: *upâsaka*.
近事 (or 近善) 女 female lay members, as above. Sanskrit: *upâsika*.
往近王舅 go, my uncle,—*lit.* king's uncle.

斫 1 2022
R. 眞
See 斷斤
Even Lower and Upper.

To chop; to chip, as with an adze. To smooth.

斫木 to hew timber.
斫鋸制爲 to hew and saw and prepare for use.

Read *ch'i*[2]. An adze.

靳 4 2023
R. 問
C. *kên*
F. *köüng*, *köüng*[2]
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *kĭn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *kên, ngên*[2]
Sinking Irregular.

Ornamental trappings fastened under a horse's neck like a martingale.

靳制其行 the trappings impede his progress.

勁 2024

See No. 2119.

Digitized by Google

kin
筋[1]
2025
R. 文
See 斤
Even Upper.

The sinews; muscles; tendons; veins; nerves.

骨筋 bones and muscles; related to by blood.
有筋骨 he is related to me; he can be depended upon.
好筋力 strong; muscular.
三條筋 three strips of muscle,—very thin.
要他一貫鈔，就如挑他一條筋 to get a string of cash out of him is like pulling out one of his muscles.
細筋入骨如秋鷹 with fine tendons round the bone, like the leg of a kite in autumn,—used of a vigorous calligraphy.
血筋 veins; blood-vessels.
麵筋 the glutinous part of flour, separated in water and cooked in various ways.
筋竹篦 a fine-toothed bamboo comb.
筋斗 (pronounced *kên*[1] *t'ou*[2]) head over heels; a fall; a somersault. *See* No. 2019.
筋頭 a core,—as of a wart.
筋骨疼 rheumatic pains.
筋痲 numb; nervous.

kin
觔
2026

Same as No. 2019.

kin
今[1]
2027
R. 侵
C. *kêm*
H. *kim*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*, v. *cih*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kïm*
J. *kon, kin*
A. *kim, kêm*
Even Upper.

Now; the present time.

今者 or 如今 or 目今 now.
今天 or 今日 to-day.
今年 or 今歲 this year.
今早 or 今朝 this morning.
今晚 or 今夕 this evening.
今夜 to-night.
今時 the present time.
今生 this life.
今世 the present generation.
今番 this time.
今日有酒今日醉 to-day we have wine, to-day let's get drunk.
今之人 the men of the present day.
今山不及古山之高 the hills of to-day are not so lofty as the hills of old.
今海不及古海之廣 the sea of to-day is not so broad as the sea of old.
今古 or 今昔 ancient and modern times.

今[1]
2027

今昔不同 modern and ancient times are not the same.
追古傷今 to call up the past and grieve over the present.
至今 or 迄今 until now; up to the present date.
自今而後 or 今後 henceforth.
當今 at the present time.
當今皇上 the reigning Emperor. *See* 佛 No. 3589.
迨其今兮 now is the time!
今我不樂，日月其除 if we do not enjoy ourselves now, the days and months will have passed.
凡今之人 all men in the world.
今翼日 to-day and to-morrow.
今朝不知今晚事 in the morning one knows not what may happen in the evening.
無古不成今 without the past we never could have had the present.
今職 one's present office or post.

khim
妗[4]
2028
R. 鹽
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *keing*[2]
W. *djang*
N. *djing*[2]
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*[2]
J. *kon*
A. *dhsiem*
Even Irregular.

A wife's sister.

妗娘 a sister-in-law on the wife's side.
連妗 or 妗兄弟 husbands of a wife's sisters.
大妗 women who attend the bride during the three days' wedding ceremonies.

khim
紟[1]
2029
R. 侵
See 衿
A. *kêm*
Even Upper.

A sash; a string.

紟者 gentry and elders.

khim
酐[4]
2030
R. 沁
See 禁
Sinking Upper and Lower.

A disease in a cow's tongue. To be silent.

直辭一以薦，巧舌千皆酐 one honest word of recommendation will silence a thousand cunning tongues.

khim
衿
2031

Same as No. 2029.

kim
金[1]
2032
R. 侵
C. *kêm*
H. *kim*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kim*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *kim, kêm*
Even Upper.

Metal. One of the five elements, ruling in the west. Weapons. Gold. In ordinary language, if not otherwise specified, *silver*. Money.

五金 the five metals,—gold, silver, copper, lead or tin, and iron.
黃金 the yellow metal,—gold.
白金 the white metal,—silver.
赤金 the red metal,—copper. Also used for gold.
青金 the dark-bluish metal,—lead.
黑金 the black metal,—iron.
立刻化爲白金 immediately changed it into silver.
金石流而不熱 were metals and stones to melt (with the heat), he would not be hot.
金三品 three grades of metal,—gold, silver, and copper, which are also called 南金 southern metals.
亡金革之危 free from the dangers of metal and leather,—of war.
金戈 arms; weapons.
衹金革 to make clothes of sword and shield,—to be always under arms.
金瘡 wounds made by edged weapons.
不過幾金 not much money. *See* No. 5149.
請買其方百金 offered to buy the prescription for 100 oz. of silver.
一刻千金 one *k'o* (half an hour) is worth a thousand taels.
千金難買寸光陰 a thousand taels will not buy an inch of time,—on the sun-dial.
千金 a thousand ounces of silver; also a conventional phrase for "your daughter."
家人身金 wages of domestic servants.
金銀 gold and silver.
金沙 gold-dust.
金葉 gold-leaf.
金箔 gold foil; tinsel.
金線 or 金絲 gold thread.
金心線 gold thread with coloured threads wound round it.
金礦 gold-mines.
足金 pure gold.

Digitized by Google

金[1] 2032

二人同一心，黃土變成金 if two men are of one mind, yellow earth can be changed into gold,—by their energy.

金魚 or 金鯽魚 gold-fish.

屑金 gold-spangled, — as the sky with stars.

飛金 splashes of gold-leaf on ornamental paper, etc.

金黃色 orange colour.

金色 a golden yellow.

金諾 a sure promise.

金差 your honourable runners.

毋金玉爾音 don't make news from you as rare as gold and jade.

金玉其音 thought a good deal of his singing.

金玉之言 your precious words.

金安 your good health.

金烏 the golden crow, — the sun.

金樞 the golden pivot, — the moon.

金鏡 the golden mirror,—the moon.

卦金 or 執金 to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

金陵 the golden burial-ground, —Nanking. So called because a prince of 楚 Ch'u is said to have buried some gold there.

金木 elliptical for 金公 and 木母, the Adam and Eve of Chinese superstition.

金星 or 罰金 the planet Venus.

金星石 iron and copper pyrites.

金花 brass-leaf ornaments, made like flowers and used as offerings.

金花娘娘 a goddess of child-birth.

金花誥 patents of nobility granted to women, so called from the gilt paper on which they are written.

煉金丹 to prepare the golden elixir,—of life.

裝金 dressed in gold,—an idol.

金剛經 the diamond sûtra,— the sûtra of the Pradjnâ which is able to crush diamond.

金剛力士 the diamond hero,— a name for Indra as a protector of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *Vadjrapâni*.

金[1] 2032

金剛杵 the diamond club,— wielded by Indra, and now used by the Buddhist priesthood as a symbol of the irresistible efficacy of prayer.

金剛刺 sarsaparilla.

吞金 to swallow gold, — a euphemism for taking poison. [For a long time it was believed, and even now many Chinese believe, that the words are to be taken literally.]

金盞花 the marigold.

金蓮花 the golden water-lily. *See* No. 7115.

金針菜 dried lily-flowers.

金門 or 金闕 or 金鰲 or 金臺 Peking.

金門島 the island of Quemoy.

金牌門 the Kimpai pass, on the Min R., near Foochow.

金山 California; also Australia. The two are distinguished as "old" and "new", respectively. Also, Chinese Altai.

金馬門 the Han-lin, or Imperial Academy, — so called from a bronze horse placed there by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

金朝 or 金紀 the Golden Dynasty, — which ruled over the north of China, with 開封府 K'ai-fêng Fu as the capital, from 1115 to 1235 A.D. They were the ancestors of the present Manchu dynasty.

金風 the west wind; autumn breezes.

金盤陀 Khumbhandas,— hideous ogres who cause night-mare.

金佛 Chin the Buddha,—an official who was so named from the remarkable manner in which his prayers for rain were answered.

金裹藍 enamels.

金錁子 small pieces of gold; gold "charms" or ornaments with auspicious words on them, given as presents to the young.

金旨 precious commands,—of Buddha.

金光罩 a nimbus; a "glory."

金友 golden friends, — *sc.* worthy brothers.

金屋 golden apartments,—women's rooms.

金猪 roast pork.

金[1] 2032

金鷄 a lady-bird.

金紫貂 gold and violet sable,— one of the most valuable varieties.

金鐘架 the wooden framework of a house.

金鐘 the gong struck before an Imperial levée.

金字 characters written in gold. Also, the end-on view of a Chinese roof,—considered unlucky.

金字招牌 a shop-sign in gold characters.

金甌 golden goblets.

金珠 gold and pearls; golden beads.

金冠 a gold-embroidered cap.

金華酒 wine from Chin-hua Fu in Chehkiang.

金水 liquid gold for gilding.

金帛 gold and silks; wealth.

金碧 gold and jade; brilliant and glittering; burnished.

金鼓 gong and drum,—sounds of war.

金銀羅 silk with stripes of any colour.

金銀緞 satin of a deep red-black colour.

金銀花 honeysuckle (*Lonicera Japonica*, Thbg.).

金漚浮釘 a large door-nail.

金貲 treasure; money.

金菓樹 *Salisburia adiantifolia.*

金不換 not to be exchanged for gold,—very precious.

金背子 the golden plover.

金翅兒 a small finch (*Chloro-spiza spinus*).

金章 a golden seal.

金湯 metal and scalding,— *i.e.* 金城湯池 metal walls and moats of scalding liquid; a city of impregnable strength.

金口木舌 metal mouth and wooden tongue,—a bell.

金口玉言 Imperial utterances.

金人 the Golden Tartars or 女眞 Nü-chên Tartars. Also, a golden statue said to have existed under the Chou dynasty. Also, a magician; *see* No. 2151.

金人三緘其口 the golden statue (*see above*) had its mouth sewn up with a triple stitch,—to warn people against loquacity.

Digitized by Google

Kim'
禁[4]
2033
R. 沁
F. *keing'*, *kring'*
See 金
A. *kêm*
Sinking Upper.

To forbid; to prohibit. To restrain; to prevent; to keep off.

禁止 or **禁戒** to prohibit.
禁令 or **禁制** or **禁條** prohibitory orders; prohibitions, etc.
禁貨 contraband goods.
違禁反運 to deal in contraband goods.
禁城 or **紫禁城** or **禁宸** the Forbidden City,—the palace and grounds of the Emperor at Peking.
禁中 in the palace.
禁軍 or **禁兵** Imperial bodyguards.
禁地 forbidden ground.
犯禁 or **違禁** to break regulations; to violate prohibitions.
開禁 to cancel an existing prohibition.
禁卒 or **禁子** a gaoler; a turnkey.
入邦問禁 when you enter a country enquire what is forbidden there.
不能禁遏 he was powerless to prevent it.
禁禦風寒 to keep off wind and cold.
百無禁忌 no evil influence is of any avail to injure.
禁忌無犯 do not offend against what is forbidden,—by superstition, as to break a looking-glass, which will entail bad luck, etc.
禁書 a prohibited book.
禁門 the forbidden gate,—the principal one in certain buildings.
禁置 to avoid.
禁阻 to forbid to pass; to obstruct.
禁押 to keep in prison.
禁鬼 to prevent the entrance of spirits.
禁案 an injunction; a prohibition.
禁口 to keep one's mouth closed.
禁約 to prohibit; prohibitory regulations.
禁逐 to prohibit and eject,—of official action.
禁封 to seal up; to officially taboo.

Kim,
禁[1]
2033

Kim,
僸[4]
2034
R. 侵
See 禁
Even Upper.

Kim'
噤[4]
2035
R. 寢
See 禁
Rising Upper.

Kim'
噤[4]
2036
R. 沁
F. *keing'*
N. *djing*
See 金
A. *kêm*
Sinking Upper.

Kim,
懔[4]
2037
R. 侵
See 金
A. *kêm*
Even Upper.

Kim'
顉[4]
2038
R. 寢
See 錦
Rising Upper.

Khim,
襟[1]
2039
R. 侵
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *kim*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *k'êm*
Even Upper.

Read *chin*[1]. To bear.

禁不住 cannot support or bear,—in a physical sense.
喜不禁 could not control his joy.

A kind of musical instrument. To look up at and follow.

後僸僸而方馳 the rest came following after with their heads up.

Cold; chilled.

打冷噤 to have a shiver.

Unable to speak, as with lockjaw. To be silent, as from grief.

噤口痢 tetanus.

Determined; resolute.

心一懔 my decision is made.

To gnash the teeth with rage. Exhausted; without energy.

顉顅 to gnash the teeth with rage.

A garment of a single thickness. The collar of a robe, which up to the time of the present dynasty used to distinguish the *literati*. The overlap of a robe. The bosom; the feelings.

青青子襟 O you with the blue collar,—graduate of the first degree.
恃襟 relying on their collars,—upon their position as graduates.
大襟 a large overlap to a robe; used of a coat that folds over and buttons on the right side.

襟[1]
2039

Kim,
荆
2040

Kin,
巾[1]
2041
R. 眞
C. *kên*
H. *kin*
F. *küng*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. *chin*
Sz. Y. *ching*
K. *kïn, kên*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kên*
Even Upper.

對襟 or **對面襟** a coat opening down the middle.
霑襟 to drench a garment,—with tears.
連襟 or **襟兄弟** the husbands of two sisters are so called.
襟懷 the feelings.
胸襟濶 liberal-minded; magnanimous.
襟山帶河 cloaked with hills and girdled by the river.
襟舊 lasting,—of colours.
襟燒 slow burning.

See No. 2157.

A cloth; a kerchief; a towel. A cap; *see* No. 7472. Radical No. 50.

巾帕 a kerchief; a head-wrapper.
手巾 or **汗巾** a handkerchief; a towel.
頭巾 a turban.
巾幗 womenkind.
縞衣素巾 a thin white silk robe and a grey head-kerchief.
公子巾 the cap of a young nobleman.
華陽巾 a Taoist cap.
儒巾 the *literati*.
佩巾 a girdle; a sash.
長巾 a scarf.
搭膊巾 or **膊肩巾** a shawl; a cape.

Nyun'
堇[3]
2042
R. 吻文
See 僅
Rising and Even Irregular.

Nyun'
僅[3]
2043
R. 震
C. *k'ên*
H. *k'iun*
F. *kööng*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. *k'chin*
Y. Sz.
K. *kïn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'ên*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

Clay; yellow loam. To plaster. A time; a season. Few. Used with No. 2051.

赤堇山 a hill near Ningpo.

Only; hardly; scarcely; barely

僅僅敷用 barely enough for use.
僅僅用得 I can just make it do.
僅可 it will barely do; just enough to.....
僅够 just enough to.....
僅止 is only.....; is not more than.....
僅及一年 a year having barely elapsed.
僅足日給 just enough for daily expenses.
僅幸得免 I luckily escaped.

Digitized by Google

Kyun' 3
廑
2044
R. 震文
See 僅勤
Sinking and Even Lower Irregular.

A hut; a hovel. Careful; thoughtful. Used for No. 2043. *See* No. 653.

茅廑 a hut.
廑念 or 廑系 to be anxious about.
廑能勿失 with care you will be able to avoid error.
廑窄 narrow, confined.

Kyun'
廑
2045

Same as No. 2044.

Kyun' 3
墐
2046
R. 眞震
See 僅勤
Even and Sinking Lower Irregular.

To plaster; to stop with mud. To cover over; to bury.

塞向墐戶 the windows that face (the north) are stopped up,—in the tenth month.
行有死人,尙或墐之 on the road there is a dead man: some one will bury him.

Kyun' 3
槿
2047
R. 吻
See 僅
Rising Irregular.

A tree which blossoms and fades in a day. Transient; fleeting.

黃槿 *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, L.
朱槿 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.
木槿 *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.

Kyun' 3
殣
2048
R. 震
See 僅
Sinking Lower Irregular.

To die of starvation on the roadside.

道殣相望 men die in numbers at the roadside.

Kyun' 3
瑾
2049
R. 震
See 僅
Sinking Lower Irregular.

The lustre of gems; brilliant.

瑾瑜之美有瑕匿焉 even in the most brilliant gem there is a hidden flaw.
瑾發奇光 the gem emits its wondrous rays,—genius must declare itself.
何故懷瑾握瑜而自令放爲 how with such jewels of hand and heart could he cause himself to be dismissed?—said of the virtuous 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan.
瑾戶 the vagina.

Kyun' 1
菫
2050
R. 文
See 斤
Even Upper.

Kyun' 3
堇
2051
R. 吻眞
See 勤僅
A. *kên, ngen*
Rising Irregular.

A large variety of bamboo from the province of Kueichou.

Aconite, also known as 烏頭 crow's head; poisonous.

藥也其實堇也 drugs may be actually poisonous,—and yet used as medicines.
堇堇菜 a wild flower like nightshade.
紫堇 *Corydalis incisa.*
堇荼如飴 crow's head and sow-thistle as (sweet as) dumplings.

Read *chin*[3]. *Viola Patrinii.*

Kyun' 3
覲
2052
R. 震
C. *kên, kên'*
H. *kiun*
F. *köüng*[2]
W. *djang*[2]
N. *djing*
P. *chin*
M. Y. Sz. *chin'*
K. *kïn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *kên*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

To have an audience with the Emperor. To see a superior. To display.

朝覲 or 覲見 or 覲光 to see the Emperor; to have audience.
韓侯入覲 the marquis of Han came to court.
入覲于王 he went in to audience with his prince.
乃日覲四岳羣牧 he daily gave audience to (the rulers of) the Four Mountains and the crowd of officers.
以覲文王之耿光 in order to display the bright glory of Wên Wang.

Kyun' 3
謹
2053
R. 吻
C. *kên*
H. *kin, kiun*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *kīn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *kên*
Rising Upper.

Cautious; vigilant. Respectful.

謹爾侯度 be careful in your duties as a prince.
以謹無良 in order to make bad men cautious.
謹愼 careful.
謹守 to carefully guard, or attend to.
謹選 to carefully select.
謹盜賊 be on your guard against thieves.
舉大事不細謹 in carrying out a great work do not attend too much to detail.

Kyun' 3
謹
2053

謹稟 a respectful petition.
謹呈 to respectfully state, or hand in.
謹記 to reverently remember.
謹遵 or 謹按 to respectfully obey.
敬謹 to respect; to venerate.
恪謹天命 respect the will of God.
謹具微儀 I have respectfully prepared this trifling present.
謹識 to become respectfully aware,—as by an intimation.
謹奏 to reverently memorialise.
謹此 this with respect,—used at the end of notes.
謹領 to receive attentively; to receive with respect; to accept, as a present.
謹恭 humbly.
謹啟 or 謹白 to respectfully announce,—as in a notice or advertisement.
謹避 to carefully avoid,—trespassing upon the rights or dignities of another, as when avoiding the use of personal or sacred names.

Kyun' 3
饉
2054
R. 震
See 僅
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A dearth of vegetables; three years without crops.

飢饉 famine and dearth.

Tshin' 4
盡
2055
R. 震
C. *tsun*
H. *ts'in*
F. *chcing*
W. *zang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *chin*
J. *djin*
A. *tên*
Sinking Lower.

An empty vessel; exhausted; finished; nothing left; the last; the utmost; all; both; wholly; entirely.

已盡 gone; used up.
有餘不盡 there is still a little left; there is still more which I have left unsaid.
命盡 his life is ended; his race is run.
家財散盡 his patrimony is all gone.
月盡給你 at the end of the month I will pay you.
感謝不盡 I cannot thank you sufficiently.
盡人事 to do one's duty as a man.
盡職 to thoroughly and conscientiously do one's duty as an official.

Digitized by Google

盡[4] 2055

自盡 to commit suicide.
書不盡言，言不盡意 books do not exhaust words, nor words ideas.
無窮盡 inexhaustible.
盡瘁以仕 worn out with service.
盡情 to exhaust the feelings,—in acts of kindness.
盡其所有 exhausted all his resources; did his utmost.
盡節 preserved chastity to the last; died for chastity.
盡係水漬 are all soaked with water.
走盡天涯 to go to the uttermost end of the earth.
盡頭 the uttermost end.
一網打盡 took them all at one haul of the net.
盡在不言中 (the meaning) is all in that part which is left unsaid.
盡貪玩 he cares for nothing but play.
葷腥盡有 there is both garlic and meat in it. *See* No. 5234.
盡我心 with my whole heart.
殺個盡絕 he slew them every one.
盡皆 every one of them.
盡忠 thoroughly loyal.
盡力 with all one's might.
盡美 or 盡善 most excellent; capital; faultless.
盡述 told the whole story.
盡責 to fulfil all one's functions; to be equal to one's responsibilities.
盡用 in general use.
大盡 and 小盡 months of 30 and 29 days, respectively. The character 建 No. 1592 is often wrongly used in this sense.
升安不盡 may you enjoy repose without end.
盡性 to be perfect in nature,—as (*e.g.*) Confucius.
盡法 with the utmost rigour of the law.
盡行 entirely.
盡淨 altogether; clean, used adverbially.
盡各 each and every; all without exception.
盡棄 utterly thrown away; lost.

盡[4] 2055

盡是 it is simply.....
盡數 the whole amount.
盡上來 used up.
盡根 absolutely and without reserve of any rights,—of a sale of land, etc.
盡量 to exhaust one's powers; to do full justice to, as to a meal.

建 2056 *kien*

See No. 1592.

津 2057 *tsin*

See No. 2163.

儘[3] 2058 *tsin'*

R. 軫
C. *tsun*, *'chun*
H. *ts'in*²
F. *ching*²
W. *'zang*
N. *dzing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *'chin*
K. *chin*
J. *djin*
A. *tên*²
Rising Upper.

To complete; all; the utmost. Used with No. 2055.

儘東 on the extreme east.
儘可以行 it can be managed very easily.
儘自不來 he will not come.
儘下得去 it will do very well.
儘溜頭 the farthest end,—as of a passage, etc.
儘數 to the full; fully.
儘着量 or 儘着力 with all one's might; to do one's very utmost.
儘讓 to be very obliging.
儘先 the very first; in the front rank.
儘先補用 to be the very first on the list of expectants.
儘先前 above the very first on the list,—a position involving a certain extra outlay.
儘行 totally.
儘末後兒 the very last.

濜[4] 2059 *tsin'*

R. 軫
See 儘
Rising Upper.

A rapid stream. A branch of the river Han in Hupeh. Used for No. 2163.

濜湲 flowing swiftly.

燼[4] 2060 *tsin'*

R. 震
C. *'chun*
W. *zang*²
N. *tsing*²
See 藎
K. *sin*
Sinking Upper

Ashes; embers. Remnants.

餘燼 what is left from fire.
化爲灰燼 all reduced to ashes.
燈燼 the snuff of a candle.
民燼 the remnant of the population.

藎[4] 2061 *tsin'*

R. 震
C. *'chun*
W. *'zang*
N. *tsing*
K. *sin*
Sinking Upper.

A plant, the roots of which yield a yellow dye. Loyal; faithful.

藎忠 loyal.
進思藎忠，退思補過 when in office he thought of his loyalty, when in private life he thought of repairing his errors.

贐[4] 2062 *tsin'*

R. 震
C. *'chun*
W. *zang*²
N. *tsing*²
See 藎
K. *sin*
Sinking Upper.

Presents to departing friends.

贐儀 parting gifts.
餽贐 delicacies sent to a departing friend.

贐 2063 *tsin'*

Same as No. 2062.

巹[1] 2064 *kyun'*

R. 吻
H. *'kiun*
F. *'ching*
See 謹
Rising Upper.

The nuptial cup, in which bride and bridegroom pledge each other. It is usual to have two cups joined by a red string, and these are exchanged by the pair in token of their union.

合巹 or 交巹 or 合巹交杯 to drink the wedding-cup.

菫 2065 *kyun*

Same as No. 2064.

狺 2066 *ngyun*

See No. 13,263.

緊[3] 2067 *kin'*

R. 軫
See 謹
K. *kin*
J. *kin*
Rising Upper.

To bind tight. Urgent; important.

綁緊 tie it tightly.
緊妥 fast; secure,—as a package.
緊緊閉着 it is securely shut.
緊密 secret.
緊要 urgent; necessary.
不要緊 or 不打緊 it is not important; no matter.
無關緊要 it is not of great importance.
軍情甚緊 military affairs are in a critical state.

Digitized by Google

緊[3] 2067

緊急 in straits; at a crisis of need.
吃緊之際 a crisis.
那個東西我等緊得狠 I am very anxious to have that thing.
我緊等多時 I have been anxiously expecting you for some time.
手緊 hard up.
水緊 water running swiftly.
赶緊做 make haste and do it.
眼緊 a good memory for faces.
緊跟着 close behind.
緊事 important business.
緊身兒 a close-fitting jacket.
緊挨着 or 緊鄰 close to; next to.
四大緊關 the four chief obstacles to virtue,—*viz.*: 酒色財氣 wine, women, wealth, and wrath.
緊那羅 the Kinnaras,—innocent musical creatures of doubtful shape and constitution, often depicted, when in attendance upon Buddha, as having horses' heads.

kim'
錦[3] 2068
R. 金
See 金
K. *kêm*
Rising Upper.

Brocade; embroidered work. Ornamental; flowery.

錦衾爛兮 how splendid was the embroidered coverlet!
錦綢 figured pongee.
錦繡 to embroider in gold and silver; ornamental, as style.
花如錦 flowers like embroidery.
美錦 beautiful embroidery.
錦上添花 to add flowers to embroidery,—to paint the lily; to give things where not wanted. *See* No. 10,650.
錦文 fine writing.
什錦碗碟 painted chinaware.
衣(*i*[4])錦夜行 to wear embroidered clothes at night,—which nobody can see to be what they are. Said of a man whose talent is not recognised.
果然奪得錦標歸 I shall certainly return with the embroidered trophy,—as first on the list at the final examination.
無煩錦念 do not trouble your embroidered thoughts,—on my behalf.

錦[3] 2068

錦緞 figured satin.
錦盒 gilt boxes; caskets.
錦幕 embroidered tapestry or hangings.
錦還 to return home in silk attire,—as a sign of honours gained; an honourable return.

tsin'
晉[4] 2069
R. 晉
See 進
Sinking Upper.

To increase; to grow. To attach to. To curb a horse. A drum. To go to; to enter. Name of a State; now used for "Shansi." [To be distinguished from 普 No. 9513.]

晉爵 take another glass,—said to a guest. Also, to rise to a higher rank.
上晉 to rise in office.
晉謁 to have a personal interview; to visit.
如晉如齊 like the States of Chin and Ch'i,—in their fraternal feelings.
晉朝 or 晉紀 the Chin dynasty,—subivided into 西 West and 東 East, and lasting from 265 to 317 A.D., and from 317 to 420 A.D., respectively.
兩晉 the West and East Chin dynasties, as above.
晉國 a feudal State under the Chou dynasty, occupying the southern half of Shansi and the north-west of Honan. It lasted from 737 to 436 B.C.
晉封 to bestow posthumous honours on a man.

tsin'
晉 2070

Same as No. 2069.

tsin'
搢[4] 2071
R. 晉
See 進
Sinking Upper.

To stick into. To shake. To strike the watches. To rescue.

搢插 to stick into.
搢笏 elliptical for 搢笏於紳 to stick one's official tablet into one's girdle.
搢紳 officials at Court,—because they stick their tablets in their girdles. *See* No. 2073.
德聲搢鐸 the fame of his virtue strikes the bell,—is heard far and wide.

tsin'
璡[4] 2072
R. 晉
See 進
Sinking Upper.

A grained pebble, like cornelian.

tsin'
縉[4] 2073
R. 晉
See 進
Sinking Upper.

Red silk. To gird, as with a sash.

縉紳 red girdles,—those whose names appear in the 縉紳錄 or 文武縉紳 guide to the civil and military officials of the Empire, known to foreigners as the "Red Book" from its red paper cover. *See* No. 2071.

tsin'
鄑[4] 2074
R. 晉
See 進
Sinking Upper.

A town, formerly in 青州府 in Shantung. Also read *tzŭ*[1].

tsin'
進[4] 2075
R. 晉
C. *tsun*
H. *tsin*
F. *cheing, ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Sinking Upper.

To advance, as opposed to 退 No. 12,183. To enter. To send in; to offer.

進退維谷 or 進退兩難 to go forwards or backwards is equally difficult.
進厥虎臣 he advanced his tiger-like officers.
進達 to advance; to be promoted.
進身之計 a scheme for getting promoted.
前進 to go ahead; to advance.
沒長 *chang*[3] 進 he does not advance; he makes no progress.
引進 to bring into notice; to introduce.
進秀才 or 進學 to pass the first or bachelor's degree.
初進步 to take the first step,—the first degree.
進士 an "advanced scholar",—a graduate of the third or doctor's degree.
中 *chung*[4] 進士 to take the third degree.
登進士第 graduated in the third degree.
求也退, 故進之 Ch'iu is retiring, therefore I urged him forward.

Digitized by Google

進[4] 2075

進門 to enter a door; to enter a family; to become a disciple or apprentice; to begin to learn. *See* No. 5690.
進京 to go to Peking.
進城 to go to any walled city; to go "into town."
進省城 to go to any provincial capital.
進來 come in!
進入 to enter.
三揖而進 to make three bows and enter.
進香 to offer up incense,—to worship.
進貢 to send tribute.
進表 the official communication which accompanies the tribute; to present a statement to the Throne.
進獻 to present; to offer up.
先進於禮樂*yo*[4]**,野人也** the men of former times, in the matter of music and ceremonies, were rustics.
後進 the men of modern times.
進口 to enter a port; imports.
進售 to import.
進謁 to present oneself to some one.
進呈 to present to the Emperor.
進項 income; receipts and perquisites.
進祿 to have advancement.
進數 receipts.
進款 revenue; income; receipts.
進取 advancement and wealth.
進攻 to take the offensive; to gain.
進署 to take office; to take up or enter upon one's duties; to attend office.
進鮮的 presented to the Emperor when in season,—as certain kinds of fish, etc.
進風 the wind comes in; to let the wind in.
進發 to set out; to start.
進場 to enter the examinations as a candidate.
進勦 to attack and destroy,—as rebels.
進履之謙 the humility of presenting the shoe,—which **張良** Chang Liang did to an old man who had dropped his shoe down an embankment.

tsin
璡[1] 2076
R. **眞震**
See **進** Even and Sinking Upper.

A stone resembling jade.

tsin
蜳[4] 2077
R. **震**
See **進** Sinking Upper.

A shell.
蜳蜆 a *Pinna*.

tsim
浸 2078

See No. 2090.

tshim
寖[1] 2079
R. **沁侵**
See **浸** (generally Even)
A. *têm*
Sinking and Even Upper.

The ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsu. A marsh. Gradually; increasingly.
寖以成俗 to gradually become a fixed habit.

tshim
祲[1] 2080
R. **侵沁**
C. *ts'êm*
H. *ts'im*
F. *ch'ing*
W. *ts'ang*
P. } *ch'in*
M. }
Y. *ch'ing*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *hsêm*
Even and Sinking Upper Irregular.

To influence. A malign halo round the sun. Abundant; full.
陰陽相祲 the *yin* and the *yang* act and re-act on each other.
祲氣 a noxious air; malaria.
妖祲 an evil influence,—as of evil spirits.

CH'IN.

tshin
親[1] 2081
R. **眞**
C. *ts'ên*
H. *ts'in*
F. *ch'ing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'ing*
P. } *ch'in*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *ch'ing*
K. *ch'in*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Upper.

To love; to be attached to; to be intimate with. Relatives; parents; relations by marriage. Of or belonging to self; personal. *See* No. 7182.
皇天無親 God has no affection,—except for the virtuous.
百姓不親 the people do not love one another.
親愛 to love dearly.
親交 a close friendship; to personally hand to.

親[1] 2081

親熱 or **親厚** or **親密** or **親睦** very friendly; very intimate.
親近 closely connected with; intimate; fond of.
我親親的娘 my very dear lady,—as a term of endearment.
親戚 or **親屬** relatives in general.
親派 relatives of the same surname.
內親 relatives on the mother's or wife's side.
有親 to be related as above.
親眷 or **親串** relatives of another surname.
一層親 relationship by a single tie,—as the first intermarriage between two families.
親上加親 to add relationship to relationship,—as by marrying a cousin.
貧窮斷六親 poverty puts an end to the six relationships,—of father, mother, elder brother, younger brother, wife, and child.
遠親不如近鄰 a far-off relative is not so good as a near neighbour.
親疏 near and distant,—of relationship.
疎不間親,你我終是外人 distant relatives (or friends) may not come between near ones: you and I are after all but outsiders.
親友 relatives and friends.
親支 near relatives.
親信 trusted; trusty.
親隨 a close attendance.
親歷 personally experienced.
親督 to take command in person.
親加一半 to add half oneself.
親手去作 to go and do it oneself,—without aid.
親母 one's own mother.
親爹 one's own father.
親爲 to do personally.
親兵 the Emperor's own troops,—the Banner force is so called. Also, the bodyguard of any civil or military official.
親薦枕席 to spread oneself the pillow and mat,—to wait personally on a husband.
親臨 to visit, in person.
親點 personally marked off,—as the names of Han-lin graduates by the Imperial pencil.

Digitized by Google

親[1] 2081

是親不是親，非親却是親 though a relative, one may not be a relative: though not a relative, one may still be a relative,—in the true sense of the term.
親不僭友 relatives must not take the places of friends.
親族 clan; kindred; blood relatives.
親兄弟 brothers by the same parents.
至親的莫如爹娘 there is no relationship so close as that of father and mother.
子賢，親自樂 if a son is worthy, his parents are happy.
雙親在堂 both parents alive.
或有親在 in the event of having parents living.
嚴親 or **父親** a father.
親結其縭 their mothers have tied their sashes,—ready for marriage.
二親 father and mother.
親祖 a paternal grandfather.
親伯 a father's elder brother.
親叔 a father's younger brother.
成親 to marry; to consummate a marriage.
迎 *ying*[4] **親** to go to meet the bride.
一門親事 a marriage.
好親事 a capital marriage.
這相應的親事 this very suitable marriage.
親自 or **親身** one's own self; personally.
親筆寫的 written by the person in question, by the signatory; holograph.
親手畫押 to sign with one's own hand.
親身銳任 I myself will take the responsibility.
親生 of one's own begetting, as children. Also, those who actually begot, as parents.
親供 one's own deposition.
弗躬弗親 doing nothing himself personally.
大人不親細事 great men do not personally attend to small matters.
親迎 *ying*[4] **于渭** he personally met her on the Wei.
王親命之 the king himself gave the charge.

親[1] 2081

親詣 to go in person.
親王 an hereditary prince of the 1st order.
親軍營 the Imperial Guard. *See* No. 1302.

Read *ch'in*[4]. Relationship; affinity.

庶人工商，各有分親 the common people, mechanics, and traders have their different relatives of various degrees.
親家 a term by which the parents of a married couple address one another.

tshim'
嚫[4] 2082
R. 沁
P. coll. *ch'in'* (not used elsewhere).
cf. 寢 Sinking Upper.

To vomit,—of animals only. To spit forth; to use bad language.

狗嚫 the dog vomits.
亂嚫 or **胡嚫** to rail; to abuse; to use foul language.
嚫不出好話 he never utters a decent word.

sim'
吣 2083

Same as No. 2082.

tshim,
綅[1] 2084
R. 侵
See 寢
A. *hsêm*
Even Upper.

The red silk crest of a helmet.

tshim,
鋟[3] 2085
R. 鹽寢侵
C. *tsêm*
F. *ching, ch'ing*
W. *tsang*
P. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin, sen*
A. *têm, tiem*
Rising Upper.

An awl.

Read *ch'ien*[1]. To engrave.

tshim,
駸[1] 2086
R. 侵
C. *ts'êm*
F. *ching*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'in*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *hsêm*
Even Upper Irregular.

A fleet horse.

駸駸其馬 the coursers flew over the ground.
載驟駸駸 (my coursers) hurried away with speed.

tshim,
侵[1] 2087
R. 侵
F. *ching*
Y. *ching*
See 寢
A. *hsêm*
Even Upper.

To usurp; to encroach upon; to appropriate; used of a raid, or stealthy attack, as opposed to 伐 No. 3369.

侵佔 to encroach upon, or occupy, the land of another.
侵犯 to encroach; to invade another's rights; to act aggressively.
侵奪 to seize upon by violence.
侵伐 to invade.
侵判 to rebel; to usurp.
侵近 to approach; to encroach upon.
侵欺 to cheat; to take by fraud.
侵害 to injure; to act to the detriment of.
侵凌 to insult; to oppress.
侵削 to gradually encroach upon.
侵越 to encroach on; to infringe.
侵吞 to appropriate (funds, etc.) for one's private use.
侵吞入已 or **侵用** to appropriate to one's own use.
侵銀 or **侵吞賬目** to embezzle.
勿使風雨所侵 do not let the wind and rain get in.
大侵 a bad year for harvests.
侵踹 to trespass upon.
侵擾 to invade; to disturb.
貌侵 (*ch'in*[3]) deformed; ugly.

tshim'
簪[4] 2088
R. 沁
See 寢
Sinking Upper.

An implement used in making ink. A bamboo style for marking lines.

tshim'
寖[4] 2089
R. 侵沁
See 浸
Even and Sinking Upper.

Name of an ancient town in Honan.

Digitized by Google

tsim
浸[4]
2090
R. 沁
C. *tsêm*
H. *tsim*
F. *ch'ing*
W. *tsung, ts'ang*
N. *tsing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *têm*
Sinking Upper.

To flood; to soak; to penetrate. To baptise.

浸彼稻田 flooding the rice-fields.
水浸街 the water flooded the street.
無浸穫薪 do not soak the firewood I have cut.
浸不透 not soaked through.
浸了幾次 soaked several times.
浸在酒中 steeped in spirits.
浸濕 wet; soaked.
浸潤 imbued with; to bias; to influence, as by bribes.
汗浸紅顏 the perspiration stood on his flushed face.
浸死 drowned.
其說浸淫 his words were seductive.
浸晝 broad daylight.
浸禮 the rite of baptism,—according to the Baptists. *See* No. 4146.

tshim
寢[3]
2091
R. 寢
C. *ts'êm*
H. *ts'im*
F. *ch'ing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ch'ing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *têm*
Rising Upper.

To sleep; to rest. To stop. The back parts of an ancestral temple.

寢寐 to sleep.
寢息 to rest.
寢食不安 unable either to sleep or to eat comfortably.
寢苫枕塊 sleeping on a mat, pillowed on a clod,—in mourning for a parent. *See* No. 271.
寢其皮而食其肉 to sleep on a man's skin and eat his flesh,—as vengeance.
乃安斯寢 he sleeps so quietly.
載寢之牀 he (the son) shall sleep on a bed,—the daughter on the ground.
廢寢 to lose one's sleep.
寢不寧 to sleep uneasily.
寢室 a bedroom.
其事遂寢 the matter was then allowed to rest.
難寢 difficult to stop, or hush up.
寢兵 to stop fighting.
正寢 the death-chamber of a man.

寢[3]
2091
內寢 the death-chamber of a woman.
壽終內寢 to end life in the inner chamber,—is the ideal death for a woman.
寢廟既成 when the ancestral temple was completed.
六寢 the six apartments of a prince under the Chou dynasty,—five for private purposes and one for a public hall.

khyun
芹[2]
2092
R. 文
H. *k'iun*
See 勤
Even Lower.

Celery; parsley; cress.

言采其芹 they gather the cress.
水芹 water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre*, D.C.
掇(or 採)芹 to pluck cress,—to become a *hsiu-ts'ai* or take the 1st degree. The allusion is to the line in the *Odes* 思樂泮水, 薄采其芹 pleasant is the semi-circular water, and we will gather the cress about it.
芹筵 or 芹酌 a feast given to successful *hsiu-ts'ai*.
旱芹菜 celery.
芹芽 celery sprouts.
水芹菜 *Œnanthe stolonifera*, D.C.
野芹菜 *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.
假芹菜 *Cardamine macrophylla*, W.
芹意 my humble opinion.

tshin
秦[2]
2093
R. 眞
C. *ts'un*
H. *ts'in*
F. *ching*
W. *zang*
N. *dzing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Even Lower.

A fine kind of rice. Name of a feudal State and dynasty.

秦國 the Ch'in State,—which arose with 非子 Fei Tzŭ, B.C. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, until in B.C. 221 the Chou dynasty was finally overthrown, the feudal system came to an end, and the Ch'in State became the Ch'in dynasty under 始皇帝 the First Emperor of a united China.
結爲秦晉 or 秦晉之交 to be as friendly as were the Ch'in and Chin States. Also used of matrimony.
秦人 people to whom we are indifferent,—strangers.
秦人之弟 the younger brother of a man of Ch'in,—who is less to me than my own brother.

秦[2]
2093
不用于秦, 猶用于楚 if I am of no use in Ch'in, I may still be of use in Ch'u.
視若秦越 regard each other as men of Ch'in and Yüeh,—who would have nothing to do with one another.
秦人之肥, 越人之瘠 the fatness of a man of Ch'in, the thinness of a man of Yüeh,—of no mutual importance.
秦緩何能爲力 what good can I do, when you wait until the sickness is mortal before calling me?
大秦 Syria.
室女誕聖於大秦 a virgin brought forth the Holy One in Ta-ch'in.
秦椒 pepper from Ta-ch'in, or the west.
秦嶺 a range of mountains in the south of Shensi.
秦叔寶 or 秦瓊 the white-faced guardian painted at the gate of every Chinese *yamên*. He was originally a soldier who assisted in the establishment of the T'ang dynasty. His black comrade is 尉遲恭, *see* No. 12,621.
秦叔嘴 a large species of king-fisher.
秦檜 a spittoon,—so called from the name of the infamous traitor-statesman of the Sung dynasty, who obtained the execution of the heroic 岳飛 Yo Fei, A.D. 1141.

tshin
犙[2]
2094
R. 眞
See 秦
Even Lower.

Old name for an ox.

tshin
螓[2]
2095
R. 眞
See 秦
Even Lower.

A small cicada, which has a square striped head.

螓首蛾眉 cicada's head and moth's eyebrows,—said of a beauty.
胡螓 a kind of blue-bottle fly.

khyun
慬[2]
2096
R. 文
See 勤
Even Lower.

Brave; intrepid. Compassionate. Cautious.

慬然後得免 with caution you can avoid trouble in the future.

Digitized by Google

Rhyme 2
勤 2097
R. 力
C. *k'ên*
H. *k'inn, k'in*
F. *k'üng*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kïn*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kên*
Even Lower.

Diligent; attentive; ready to work. To encourage to toil.

勤做 to do diligently.
勤儉 diligent and frugal.
勤學 to learn diligently.
勤工 to work diligently; a diligent workman.
勤敏 diligent and intelligent.
勤愼 diligent and careful.
勤政 diligent in the administration of government.
勤士 a diligent scholar.
勤謹 or **殷勤** diligently attentive.
勤力 or **勤勞** diligently laborious; taking great pains.
勤能補拙 diligence can make up for stupidity.
一勤天下無難事 with diligence there is nothing difficult in the world.
勤爲無價之寶 diligence is a priceless jewel.
文王旣勤止 Wên Wang laboured earnestly.
恩斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.
四體不勤 your four limbs are unaccustomed to toil.
終歲勤動 to toil the whole year long.
勤家立業 to establish oneself by diligence.
勤民 to be active on behalf of the people.
大富由勤 riches come from diligence.
周公咸勤 Chou Kung encouraged them all to diligence.
倦于勤 wearied with labour.
勤行 (*hang*²) waiters; attendants.
勤求 diligently searched.
勤公 zealous for the public good.
勤勇 devoted troops.
勤樸 active and well-behaved.
勤下雪 to snow steadily.
勤王 aiding the sovereign,—said of those who assist their country in times of trouble.

Rhyme 2
懃 2098
R. 文
H. *k'inn*
See **勤**
Even Lower.

Zealous.

慇懃 diligently attentive; careful; particular about.

Rhyme 2
禽 2099
R. 内
See **琴**
Even Lower.

Birds. Used for No. 2103.

禽獸 birds and beasts; the brute creation.
家禽 the family bird,—the cock.
仙禽 or **胎禽** the crane, which is regarded as **禽之宗** the chief of birds.
禽圖 civilians,—because they wear birds as badges of rank. *See* Table *I.*
委禽 to send bridal presents.
子禽 the designation of **陳亢** Ch'ên Kang, a disciple of Confucius.
服者不禽 those who submit will not be put under restraint.

Rhyme 2
噙 2100
R. 口
See **琴**
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth. To restrain.

噙齒戴髮 with teeth in the mouth and hair on the head,—a man.
龍噙一顆珠 the dragon holds in its mouth a pearl.
噙着一把眼淚 restraining a flood of tears.

Rhyme 2
檎 2101
R. 木
See **琴**
Even Lower.

A species of *Pyrus*, called **林檎**, which bears a small red fruit.

Rhyme 2
蠄 2102
R. 虫
See **琴**
Even Lower.

A long-legged spider, called **蠄蟖**.

Rhyme 2
擒 2103
R. 手
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*, v. *djang*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kïm*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kêm*
Even Lower.

To seize; to clutch; to arrest.

擒拏 or **擒獲** or **擒捉** to seize; to arrest.
擒住了 he has been caught.
擒賊須擒王 in capturing rebels the important point is to capture the chief.
入山擒虎易 to go into the mountains and catch a tiger is easy,—as compared with asking a favour.
猩猩啼而擒之 the ourang-outang weeps and then seizes,—its prey.
生擒 to take alive.

Rhyme 2
擒 2103

殺出生擒子胥 to take Tzŭ-hsü alive or dead.
擒王封王 to seize a (rebel) prince and get appointed prince,—in his stead.
七擒孟獲 Mêng Huo, a chief who was seven times captured by **諸葛亮** Chu-ko Liang.

Rhyme 3
坅 2104
R. 宀
See **欽**
Rising Upper.

A pit.

坅坎 a well.

Rhyme 2
庈 2105
R. 广
See **琴**
Even Lower.

Occurs in the name of **費庈父** Fei Ch'in-fu.

Rhyme 2
芩 2106
R. 艸
F. *k'ing, k'ieng*
See **琴**
J. *kin, gon*
Even Lower.

A salt-marsh plant, with lanceolate leaves like the bamboo, and creeping roots.

黃芩 a yellowish-coloured medicinal root (*Scutellaria viscidula*), used as a tonic.

Rhyme 2
衾 2107
R. 衣
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kïm*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'êm*
Even Irregular.

A coverlet; a quilt; bedclothes.

抱衾與裯 carrying our coverlets and sheets. *See* No. 2068.
被衾 a quilt; bedclothes.
衾幬 coverlet and blanket; bed.
寒懇重 *ch'ung*² **衾** seeking refuge from the cold under plenty of bedclothes.
衾影無慚 the silhouette formed by the coverlet (*i.e.* by the person sleeping under it) has nothing to be ashamed of. The phrase seems to allude to self-examination when alone with the silhouette made by the bedclothes, *sc.* with oneself.
枕冷衾寒 cold pillow and chilly coverlet,—without a bedfellow.
翡翠衾 the kingfisher-wings' quilt,—the Emperor's bedclothes.

Digitized by Google

khim
揜[4]
2108
R. 沁
C. *kêm*
H. *'k'im, kim'*
F. *k'eing*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing'*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'êm'*
Sinking Irregular.

To press down with the hand; to lean on.

揜壓 to press down.
揜桌 to lean on the table.
揜地泅水 to swim with one foot on the ground,—to have something to depend on.
搓圓揜扁 to roll round and press out flat,—as cakes.

khim
琴[2]
2109
R. 侵
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kīm*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kêm*
Even Lower.

The Chinese lute, which now has seven strings. Under Yao and Shun, it had only five. A sixth, the **文絃**, was added to commemorate the captivity of **文王** Wên Wang; and the seventh, the **武絃**, to commemorate the victory of **武王** Wu Wang over **紂** Chou. It is said to have been called **琴** because it **禁** "restrains" evil passions.

彈琴 or **撫琴** or **鼓琴** to play the lute.
琴有七不彈 there are seven conditions under which the lute should not be played,—(1) within sound of mourning, or (2) of music; (3) when one is busy or (4) dirty or (5) *en deshabillé*; (6) without burning incense; (7) in the absence of a connoisseur.
琴雖是清高之品 although the lute is classed as a refined instrument.....
對驢(or **牛**)**彈琴** to play the lute to a donkey (or ox),—to cast pearls before swine.
琴音亂 the lute's notes make discord,—the time is out of joint.
風琴 or **筒琴** an organ.
啼琴 or **提琴** a two-stringed violin.
月琴 a four-stringed guitar with a round belly like a banjo.
洋琴 a kind of zither. Also used for a pianoforte.
胡琴 a kind of small violin with four strings, between which the bow passes.
雙琴 an octagonal guitar with a long neck and four strings.

khim
琴[2]
2109
八音琴 a musical box.
琴堂 formerly the music-room of a dilettante; now applied to the hall or court-room of a *yamên*.
余張燈坐琴堂 I lighted a lamp and took my seat in the judgment-hall.
琴堦 steps leading to the daïs of the court-room.
琴心 the "belly" of a lute.
琴心可挑 his heart is susceptible,—can be stirred to vibration as the "belly" of a lute.
琴桌 a lute stand,—a small narrow table.
妻子好合,如鼓瑟琴 happy union with wife and children is like the music of harp and lute,—perfect harmony.
琴瑟之絃 the strings of lute and harp,—the harmony of husband and wife; matrimony.
琴瑟之事,終身已矣 there is an end to my prospects of matrimony.
琴瑟調和 conjugal felicity.

sim
沁[4]
2110
R. 沁
C. *'sêm, tsêm'*
F. *'sing, ch'ing'*
N. *sêng*
P. M. *ch'in'*
Y. *hsing'*
K. *ch'im, sim*
J. *shin*
A. *'têm*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

To soak into; to penetrate; to fathom. An affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi.

沁入 to soak into.
凉沁心脾 the cold penetrates one's vitals.
香沁鼻端 the fragrance penetrates the nose.
日沁乎其中 daily soaking therein. Also used figuratively.

khim
揜
2111

Same as No. 2103.

khim
瘖[1]
2112
R. 侵合
See **欽溘**
Even and Entering Upper.

A severe chill; ague. Also read *k'ê*[1*].

khim
嶔[1]
2113
R. 侵
See **欽**
Even Upper.

Mountain peaks.

嵔嶔 high peaks.
嶔嶔 yawning; gaping.

khim
欽[1]
2114
R. 侵
C. *yêm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kīm, v. hīm*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'êm*
Even Upper.

To command respect. That which emanates from the Emperor; Imperial. Reverent; respectful.

欽命 by Imperial command.
欽賜 bestowed by the Emperor.
欽差 sent by the Emperor; an Imperial Commissioner; ambassadors and ministers.
欽派 commissioned by the Emperor.
欽定 ordered by the Emperor,—as reprints of valuable books, etc.
欽此 a concluding phrase to all Imperial Edicts and Rescripts. It has been variously rendered by "Respect this!", "This from the Throne!", "Such is His Majesty's pleasure!", "The above is Imperial!", etc. It is added by the secretaries to the Grand Council in process of transcription, and means, "The above has been reverently received."
欽召進京 summoned to the capital by the Emperor.
欽奉 respectfully received,—as an Imperial mandate, decree, etc.
欽點 marked off by the Emperor,—to be members of the Hanlin.
欽敬 to esteem highly.
憂心欽欽 my heart cannot forget its grief.
鼓鐘欽欽 they strike the bells, *ding dong*.
認欽鴉作鳳凰 to mistake an osprey for a phœnix.
惟臣欽若 then his ministers will reverently accord with him,—their prince.
欽厥止 reverently determine your end,—be careful as to that in which you are going to rest.
欽哉 be reverent!
欽使 a Minister at a foreign Court.
欽限 an Imperial appointment for a certain time; a special mission.
欽感 respectful gratitude.

Digitized by Google

CHING.

巠 king¹ 2115 R. 庚 See 經 Even Upper.

Streams running underground. Water flowing.

徑 king⁴ 2116 R. 彳經 H. *kang*² See 婬敬 Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A by-way; a short cut; the diameter. Straightforward. Used with No. 2124.

行不由徑 do not take by-paths.
徑路 the direct road.
路徑不熟 the road was unfamiliar.
曲徑 a roundabout way.
捷徑 an easy way; the "royal road".
徑到 to go direct to.
大可徑尺 about a foot in diameter.
徑五尺 five feet in diameter.
口徑闊九寸 9-inch bore,—of guns.
環軸半徑 the radius of gyration.
徑情 straightforward.
斜徑 sly; underhand; tricky.
徑復 to reply direct,—not through another.
徑復者 I beg to inform you in reply.

徑 king⁴ 2117

Same as No. 2116.

剄 kin³ 2118 R. 刂 See 經 Rising Upper.

To cut one's throat.

勁 kin⁴ 2119 R. 攴 C. *king* H. *kin* F. *keing*² W. *djang*, v. *ciang* N. *djing*, *djie* P. *chin*, M. *ching* Y. *ching* Sz. *chin*, *ching* K. *kiöng* J. *kei*, *kiō* A. *king* Sinking Lower.

Strong; muscular; stiff; unyielding. *See* No. 1108. Also read *chin*⁴.

勁敵 well-matched foes.
對勁 well matched; congenial,—as friends.
勁勇 able-bodied braves.
勁風 a stiff breeze.
沒勁兒 it has no strength,—as wine, scent, etc.
後勁不小 its after-strength is not small,—it is heady, as wine.
使勁 to put forth strength; to make an effort.

桱 kin⁴ 2120 R. 徑 See 徑 Sinking Upper.

A kind of hard timber. A roller used by silk-dyers to straighten the silk.

涇 king¹ 2121 R. 青 See 經 Even Upper.

Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh and joins the Wei in Shensi. To flow straight through.

洌彼涇舟 quickly go the boats on the Ching.
涇涎 to flow straight through.

經 king¹ 2122 R. 青 C. *king*, v. *kang* H. *kin* F. *king*, v. *kiang* W. *ciang* N. *cing* P. *ching* M. *chin* Y. *ching* Sz. *ching* K. *kiöng* J. *kei*, *kiō* A. *king* Even Upper.

That which runs lengthwise; the warp in a loom. The larger veins or arteries. Meridians of longitude. To pass through (*see* No. 6622); hence, the past, already, etc. To manage; to regulate. The "Canon" of Confucianism. The *sûtras* of Buddhism and Taoism.

經緯 warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.
經緯萬端 under all possible conditions.
其人有文經武緯之才 this man has a warp of civil and a woof of military genius,—in the web of his character.
經綸 threads; principles; to classify; to manage. *See* No. 7472.
抱經綸之志 having a lofty moral character.
經絡 the greater and lesser blood-vessels.
經脈 the blood-vessels generally.
經度 meridians of longitude.
經度英國中線東 longitude east of Greenwich.
經水 or 月經 the *menses*.
經時 the time of the *menses*.
經閉 stoppage of the *menses*.
經手 to pass through the hands; a broker.
沒經過我手 it did not pass through my hands.
事非經過不知難 you do not know how difficult anything is until you have tried it.

經¹ 2122

不經事之人 an inexperienced hand.
經過之事 events that one has been through.
經目之事 something one has actually seen.
曾經眼過 I have already seen it.
曾經報過 has already been reported.
經歷 to pass through; registrar of 宗人府 the Imperial Clan Court; secretary of records in a *yamên*, known colloquially as 經廳.
經紀 a broker; an agent. *See below.*
經承 a chief clerk.
經費 outlay; expenditure.
經摺子 a banker's pass-book.
經商 a commission agent.
已經 or 業經 already.
毋失經紀 they never fail in their regular courses,—as the stars.
經常 constant; unchanging,—as the eternal principles of right and wrong.
經魁 the five graduates of the second or master's degree whose names immediately follow that of the successful candidate who is first on the list.
經絲 thrown silk.
不是我經管 it is not my business; it is not under my jurisdiction.
經理 or 經治 to manage; to direct.
經營 to trade; to do business.
經之營之 planning it and marking it out. *See* No. 10,577.
經營四方 to plan and labour in all parts of the empire.
經世者當志於大成 statesmen should devote their energies to ultimate perfection,—rather than to immediate results.
經籍典 canonical and general literature.
五經 the Five Canonical Books,—of Confucianism: the *Canons of Changes, Poetry, History, Rites*, and *Spring and Autumn*. Thus classified under the Han dynasty.

Digitized by Google

經[1] 2122

九經 the Nine Canonical Books,—as classified under the T'ang dynasty:—The Five Books as above, with the *Chou Ritual*, *Decorum Ritual*, *Canon of Filial Piety*, and the *Confucian Discourses*.
天下國家有九經 the States and families of the empire have nine standard rules of conduct.
十經 the Ten Canonical Books,—as classified under the Sung dynasty. *See* MAYERS' *Reader's Manual*, p. 349.
十三經 the Thirteen Canonical Books,—consisting of the Nine above-mentioned, with the *Êrh Ya*, the commentaries of *Kung Yang* and *Ku Liang*, and the works of *Mencius*.
無不讀爲讀經之法 to study everything is the true way to study the Canon (of Confucianism),—heterodox and orthodox writers alike.
聖經 the Sacred Books,—the Canon of Confucianism. Used by Roman Catholics for the Bible.
不經之談 uncanonical talk,—nonsense.
經傳 (*chuan*[4]) Canon and commentary.
不見經傳 not to be found in the Canon; not classical, as a quotation.
經書 the Confucian Canon; the Chinese Classics.
經筵 the Hall of the Canon,—where the Emperor meets the members of the Han-lin.
經筵講官 an Imperial expositor of the Classics.
經典 allusions drawn from the Classics.
經濟 political economy.
法經 or **佛經** the Canon of Buddhism; Buddhist *sûtras*, containing the actual words of Shâkyamuni, also known as **契經**.
經棚 the marquee for the prayers for the dead.
念經 or **誦經** to chant the liturgies; to perform religious services.
經咒 prayers; invocations; services.
妙法蓮華經 or **正法華經** the Lotus *sûtra* of the wonderful Law,—the standard classic of the Lotus school, brought

經[1] 2122

to China A.D. 300. Sanskrit: *Saddharma pundarika sûtra*. *See* No. 2032.
南華經 the *sûtra* of Nan-hua,—the works of CHUANG TZŬ, canonised by the Taoists.
念完了經打和尙 after the service to beat the priest,—ingratitude.
經旬 the cremation of a Buddhist priest.

Read *ching*[4]. To put an end to oneself.

自經 or **經死** suicide,—generally by hanging.
自經于溝瀆 to commit suicide in a ditch.

See No. 3921.

莖 2123

To pass; to approach. Direct.

逕 2124
R. **徑**
H. *kang*
See **敬** Sinking Upper.

逕啟者 I beg to inform you,—as at the beginning of a letter.
大相逕庭 they are very unlike.

郢[1] 2125
R. **靑**
See **刑**
A. *shing, king*
Even Lower.

A village in **高密縣** in Shantung.

頸[3] 2126
R. **梗**
C. *king, keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *keing*[2]
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching, kêng*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

The neck, especially the front part; the throat. The narrow part; an isthmus.

頸項 or **頸子** the neck.
頸帶 or **頸巾** a neck-tie.
刎頸之交 a cut-throat friendship,—each party to which would die for the other.
生頸癤 to have swellings on the neck; swelled glands.
火頸 fire-neck,—irascible.

清[4] 2127
R. **敬**
C. *tsing*[2]
N. *dzing*[2]
F.coll. *ch'eing*[2]
See **淸**
P. *ching, ch'ing*
M. *chin, ch'in*
A. *saing, t'aing*
Sinking Upper.

To cool.

清暑 to allay the heat.
清凉 cool; refreshing.
冬溫夏清 in winter warm, in summer cool.

圊[1] 2128
R. **庚**
See **淸**
Even Upper.

A privy.

婧[4] 2129
R. **敬**
See **淨**
Sinking Lower.

Modest; retiring. Slender; supple.

婧婧 supple; lithesome.

睛[1] 2130
R. **庚**
H. *tsiang*
N. *tsing*, v. *tsien*
See **精**
Even Upper.

The iris of the eye; also, the pupil; also, the eye-ball. *See* No. 13,129.

黑睛 the pupil of the eye.
白睛 the white of the eye.
藍睛 a blue iris; blue eyes,—given by Chinese painters to devils.
碧睛 green eyes,—as in preceding entry.
睛珠 the crystalline lens.
目不轉睛 eyes with fixed pupils,—staring fixedly.
畫龍不點睛 to draw a dragon without putting in the eyes,—of incomplete work.
方睛 a square iris,—a sign of long life.

靖[4] 2131
R. **梗**
H. *tsin*
See **靜**
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quiet; tranquil; peace restored. To tranquillize.

地方安靖 the place is quiet and peaceful.
靖共爾位 quietly perform the duties of your office.
肆其靖之 and so to secure its tranquillity.
靖逆 to put down rebellion.
日靖四方 seeking daily to secure the tranquillity of the kingdom.
俾予靖之 if I were to try to order his affairs.
實靖夷我邦 these are the men employed to tranquillize our country!

箐[1] 2132
R. **庚**
See **精**
Even Upper.

Fishing-baskets; creels.

箐箐 basket traps for fish.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. A bamboo crossbow.

Digitized by Google

tsing
精[1]
2133
R. 庚
C. *tsing, tseng*
H. *tsin*
F. *ching*, v. *chiang*
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing*, v. *chŏn*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. } *ching*
Sz. }
K. *chŏng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

The essential part; essence; spirit; the ethereal part, as opposed to the gross. Semen; animal spirits; skill. Infinitesimal. Very.

君子雖死，其精誠不散 though the perfect man may die, the essential part of him does not perish.

方悟諸女皆衆花之精也 he then became aware that these young ladies were all the spirits of the various flowers.

精怪 a supernatural manifestation of form without substance; bogeys; elves. *See* No. 4956.

精氣 an *aura* which makes things what they are; an incorporeal essence which is inseparable from the phenomenon of life.

兵貴於精，不貴於多 the strength of an army depends upon its *morale*, not upon its numbers.

精華 the essential and the ornamental,—the sun and the moon.

圓精 the round essential,—the ether; the sky.

業精于勤 the essential of work is diligence.

題中精神血脈處 the spirit and scope of the theme.

精者神之本 semen is the basis of mental power.

男子六十而精絕 virility ceases at sixty.

五精成毒 the origin, according to the Chinese, of syphilis.

流精 or 遺精 involuntary emissions.

精神 animal spirits; mental energy.

沒有精神 I am tired out.

抖擻精神 to pull oneself together,—for an effort.

精詳謀國 to contrive well for one's country.

心精道妙 his heart is pure and his doctrine admirable.

精靈 ethereal; refined; clever.

精工 skilled workmen.

精巧 clever; skilful.

精潔 clean.

精爽 brisk; lively; full of spirits.

精[1]
2133

你精，我不呆 if you are clever, I am not a fool.

精鬪精 wit struggling with wit,—"when Greeks joined Greeks", diamond cut diamond, etc.

精明 clever; bright.

精通 or 精 versed in; acquainted with.

精粗 fine and coarse. *See* No. 11,863.

精微 minute; infinitesimal; delicate; abstract.

至精無形 the infinitesimally small has no form.

夫精小之微也 the infinitesimal is a subdivision of the small.

而盡精微 so as to embrace all the minutiæ.

精濕 very damp.

精短 very short.

精淡 very insipid.

食不厭精 he (Confucius) did not dislike to have his rice reduced,—by cooking, to about a third of its original volume. Rice thus prepared was called 精.

精絕國 a country lying near the bay of Bengal.

精醫 skilful treatment,—of a disease.

精詳 minute; scrupulous.

精熟 minutely acquainted with.

精美 elegant.

精進 skilfulness acquired by practice. Also, energy in the practice of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *vîrya*.

精魂 spirit; pluck.

失精魂 to feel cowed; to lose one's spirit.

精灸 elegant; refined.

精利 ingenious and useful.

精壯 well-trained and muscular.

精力 spirit and strength,—of one's faculties or energies.

精液 secretions.

精細 fine,—of the quality of materials.

水精 rock-crystal. *See* No. 2149.

精兵 the flower of the troops; picked men; trained troops.

精衛 a bird like a pheasant.

精衛啣石 like the *ching-wei* carrying stones in its beak,—vain exertions. The daughter

精[1]
2133

of the Emperor 炎 Yen, B.C. 2838, was drowned while crossing the Eastern Sea. Being changed into a bird, the *ching-wei*, she ever afterwards was to be seen carrying stones from the western hills to fill up the Eastern Sea. As that sea was on the site of modern Shantung, her task may be said to have been actually accomplished.

tsiang
腈[1]
2134
R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

Lean meat.

tsiang
菁[1]
2135
R. 庚
C. *tsing, ts'ing*
H. *tsin, tsiang*
F. *ching, ch'ing*
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing, ts'ing*
P. } *ching*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chŏng, ch'ŏng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

The flower of the leek, called 韭菁; small onions.

菁茅 a large kind of sedge, used for clearing liquor of sediment.

蕪菁 a kind of vegetable, used as a relish.

菁華 splendour; display.

tsin
蜻[1]
2136
R. 庚
H. *ts'iang*
See 清
K. *chŏng, ch'ŏng*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

A dragon-fly.

蜻蜓點水 like the dragon-fly sipping water,—upside down or inverted, from the position of the insect.

蜻蜓點水欵欵飛 the dragon-fly takes a sip of water and flies away contented,—of one who has received timely assistance and goes on his way rejoicing.

豎蜻蜓 to stand on one's head.

蜻蜊 a black field-cricket.

tsiang
靚[4]
2137
R. 敬
C. v. *ling*
See 淨
Sinking Lower.

To ornament; to paint the face.

靚粧 painted,—like a Chinese woman's face.

詐靚 false ornaments; meretricious.

閃靚 brilliant; splendid.

豐容靚飾 a pretty face with pretty ornaments.

曄靚 bright; luminous, as a flash of lightning.

Digitized by Google

tshyaiˊ
請
2138

See No. 2190.

kaiⁿ
鵾[1]
2139
R. 隹
See 精
Even Upper.

Water-fowl, called **鴳鵾** and **鵾鴟**, resembles the heron.

kinⁿ
京[1]
2140
R. 亠
H. *kin, kiang*
See 經
Even Upper.

A height; an eminence. A capital; metropolis. A numeral=ten millions.

景山與京 high hills and eminences. *See* No. 1976.

乃覩于京 he looked at a height.

念彼周京 thinking of the capital of Chou.

曰嬪于京 she married him at the capital.

京師 a spacious plateau, such as would be suitable for a capital city; hence, a capital or metropolis; the *Kinsay* or *Quinsay* of MARCO POLO, by which is meant **杭州府** the modern Hang-chow Fu, the capital under the Sung dynasty. Also, Peking.

京師之業 the uncultivated land of the plateau.

京都 the capital; the city of Kioto in Japan. Also, Peking.

京卿 a member of one of the Nine Ministries.

京外 at the capital and in the provinces.

京控 to appeal to Peking.

京中 at the capital.

京官 petty officials engaged in Peking at the Boards; metropolitan officials.

京秩 metropolitan officials.

京餉 the Peking contingent,—of taxes.

京兆 (*see below*) or **京城** *the* capital or *a* capital. Also, Peking.

神京 or **京畿** Peking.

北京 the northern capital,—Peking; first occupied as such by Kublai Khan. The *Cambaluc* of MARCO POLO.

南京 the southern capital,—Nanking; under the Ming dynasty, from A.D. 1368 to 1403.

進京 or **上京** to go to Peking.

京式 or **京派** Peking fashions,—in clothes, etc.

京報 the *Peking Gazette*,—issued daily, except during the New Year holidays when it appears every other day, and containing selected memorials from high officials, promotions, Court movements, etc. Existed as far back as the T'ang dynasty.

京口 the mouth of the capital,—Chinkiang, because of the Imperial grain supply which passes through on the Grand Canal.

京畿道 Peking, as a Censor's circuit. Also, Söul, the capital of Korea.

條條大路通北京 every high road leads to Peking.

京堂 directors or sub-directors of the four minor "Courts",—of Sacrificial Worship, of the Imperial Stud, of Imperial Entertainment, and of State Ceremonial.

京庄水筆 a pen from Peking. *See* No. 8979.

莫之與京 he has no equal.

憂心京京 the sorrow of my heart grows intense.

十兆曰京 "ten million" is called *ching*.

京兆 ten millions and one million, respectively.

Read *yüan*[2]. Used for 原 No. 13,700.

起九京而問之 were you to bring him back from the Nine Cities (Hades) and ask him...

Kyaiⁿ
麖[1]
2141
R. 庚
C. *king, keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *kiong*
See 經
Even Upper.

A large deer, with one horn and a cow's tail.

黃麖 the mouse-deer.

麖皮袋 a leather fob.

yaiˊ
璟[3]
2142
R. 梗
See 影
Same as 璥
A. *ąing, kaing*
Rising Upper.

The lustre of gems.

kinˊ
景[3]
2143
R. 梗
C. *king*
H. *kin*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. } *ching*
Sz. }
K. *kyöng*
J. *kei*
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

Bright; beautiful. Scenery; a view; a vista. Prospects; circumstances.

介爾景福 to increase your bright happiness.

無景 disreputable.

擺景 to display beautiful things.

清景 bright or beautiful scenery.

景教 the luminous teaching,—of the Nestorian Christians who introduced Christianity into China towards the close of the 6th century A.D.

景色 the view; landscape.

景緻 a view; a prospect.

佳景 or **美景** beautiful scenery.

八景 the eight beautiful views,—to be seen in any given neighbourhood.

人居短景 man's life has but a narrow horizon,—he cannot see far.

順景 pleasantly situated.

西洋景 foreign scenery; stereoscopic views.

好晚景 good evening scenery,—as after a stormy day. Used as "all's well that ends well".

時景 present prospects; signs of the times.

年景 the prospects of the year.

光景 or **景狀** prospects; outlook; circumstances.

看走光景來 seeing the state of affairs; under the circumstances.

談景況 to talk about affairs in general.

見景生情 to adapt one's feelings to circumstances.

景行 *hsing*[4] **行** *hsing*[2] **止** the great road may be travelled on.

景泰藍 *cloisonné* enamel ware,—so called from the seventh Emperor of the Mings.

老景 old-fashioned,—of things and people.

景象 appearance; state; condition, *e.g.* of a family, as prosperous or otherwise.

景象黯然 a gloomy scene or look-out.

景星慶雲 lucky stars and propitious clouds.

Read *ying*[3]. A shadow. *See* No. 13,339.

汎汎其景 their shadows floated on the water.

考日景以正四方 to determine the cardinal points by examination of the shadow made by the sun.

Digitized by Google

Kiń
敬[4]
2144
R. 敬
C. *king*
H. *kin*
F. *keing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *king*
Sinking Upper.

To be reverent; respectful. That which shows respect; a present. Attentive.

各敬爾身 let each attend reverently to his duties.
各敬爾儀 be careful, each of you, of your deportment.
我友敬矣 if my friends would only be careful of themselves,—there would be an end to slander.
必恭敬止 they must be regarded with reverence.
五倫之要在敬 the point of greatest importance in regard to the Five Relationships is respectfulness. *See* No. 7464.
禮主於敬 the essential of politeness is respect.
恭敬不如從命 respect is not so good as obedience.
敬啟者 I beg respectfully to inform you,—at the beginning of a letter.
敬稟者 a respectful petition.
敬請台安 I respectfully trust that you are well.
敬重 to respect; to venerate.
敬遵 to respectfully obey.
失敬 I have been wanting in respect; I beg your pardon,—a conventional phrase.
回敬 I return your civility; I return the compliment; many thanks,—a conventional phrase equivalent to the actual performance of any act of ceremony.
敬神 to venerate the gods.
敬身 to be careful of one's own conduct.
敬酒 to honour with wine; to drink to a person's health; to hand a person wine.
親敬一杯 allow me to drink your health.
敬書 to respect books. *See* No. 1889.
別敬 a present at parting.
節敬 a present, *see* No. 1477; a bribe.
不成敬意 an incomplete respect,—said by a host in depreciation of the entertainment given to a guest.
聊以爲敬 kindly regard it as a mark of respect.

蔱[4]
2144

敬信 to reverently believe,—as in a religion.
肅敬 gravely respectful.
修己以敬 for self-cultivation take reverence.
敬于事 attentive to business.
敬禮 to salute.
敬佩 respectfully devoted to...
敬呈 to reverently present.
敬頌 I respectfully wish you...
敬避 *see* No. 2053.
敬陳 a respectful statement.

Kiń
儆[3]
2145
R. 梗
See 經
Rising Upper.

To warn; to caution; to urge to reform.

儆戒 to warn; to caution.
教一儆百 teaching one man (by punishment) warns a hundred.
以儆將來 as a warning for the future.
儆衆 to warn the masses.
儆世言 words to warn the age,—as pamphlets against vice, etc.
儆悟 to arouse to a sense of danger.
懲儆 to make an example of.
儆勵 to excite; to stimulate.
儆船浮 a warn-ship-float,—a buoy.
儆人 a bully.
儆報 alarming news.
儆動 to startle; to alarm. Also, to "trouble" a person.
儆省 *hsing*[3] to awake to an understanding of.
儆絕 very clever; able or skilful with.
儆鐘 an alarum; alarm bell.

Kiń
警
2146

Same as No. 2145.

Kiń
璥[3]
2147
R. 梗
See 經
Rising Upper.

A gem; a precious stone.

Kyań
驚[1]
2148
R. 庚
C. *king, keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *king, kiang*
See 經
Even Upper.

Frightened; terrified. To cause alarm.

驚駭 or **驚怕** or **驚懼** or **驚恐** or **驚惶** to be alarmed.
馬驚了 the horse was frightened.
吃了一驚 he was startled or alarmed.
驚死人 to frighten people to death.
假意失驚 he pretended to be frightened.
震驚 to shake with terror.
驚得呆了 frightened out of his wits.
腰細驚風 her waist was so small as to fear the wind,—lest it should snap.
驚風駭浪 fearful winds and dreadful waves.
驚風 or **驚瘋** convulsions; fits.
膽戰心驚 shaking with fear.
驚衆 or **驚場** afraid of the public; bashful; shy.
驚異 marvellous; strange; frightful; astonishment.
徒御不驚 the foot-soldiers and charioteers created no alarm.
驚疑 to suspect; in a state of apprehension.
驚避 to hide from fear.
驚天動地 to startle or surprise the world.

Tsing
晶[1]
2149
R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

Bright; clear. Transparent stones; crystal; pebble.

水晶 quartz crystal. *See* No. 2133.
水晶宮 the crystal palace,—the sea.
已入水晶宮 had already entered the crystal palace,—was drowned.
茶晶 the cairngorm.
墨晶 smoky quartz.
髮晶 acicular tourmaline or actinolite in quartz.
紅晶 rose quartz.
藍晶 beryl.
天氣晶 clear weather.
銀晶 a kind of crystal.

Digitized by Google

旌[1] 2150 — hsing — R. 旡 — See 精 Even Upper.

A bánner; a kind of long whip with tufts fastened at intervals down the lash. To signal; to make manifest.

干旌 the staff and pennon of a high official.
悠悠旆旌 long and slow moved the line of pennons and banners.
旌旗 banners and flags.
王召以旌節 the prince sent to summon him with a pennon,—consisting of tufts fastened at intervals on a string arranged like a whip-lash.
旌表 honorary distinctions,—conferred by the Emperor upon loyal officials, chaste widows and others.
請旌 to request that such a distinction, as above, be conferred upon some one.
旌邮 a posthumous reward for merit.
銘旌 a kind of long tablet, with an inscription, carried at funerals.
欲叩行旌 I desire to knock my head to your departing banner,—to see you off.
旌別淑慝 to separate the good from the bad.

井[3] 2151 — tsyan' — R. 梗 — C. *tsing* H. *tsiang* F. *ching, chang* W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *tsing, ching* K. *chŏng* J. *shō* A. *ting* — Rising Upper.

A well; a pit; the shaft of a mine.

井水 well-water.
井口 the mouth of a well.
井臺 the platform round a well, on which the windlass stands.
打了一眼井 he has sunk a well.
鑿井 or 挖井 or 掘井 or 開井 or 穿井 to sink a well.
坐井觀天 to sit in a well and look at the sky,—thus seeing only a small portion of it. Used of inexperience.
井蛙不可以語於海者 you cannot talk of the ocean to a well-frog.
井裡蝦蟆井裡好 the frog of the well is best in the well.
井里 a village.
殊厥井疆 mark off the boundaries of their hamlets.
井臼 well and mortar,—drawing water and pounding rice, *sc.* woman's work.
市井人 a loafer.
臨渴掘井 to wait till one is thirsty to dig a well.
浚井 or 淘井 to clean a well.
淘古井 to clear out an old well,—to marry a rich widow.
天井 a sky well,—an open court in the middle of a house.
一井地 nine hundred 畝 (No. 8050) of land.
井井有條 arranged in regular order.
井宿 the 22nd constellation,—the stars γ ε ζ λ μ ν in Gemini.
金井 a *cunnus diaboli*. Supposed to be opened by a 金人 who smites the ground with a wand. Also used for a grave.
二人不看井 two men should not examine a well,—lest one should fall into it and the other be accused of murder. *See* No. 5342.

娉[4] 2152 — tsyan' — R. 敬 — See 穽 Sinking Lower.

Female virtues.

穽[4] 2153 — tsyan' — R. 梗敬 — C. *tsing*[2] H. *tsiang* F. *seing*[2] W. *tsing* N. *dzing*[2] — See 靜 Rising and Sinking Lower.

A hole; a pitfall; a snare.

陷穽 to tumble into a pit.
布穽以自穽 to dig a pit and fall into it oneself.
爲穽于國中 it will be a snare to the country.
金穽 *See* No. 2151.

阱 2154 — tsyan'

Same as No 2153.

畊 2155 — kan

Same as No. 6007.

耕 2156 — kan

See No. 6007.

荆[1] 2157 — kin — R. 庚 — F. *king* — See 經 K. *kiŏng*, v. *hiŏng* Even Upper.

A bramble; a thorn.

荆榛 thorn trees.
拙而無能,以荆爲釵 stupid and without ability, she takes a thorn for a hairpin.
拙荆 stupidity and thorns (or 荆妻 thorn wife),—my wife.
素不識荆 or 素未班荆 I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance. The character 荆 stands for 韓會 Han Hui from the district he ruled over, and is taken from a verse by Li T'ai-po expressive of regret at not being acquainted with his illustrious contemporary.
但願一識韓荆州 I should like once to have met Han of Ching-chou.
荆釵布裙 thorn hairpin and cotton skirt,—poor.
負荆 to make apologies,—*lit.* to carry a birch to the person offended.
荆棘 thorny; annoying.
班荆相對 to treat courteously.
手生荆棘 thorns spring in the hand,—from this affair; it is an awkward business.
紫荆 the Judas tree (*Cercis sinensis*). *See* No. 13,325.
荆蒿花 or 蔓荆花 *Vitex incisa*.
荆條 stems of the above, woven into baskets, like osiers.
荆州 one of the 九州 Nine Divisions of the Great Yü.
荆楚 a name for the State of Ch'u which occupied the region above-mentioned.
荆芥 *Phtheirospermum chinense*, Bge., *Mosla dianthera*, Max., and other plants.

耿 2158 — kan, ken

Same as No. 5990.

更 2159 — ken

See No. 5990.

梗 2160 — kan'

Same as No. 5997.

綆 2161 — nan'

See No. 5997.

Digitized by Google

khin,
矜[1]
2162
R. 眞蒸
C. kên, king
H. k'im
F. k'ing
W. ciang
N. cing
P. chin, ching
M. chin
Y. ching
Sz. chin, ching
K. kin, king
J. kin, kon kiō, kō,
A. kăng
Even Upper.

To pity; to commiserate; to spare. To attend to. To boast. Vigorous; firm.

蒼天蒼天矜此勞人 O azure heaven, pity those troubled men!

寧不我矜 shouldest thou not have compassion on us?

矜憐 to compassionate.

矜老憐幼 to pity the old and young.

可矜 pitiable.

矜恤 sympathy; pity for.

矜孤恤寡 to pity the orphan and feel for the widow.

何人不矜 which of them was not to be pitied?—as being separated from their wives; hence, wifeless; helpless, etc.

爰及矜人 all were objects of pity.

居以凶矜 to be in a state of pitiable misery.

特予矜全 in consequence of which they had spared his life.

矜全 to take every measure.

不矜細行 not to attend to small affairs.

不矜於同而矜於治 not to be particular about uniformity (in the incidence of penalties) but about the actual government,—of the people.

矜張 or 矜誇 to boast; to brag.

自矜己善 to boast of one's own abilities.

躬矜 or 全身矜持 self-opinionated; cocksure.

矜矜 vigorous-looking.

矜而不爭 firm but not quarrelsome.

有所矜式 to be emulated; worthy of emulation.

魚矜鱗而并凌 the fish moved their scales and advanced together.

矜尙 to admire; to esteem.

Read *kuan*[1]. Used for No. 6371.

不侮矜寡 he does not insult the wifeless (or helpless) or the widow.

tsin,
津[1]
2163
R. 眞
C. tsun
H. tsin
F. ching
W. tsang
N. tsing
P. M. Y. Sz. ching
K. chin
J. shin
A. tên
Even Upper.

A ford; a ferry; a stream. To overflow. Saliva. Tientsin.

津口 a ferry.

關津 custom-house stations at ferries.

津梁 a bridge over a stream.

迷津 the stream of error,—that leads astray.

藉作津梁 to use as a bridge,—to help one over a difficulty. Also, to use as a muster.

問津過來人 to enquire of one who has crossed the ford,—a man of experience.

問津 to ask for the ford; to seek a wife.

是知津矣 that man knows the ford,—knows which way to go in life. Said of Confucius.

武陵津 fairy-land; Elysium. *See* No. 12,744.

津津 overflowing.

津津有味 I like it more and more.

其中津津乎 there is a foulness within, *i.e.* the passage is not clear.

津液 saliva.

生津 to cause a secretion of saliva.

津漏 to leak; to ooze.

津貼 extra money; *pourboire; douceur*; squeeze; tax.

天津 the port of Tientsin, for which 津 only is often used in writing; the star γ in Cygnus.

See No. 6009.

kwen'
耿
2164
kwen'
蕨
2165
kin'
竟[4]
2166
R. 敬
C. 'king
H. 'kin
F. keing
W. ciang
N. cing, v. tsing
P. ching
M. Y. chin
Sz. chin
K. kiöng
J. kei, kiō
A. 'kaing
Sinking Upper Irregular.

See No. 6010.

To finish; finally; after all; only.

吹竟 when he had finished playing,—the 簫 pan-pipes.

其未竟者,次夜復至其處完之 what I had not finished (reading), I went back the next night and finished.

吾不知其胸中有何憤懣竟至於斯 I know not what feelings of anger brought him to this.

竟不曉得 he was quite unaware.

竟[4]
2166

竟然不至乎 won't he come after all?

竟自 actually; all the same; in spite of all; notwithstanding; nevertheless.

竟自去了 he finally went off by himself; he actually went.

畢竟 finally; after all.

竟無一言 he did not say a single word.

竟送了一個空箱 he only sent an empty box.

竟至 at most; in fine; altogether.

竟好 splendid! best luck in the world!

竟管 have only to.....

竟不知 I really do not know.....

竟然如此 it is thus after all.

究竟如何 how is it to be after all?

竟不理他 not to pay the slightest attention to him.

竟寧 nothing but repose.

無竟 without end.

巴究竟 the final limits of the world of desire; the last of the eighteen heavens of Brahmâ. Sanskrit: *akanichtha*.

kin'
境[4]
2167
R. 梗
C. 'king
H. 'kin
F. 'king
W. ciang'
N. cing
P. M. ching'
K. kyöng
A. 'kaing
Rising Upper Irregular.

A region; a district; neighbourhood; residence. Circumstances; condition.

境界 frontier; boundary; plot; concession.

邊境 the frontier.

隣境 neighbourhood.

入境問禁 when you enter a district, enquire what is prohibited therein.

上司入境 the arrival of one's superior officer.

平如夢境 very like a dream. *See* No. 534 and No. 12,633.

境社 the local temple.

越境 to cross the boundary; to go out of one's province; to meddle.

境遇 circumstances; condition.

處逆境難 to be in adverse circumstances is hard.

苦樂境 circumstances both of sorrow and joy.

境內 in the locality.

境地 frontier; territory.

Digitized by Google

hsin
獫[4]
2168
R. 敬
See 竟
Even Upper.

An animal, known as the 梟獫 which on being born eats its mother. *See* No. 4327.

破獫 or 獫虎 the Muntjak tiger of Manchuria (*Felis brachyurus*).

hsin
境
2169

Same as No. 2142.

ngan
鏡[4]
2170
R. 敬
C. *king, keng*
H. F. *kiang*
See 竟
A. *kaing*
Sinking Upper.

A mirror of polished metal. Now used for a looking-glass.

至人之用心若鏡 the perfect man uses his mind as a mirror,—which 不將不迎，應而不藏 grasps nothing, refuses nothing, receives but does not keep.

面鏡 a mirror for the face.

玻璃鏡 a glass mirror; a looking-glass.

鏡粧 a Chinese lady's dressing case, with mirror.

鏡盒 a box containing a mirror.

鏡台 a stand for a mirror.

願以鏡台自獻 I beg to offer myself as a husband.

照身鏡 a cheval-glass.

心鏡用書磨 the mirror of the mind should be polished up with books.

如鏡花水月 like flowers in a mirror or the moon in a stream,—unsubstantial.

眼鏡 spectacles. [The different powers of lenses are designated by the characters of the 地支 Twelve Branches. *See* Table *Vd.*] *See* No. 13,129.

千里鏡 a telescope.

顯微鏡 a microscope.

取火鏡 a burning-glass.

花鏡 a convex lens; spectacles for old sight.

百花鏡 a reflector; a kaleidoscope.

護心鏡 a plaque of metal worn by soldiers as a defence; a charm worn by a bridegroom.

鏡[4]
2170

明鏡高懸 your bright mirror is hung aloft,—a conventional phrase praising the perspicuity of the person addressed.

明鏡聖法 you are very clear upon the doctrines of the Prophets.

鏡聽 the mirror-and-listen,—method of divination. A mirror is wrapped secretly up, and the words next heard by the enquirer determine the issue in question.

khin
競[4]
2171
R. 敬
C. *king*
H. *k'in*
F. *kring*
W. *djang*[2], *'djang*
N. *djing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, gio*
A. *kaing*
Sinking Lower.

To quarrel. To emulate. [To be distinguished from 兢 No. 2173.]

開競 to begin the fray.

爭競 to quarrel; to wrangle.

不競不絿 neither violent nor remiss.

灰心無競 he is ashen-hearted, without emulation.

出人頭競 to excel others by a head; distinguished.

競節 plain-spoken.

競張 to make an uproar.

khin
詰
2172

Same as No. 2171.

khing
兢[1]
2173
R. 蒸
C. *king*
H. *k'in*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *kīng*
J. *kā, kiō*
A. *kāng*
Even Upper.

To fear; cautious.

兢兢 strong; cautious; terrified.

兢懼 to dread.

khin
盡
2174

See No. 2055.

hsen
甑
2175

See No. 11,721.

tsing
淨[4]
2176
R. 敬
C. *tsing*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ching, cheng, chiang*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing, zing*
P. Y. Sz. *ching*
M. *chin*
K. *chöng*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Sinking Lower.

Clean; pure. To wash. Net, as opposed to gross.

淨潔 or 乾淨 clean. *See* No. 5809.

眼不見爲淨 what the eye does not see is regarded as clean.

淨水 clean water.

淨水符 a cleansing charm,—written on yellow paper and stuck on the wall.

洗淨 to wash clean.

淨了口 rinsed his mouth,—before saying prayers.

淨地 a pure place,—as a monastery or convent.

淨土 the pure land,—a paradise in the west, popularly regarded as Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *Sukhavatî.*

潔淨其心 to purify the heart.

身登清淨 to mount to the Pure Serene,—to go to heaven.

淨心意 to purify one's thoughts.

個個都掃了乾淨 I have got rid of them all.

淨魚翅 clarified sharks' fins.

淨重 the net weight.

淨貨輕重 the net weight of goods.

除皮淨剩 the clean remainder, less packing,—the net weight.

淨數 the net amount.

淨桶 a close stool.

冷冷淨淨 all alone; by oneself.

淨德 pure virtue,—the wife of a king who was converted to Buddhism. Sanskrit: *Vimaladattâ.*

淨有 to have nothing but..... Used for No. 2166.

淨手 to wash one's hands of an affair; to have done with it.

淨身 chastity; celibacy,—of men.

tshin
凈
2177

Correct form of No. 2176.

tshin
諍[4]
2178
R. 梗
See 靜
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quiet; still. To compose.

惟諓諓善諍言 cunning at putting together words,—as a clever debater.

Digitized by Google

靜[4] 2179
R. 青
C. *tsing*[2]
H. *ts'in*[2]
F. *cheing*[2], v. *sang*[2]
W. N. *'zing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ching*[2]
K. *chöng*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quiet; still; peacefulness; repose. Modest. Soft in tone. Clean.

靜閒 quiet; repose.
夜靜 the stilly night.
靜極 absolute quiet.
靜默 silent; no sound.
山靜似太古 the hills are as quiet as in primeval days,—ere man existed.
買靜求安 to purchase peace and quiet,—as by hush-money.
動靜 movement and repose,—conduct or behaviour, as coming under either one heading or the other.
一動不如一靜 to try to do anything (in relief of given circumstances) is not so good as to remain quiet.
靜坐常思己過 to remain quiet and reflect upon one's faults.
百官靜事毋刑 all the officials stopped business and inflicted no punishments.
靜養 to keep quiet and take care of oneself.
靜息 to rest; to take repose.
靜聽 to keep quiet and listen.
靜幽 quiet; still; in solitude.
靜言思之 silently I think of it.
靜女 a modest girl.
貞靜 chaste.
心水靜 contented; patient; unruffled.
靜嘉 clean and elegant.
靜中 in silence.
靜守 to remain quietly.
靜候 to await with reverence; to wait patiently.
靜心 serenity; tranquillity of mind.
靜鞭官 the whip-of-silence bearer, an officer whose function it is to crack a whip at intervals during Imperial worship.

sen'
箐 2180
Same as No. 2132.

hoi
秽 2181
Same as No. 5997.

hin,
脛 2182
khyai,
輕[1] 2183
R. 庚
C. *hing, heng*
H. *k'iang*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *kyöng*
J. *hei*
A. *k'ing*
Even Upper.

CH'ING.

See No. 4629.

Light, as opposed to 重 No. 2880. Frivolous; worthless. Of no importance. Easy. Young. To esteem lightly.

輕重 light and heavy; weight; serious and unimportant; to despise and to esteem.
無所輕重 of no importance.
不足輕重 no lightness one way and no heaviness the other,—not enough to matter either way.
輕載 to be lightly laden,—as a cart or boat.
輕粉 light powder,—calomel.
輕騎 "light horse".
輕騎減從 to travel with little baggage and few attendants.
輕吹 to blow lightly.
輕裘 light fur clothes.
輕輕的 lightly; gently.
輕耗 loss in weight.
輕巧 nimble; agile; handy.
輕薄 light and thin,—frivolous; impudent; worthless.
任其輕薄 suffered his embraces.
輕狂 frivolous; dissipated; harum-scarum.
輕言亂語 foolish random talk.
輕躁 or 輕挑浮躁 flippant; volatile; wanting in steadiness and seriousness.
口輕 light-mouthed,—of one who is too ready to promise.
輕許 to lightly promise.
關係非輕 the consequences are not unimportant.
輕易 easy; to treat disrespectfully, as opposed to 尊重.
非輕容易 it is no easy matter.
年輕人 a young man.
輕之 he made light of it.
輕棄 or 輕慢 or 輕待 to treat disrespectfully.
輕俏 low; soft,—as a voice.
輕恕 to forgive; to deal lightly with.

輕[1] 2183
輕租 a low rent.
輕也不好, 重也不好 it won't do either way.
輕視 to disregard; to hold in light esteem; to make light of.
輕言輕語 to speak with disrespect.
輕動 to act precipitately or inconsiderately.
輕則……重則 the least evil being that…… while it may result in……
輕縱 lenient.
輕舉妄動 a rash and reckless enterprise.
輕筆 a light style of writing; a description by slight touches.
輕裝 in light marching order; with light baggage.
輕車都尉 hereditary nobles of the sixth rank.
輕生 to make light of life; to determine to die. *See* No. 10,280.
輕身 light of body; to have small regard for one's person.
輕木 soft wood.
輕重木桅 soft and hard wood spars.

tshyain,
青[1] 2184
R. 青
C. *ts'ing, ts'eng*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ch'ing, ch'ang*
W. N. *ts'ing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Upper.

The colour of nature; a dark neutral tint. Green. Blue. Black. Grey. Radical No. 174.

其葉青青 its leaves are green.
綠竹青青 a luxuriance of green bamboos.
青蔴 green hemp.
青礬 green alum; copperas.
青豆 green peas.
青綠 or 青石 or 青晶石 lapis lazuli.
青梅 green plums.
青苔 moss; lichen.
青草 grass.
燒青 to burn green wood.
青衫子 "green shift",—the heroine in a tragedy, etc.
青黃不接 there is no sequence in the greenness and yellowness,—of the crops, as in a plentiful season.
青春 or 青年 green spring,—the green and salad days of youth.

Digitized by Google

青[1] 2184

踏青 to ramble over the green (fields); to worship at the ancestral tombs, which are generally in the country.
青菓 or 青子 the olive.
青鹽 soda.
鷄蛋青 the "white" of an egg.
青顧 to look at with the iris,—*i.e.* to regard kindly, as opposed to looking with the white of the eye, *sc.* coldly. *See* No. 8556.
茶青 tea-green.
人面青白 sallow and pale.
青天白日 a blue sky and a bright sun.
青天大老爺 your intelligent Honour,—used to a magistrate.
青冥 or 青丙 the sky; heaven.
青衿 the blue collar,—of a graduate of the 1st degree.
青衿生 a student; a graduate of the 1st degree.
降爲青 took away his degree.
青雲 blue clouds; the empyrean. Used of advancement in official life.
青楓林 the green-maple grove,—a cemetery; a burial ground.
青女 a pure woman. Also, the goddess of hoar frost.
青蘭 blue orchids.
青龍 the green dragon,—a geomantic term=the left side; *see* No. 8556. Also, the four at dice.
青龍砂 winding hills.
不分青紅黑白 not to know green, red, black, and white,—stupid.
青銅片 copper sheathing or sheathing metal.
青衣 black clothes.
青牛 the black oxen,—on which tradition says 老子 and 尹喜 departed for the deserts of the West.
青牛白馬 a black cow and a white horse,—an ill-assorted match.
青馬 a grey horse.
青蒿 *Artemisia apiacea.*
青藤 *Cocculus Thunbergii*, D.C. Also, *Pericampylus incanus*, Miers.
青金 lead; also, tin.
青白 light shades of bluish-grey.
佛頭青 or 佛青 the colour of Buddha's hair,—ultramarine.

青[1] 2184

玄 (or 元) 青 very dark; black.
青樓 brothels.
青蚨 copper cash.
青州 one of the Nine Divisions of the Great Yü.
青嶼 Sing-seu I., near Amoy.
青鳥 the Chinese oriole; the bird-messenger of 西王母 the Queen of the West.
青雀 the wax-bill,—a kind of hawfinch.
青鳥難通 hardly could the bird-messenger bring us news of each other,—so far apart are we.
青鳥之術 geomancy.
青莊 or 青鶉 the common heron.
青莊魚 the bleak (*Leuciscus æthiops*).
青鶴 the common crane.
青羊 the Asiatic chamois (*Antilope crispa*).
青條子 the hobby (*Hypotriorchis subbutes*).
青鷹 the kestrel.
青眼子 a kind of sparrow-hawk.
青鵝 the edible frog.
青長虫 a greyish-green snake, with red marks on neck and black spots at sides (*Tropidonotus tigrinus*).

tshin'
清 2185

See No. 2127.

tsyan
晴[2] 2186

R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ching. sang*
W. *zing*
N. *zing, dzing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in*
Y. } *ch'ing*
Sz. }
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei*
A. *ting*
Even Lower.

A clear sky after rain.

晴時 clear weather.
晴天 or 晴日 a fine day.
天晴了 the weather has cleared up.
晴和 fine and mild; genial; propitious.
雨晴 the rain has cleared off.
發晴光 to show signs of being fine,—as the weather.
晴雲 fair weather clouds.
春晴 a bright spring day.
雲斂晴空, 冰輪乍擁 the clouds rolled away from the blue void and the ice-wheel (the moon) suddenly shone forth.
求晴 to pray for fine weather.

tshin
情[2] 2187

R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *ching*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing*
P. } *ch'ing*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chöng*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Even Lower.

The passions; emotions; feelings. Affection; lust. Circumstances; facts.

七情 the seven passions,—喜 joy, 怒 anger, 哀 sorrow, 懼 fear, 愛 love, 惡 hatred, and 欲 desire.
情急 chagrin.
情急自盡 committed suicide while under excitement.
情意 feelings; affection; kindness.
情投意合 of congenial sentiments.
在情意, 不在東西 the point is the good intention of the giver, not the value of the thing itself.
若念舊情 if you ever think of the old friendship.
薄情 or 無情 ungrateful.
有情 having affection; they are in love. Also, a Buddhist term for all human beings as subject to metempsychosis. Sanskrit: *pudgala.*
求情 or 尋情 to appeal to a person's feelings of friendship,—generally by bribes.
情緒 the course of love or friendship.
情苗 an affection for.
情敦 cordial affection.
情獘 ill-treatment; want of fair dealing.
情況 feelings.
情同 consenting; at once.
情知 to fathom; to know; to be conscious of.
我情知你不願意 I know why you are not willing.
情慾 or 情欲 affection; lust.
有情有義的 proper; right; reasonable.
情鬼 persons of deep feeling.
情鍾 stock of affection; to indulge the affections; infatuate.
情濃 strong affections.
情思 feeling; sentiment.
情殷 devotion to; warm regard for.
留情 to make allowances for.
情分 (*fèn*[4]) affection; solicitude; favour; influence.
討情分 to ask a favour,—on the strength (*e.g.*) of relationship.
作情 to grant a favour.

Digitized by Google

情[2] 2187

欠情 to be under an obligation. *See* No. 7254.
弟屢屢欠情 I am very much in your debt,—in such matters as exchange of courtesies.
說情 or 講情 or 求情 to plead with or for another.
破除情面 to show no respect for persons,—but only for justice and right.
以情還情 to treat as one is treated.
多情 or 重情 grateful.
悅情 pleased.
用情 to respond,—as when granting a favour asked for, etc.
情甘 or 情願 or 情允 willing; to consent to.
情所不甘 not agreeable; not willing to.
我情願作 I am willing to do it.
不知見之將何以爲情 I don't know what they could make of such a sight as that.
寫得最有情 very happily expressed.
無才情 stupid; stolid; of no parts.
情深 deeply attached.
情愛 affection; love.
情人 or 情郎 a lover.
情人眼內出西施 the lover's eye sees a Hsi-shih (a great beauty) in his mistress.
情書 a love-letter.
爲情所累 in the meshes of love.
情字始, 情字終 love the *alpha*, love the *omega*,—of life.
偷情 to have illicit intercourse. *See* No. 10,308.
事情 an affair.
情狀 or 情形 the aspects of a matter; conditions of a case.
情節 or 情景 details; circumstances.
情由 cause; origin of.
實情 the real facts of the case.
情實難已 matters really difficult to bring to a conclusion.
情難推却 the circumstances made it difficult to decline.
不知情 not to know anything about it; not to be a party to; not to be acquainted with the details.

情[2] 2187

情理 or 天理人情 the whole aspect of a case, viz.: the 理 or eternal principle upon which the question is strictly decided either one way or the other, and the 情 or special circumstances which are allowed to modify the too stringent application of the principle aforesaid.
出夫 (or 乎 or 於) 情理之外 or 不在情理之中 beyond the scope either of principle or of modifying circumstances,—unreasonable.
沒有情理 or 沒情沒理 unreasonable.
情虛畏罪 to be conscious of guilt and to dread punishment in consequence.

清[1] 2188

R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ts'in*
F. *ch'ing, ch'iang*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ts'ing*
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei, sho*
A. *t'aing*
Even Upper.

Pure; unsullied. Respectable; honest. Clear; transparent; bright; lucid. To clear off, as accounts.

清朝 (*ch'ao*[2]) the Pure Dynasty,—of the Manchu Tartars or present rulers of China. *See* No. 7946.
清朝 (*chao*[1]) the fresh dawn.
清字 the Manchu written character.
清文 Manchu literature.
清話 the Manchu spoken language.
清國 China,—a term commonly employed by the Japanese.
清業 the pure business,—of a priest.
清廟 a pure temple,—implying quiet and seclusion.
三清 the Three Pure Ones,—or Taoist Trinity, consisting of 老子 Lao Tzŭ, 盤古 P'an Ku, and 玉皇上帝 Yü Huang Shang Ti.
守清 to preserve purity,—as a girl who will not marry after the death of her betrothed.
清心 a pure heart; to purify the heart; polite for "you".
清規 the pure rules,—of vegetarianism, as enjoined upon good Buddhists.
清正持躬 to keep oneself pure and upright.
清淨 or 清潔 undefiled; pure.
家世清白 a family of unsullied reputation. *See below.*

清[1] 2188

清清白白之人 a respectable member of society.
清廉 clean-handed; honest.
清官 an incorrupt official.
清官難逃滑吏手 honest officials cannot escape from the hands of dishonest clerks.
水洗不清 water cannot wash it out,—of a bad act.
酒未清 the wine had not got clear.
清濁 clear and muddy. *See* No. 2409.
清見毛髮 it is clear enough to see a hair through it.
清泉 clear springs.
清水 clear water.
清凉 clear and cool.
清風徐來 the clear breeze blows gently.
清道而行 to travel along the highway,—as opposed to across country.
清靜 or 清幽 secluded; quiet.
清閒 at leisure.
清夜 night time, when all is quiet.
清和 clear,—as weather.
清和月 the fourth moon.
清晨 break of day.
清俊 or 清秀 or 清雅 elegant; refined.
清白 clear,—to the understanding.
清爽 clear; lucid, of style. Also, the brightness of good health; cheerful.
清淡 thin; poor; without body. Also, pure.
清客 an amateur actor.
清楚 clear; settled,—as an affair or a statement of accounts.
料理清楚 to settle up.
清清楚楚 clean; clear or plain; neat or good looking.
清了數 cleared off the account.
數尾未清 the balance of the account has not yet been settled.
清款項 to settle items,—to close an account.
清越 clear and shrill,—of voices.
清操 integrity; high principles.
清聽 your attention.

Digitized by Google

清[1]
2188

清湯 clear soup,—*i.e.* without relishes or anything floating in it.
清神 your faculties or attention.
清單 a memo of accounts; a statement of items; an invoice; a specification; a ship's manifest.
清冊 a list; a register; a table.
清摺 a report; a statement of accounts; a memorandum of details.
清妥 clear,—as a ship's cable.
清明 a clear bright day. Specially, the solar term which falls about April 5th and is the occasion upon which the Chinese annually worship at the tombs of their ancestors.
子之清揚 clear are her eyes.
旁觀者清 lookers-on are clear of sight,—see most of the game. *See* No. 2955.
清操 probity of conduct.
清醬 soy; sauce.
清福 blessedness,—as of the saints.
清香 fragrant.
清理 to purify,—as the blood.
清芬 the pure fragrance of a flower; the influence of a good or great man.
清恙 your (or his) disease.
清寒 clear and cold, of the weather; poverty-stricken.
清名 a pure name.
清醒 to get sober; sober.
清歌 clear vocal notes.
清談 to talk; to debate.
清節 chaste,—of widows.
清宏 pure; polished, of style.
清光 lustre.
清正 pure and upright.
清貧 very poor. Also, poor but honest.
清雅 elegant; spruce; clean-looking.
清算 to settle an account.
清償 to pay it all back.
清道 to clear or cleanse the path (to the grave).
清蒸 cooked without seasoning.
清酒 clear wine,—good wine.
清酒紅人面 good wine makes the face red.

tshin,
靖[1]
2189
R. **敬徑**
See **清**
cf. **凊**
Sinking Upper.

A dark colour.

tshyan'
請[3]
2190
R. **梗**
C. *ts'ing, ts'eng*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ch'ing, ch'iang*
W. *ts'ing*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in*
Y. } *ch'ing*
Sz. }
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei*
A. *t'ing*
Rising Upper.

To beg; to request; have the kindness to; please. To invite; to engage.

請問 I beg to ask you,—the following question.
請先生過來 request the teacher to come here.
我打算要請先生 I think I will engage a teacher.
請他等一下 beg him to wait a moment.
大人請 his Excellency requests,—your presence.
請坐 please sit down.
請上 or **請上坐** please take the upper seat,—of honour.
請客 to invite guests.
請帖 an invitation,—always taken by the guest and returned to the host.
請廚子 to engage a cook,—used only in certain parts of China.
請以遺之 I beg to be allowed to leave it.
閣下自請 please excuse me, sir,—as from joining in a drink; go on by yourself.
崔請之 Ts'ui begged,—to know what it was.
勿見害, 請如所求 don't hurt me, and I will do what you ask me.
請安 to trust that a person is well,—a Manchu salutation, accompanied by the bending of one knee to the person addressed.
請旨 to request a Decree from the Emperor; to ask for orders.
請命 to request orders; to apply for Imperial sanction.
請罪 to ask for punishment; to confess a fault; to beg pardon.
請告 to beg to be informed; please tell me.
請期 to ask for a date to be fixed,—the fifth preliminary in arranging a marriage; *vulgo* **送日**.
請便 don't let me interfere with you; don't stand on ceremony; go on with what you are doing.

請[3]
2190

請假 to ask for leave.
請領 to apply for,—as a pass.
請煩查照 of which please take note accordingly.
請勿 to request not to.....
請驗 to invite examination.
請免 pray do not.....
請覓 to engage.
請醫 to call in the doctor.
請赦 to implore clemency.
請惠 please give.
請禱 to implore.
請教 may I enquire? may I ask?
請咨 to request a superior to consult with his colleagues as to.....
請鑾 *See* No. 7456.
請酒 to invite to a meal; please take wine.
請茶 or **請用茶** please take tea; may I offer you some tea?
請菜 please take something to eat.
請與 to ask permission.
請示 to request to be informed.
請備 to request the preparation of.
請爲 to request.....to.
請給 to request.....to give.
請代 to request.....to.....for, or in the place of.
請將 to request one to.....
請飭 to request that orders be given.
請陞車 (*ch'ē*[1]) please get into your carriage,—and not wait for me to go indoors first; used to a departing guest.
請走 please go on,—ahead of me.

tshyan'
賕[2]
2191
R. **敬**
See **淨**
Sinking Lower.

To receive; to come into possession of.

賕家產 to receive one's patrimony.

Read *ching*[1]. To make a present.

tsing,
鯖[1]
2192
R. **庚**
See **征**
A. *t'aing*
Even Upper.

Mackerel; mullet.

海鯖魚 a kind of mackerel.
鯖魚 a fresh-water fish, two to three feet long and prettily marbled.
鯖鱘 a variety of the last.

Read *ching*[1]. To fry.

Digitized by Google

傾 2193 (k'hin)

See No. 1758.

清 2194 (k'hin)

See No. 1759.

頃[3] 2195 (k'hin)

R. 梗
C. *k'ing, k'eng*
H. *k'in*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iung*
N. *c'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'ün*
Y. *ch'ing*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *k'waing, k'wing*
Rising Upper.

A hundred 畝 *mou* = 15.13 acres or 6.11 *hectares*. A moment; just now; presently. Shallow. Respectful.

頃畝多少 what is the area? *See* No. 6397.
萬頃波濤 a boundless expanse of water.
頃接來函 I have just received your letter.
頃聞 I have just heard.
頃刻不離 not separated for a moment.
少頃 a short time.
食頃 the space of a meal.
俄頃 in a moment; suddenly.
頃間 just; recently; of late.
頃誦 have just read.
有頃 in a short time.

Read *ch'ing*[1]. Used for No. 2196.

不盈頃筐 not enough to fill my shallow basket.
頃心料理 pay attention to what you are doing.

傾[1] 2196 (k'hing)

R. 庚
C. *k'ing*
H. *k'in*
F. *k'ing*, v. *sk'ing*
W. *c'iung*
N. *c'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in, ch'ün*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *k'wing*
Even Upper.

To incline the head. To fall; to be overthrown. To turn upside down; to pour out; to subvert. To melt; to assay.

傾耳聽 to incline the ear to listen.
日既西傾 the sun was already down in the west.
傾蓋而語 to put one's umbrella down and talk,—as Confucius did when he met 程子 Ch'êng Tzŭ. Hence,—
傾蓋 a close friendship.
傾側 leaning; inclined to one side.
傾跌 to fall.
傾倒 to fall down flat; to be utterly prostrated.
傾塌 or 傾頹 to collapse: to be overthrown.

傾[1] 2196

傾敗 defeated; overthrown.
傾家 to ruin one's family.
傾心悅服 to pour out one's heart and joyfully submit.
傾盃 to turn the wine-cup upside down,—to show that you have emptied it.
傾囊相贈 he emptied his purse and gave him all.
傾在裡頭 pour it in.
傾酒量 to try which can drink the most.
傾才學 to compete; to make a trial of ability.
傾一時 the best man of the day,—in any given line.
一顧傾城，再顧傾國 one glance would upset a city, a second would upset a State,—so beautiful is she. Thus sung 李延年 Li Yen-nien about his sister, the favourite concubine of 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.
哲婦傾城 a wise woman is the ruin of a city.
大命以傾 your mandate is exhausted.
傾鎔 to melt.
傾化 to assay.
傾鎔之費 meltage fees.
傾成一個足色大錠 melted (the pieces) down into a large "shoe" of pure sycee.
傾盆 or 傾盆盎 to overturn a bowl; in torrents, as rain.
傾訐 to debate; to talk.
傾覆 to capsize.

蕼[3] 2197 (k'hin)

R. 梗 See 茼
Rising Upper.

A plant from the fibres of which cloth is made. Used with No. 2213.

蕼蘇 Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliæfolia*).

卿[1] 2198 (k'hing)

R. 庚 See 輕
A. *k'aing*
Even Upper.

A high minister; a noble. The "Directors" of the Four Minor Courts at Peking. Used for No. 2211.

無陪無卿 without intimate adviser or minister.
卿士 chief minister; premier.
卿相 a minister.

卿[1] 2198

公卿大夫 princes and high officials generally.
卿家 our ministry.
六卿 the Six Ministers under the Chou dynasty:—
冢宰 the Premier.
司徒 the Minister of Instruction.
宗伯 the Minister of Religious Ceremonies.
司馬 the Minister of War.
司寇 the Minister of Crime.
司空 the Minister of Public Works.
九卿 same as the above, with three added:—
少師 the Junior Tutor.
少傅 „ „ Assistant.
少保 „ „ Guardian.
大九卿 the nine chief ministers,—under the present dynasty, are the heads of the Six Boards, and of the Censorate, Office of Transmission, and Grand Court of Revision.
小九卿 the nine lesser ministers,—under the present dynasty, are the heads of the 五寺 Five Courts, Censorate, Office of Transmission, Han-lin College, and Imperial Academy.
少卿 sub-Director of the Four Minor Courts at Peking.
飽卿 Director of Bellyfuls,—a serio-comic name for the official who presides over the 光祿寺 Imperial Banqueting Court.
睡卿 Director of Sleep,—a similar title given to the official who presides over the 鴻臚寺 Court of State Ceremonial.
先卿 my late wife.
愛卿 my dear girl.
卿卿 a term used in addressing women; a term of endearment used to a wife.

剠 2199 (kin)

Same as No. 2201.

勍[2] 2200 (kiung, kin)

R. 庚 See 擎
Even Lower.

Strong; violent.

勍敵 a powerful foe.

Digitized by Google

kin
黥[2]
2201
R. 庚
See 擎
Even Lower.

To brand the faces of criminals.

黥面 to brand the face.
墨黥 to tattoo.
椓黥 to cut marks on the face.

kin
鯨[2]
2202
R. 庚
H. *ki'ang, kin*
See 擎
Even Lower.

The whale. Vast; overwhelming.

騎鯨上天 to ride a whale to heaven,—as 李太白 Li T'ai-po did at his apotheosis.
鯨吞 to gulp down; to cheat out of the lion's share.
鯨吞地方 to annex territory.
鯨波未靖 the waves (of rebellion) have not yet subsided.

khyain
檠[2]
2203
R. 庚
See 擎
Even Lower.

A stand for a lamp, for dishes, etc. A frame for a bow.

燈檠 a wall-lamp.
檠子 or 檠栝 a stand for bending a bow.

khyain
鶄
2204

Same as No. 2203.

khyain
擎[2]
2205
R. 庚
C. *k'ing*
H. *k'iang*
F. *king*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. } *ch'ing*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, giō*
A. *king*
Even Lower.

To raise; to lift.

擎拳 to raise the folded hands,—in salutation.
持擎 to hold up in the hands.
擎起 to raise up.
擎天柱 a pillar which holds up the sky,—a patriot statesman.
擎受 to receive respectfully.

khin
檠[4]
2206
R. 迥
See 慶
A. *k'aing, king*
Rising Upper.

A stream flowing from the side of a hill. To pour out.

khin
殼[4]
2207
R. 迥
C. *hing'*
See 慶
A. *k'aing, king*
Rising Upper.

Hot; scorching.

頭熒 a feverish head.

khin
磬[4]
2208
R. 徑
See 慶
Sinking Upper.

Musical instruments made of sonorous stone, which have been wrongly identified with the "square" as an evidence of the existence of Masonry in ancient China. To gallop a horse.

特磬 or 離磬 the single sonorous stone,—generally shaped like a carpenter's square, but opening at an obtuse angle, and hung in a frame by a hole bored at the apex.
編磬 the stone chime,—sixteen of the above stones, of graduated thickness, hung in two rows in a wooden frame.
歌磬 an old-fashioned variety of the above, consisting of 12 or 24 stones carved into fantastical shapes.
擊磬 to strike the musical stone. Also understood as "may blessings attend you", from the similarity in tone to 吉慶.
有心哉擊磬乎 his heart is full who beats the musical stone thus,—said by a man who overheard Confucius playing.
笙磬同音 the organs and the sonorous stones are in harmony.
銅磬 an inverted bell, used in temples and struck on the rim with a short stick.
引磬 a small hand-bell, used by priests to guide the worshippers when chanting the liturgies.
掉磬 aggressive. Also, overflowing.
磬口盂 cups with rims.
磬折 to bend one's body to the angle of a musical stone,—respectful obeisance.
磬於甸人 handed over for strangulation to the officers of agriculture,—of any members of the Imperial family condemned to death under the Chou dynasty.
抑磬控忌 now he gives his horses rein, now he brings them up.

khin
罄[4]
2209
R. 徑
See 慶
Sinking Upper.

Empty; exhausted; all; everything. Stern.

罄淨 or 罄盡 all gone; exhausted.
囊罄 my purse is empty.
罄囊 to empty one's purse.
缾之罄矣 when the pitcher is exhausted.
罄無不宜 everything is as it should be. Or optatively, "may, etc."
室如懸罄 my house is like an empty (jar) hung up,—I am very poor.
不能罄述 I cannot tell you all the details,—they are so many.
罄吐平生 to tell all about one's life.
罄然 stern.

khin
謦[4]
2210
R. 徑迥
See 慶
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To cough or hawk. To speak softly.

謦欬 to clear the throat.
謦談密語 talking secrets in a low voice.

khin
慶[4]
2211
R. 敬陽
C. *hing', köng*
H. *k'in*
F. *k'eing', k'iong*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing*
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. } *ch'ing', ch'iang*
K. *kiöng, kang*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *k'aing*
Sinking and Even Upper.

Good luck; happiness; well-being; blessings. To congratulate.

慶賀 to congratulate.
慶新年 to congratulate at the New Year.
吉慶 joy and blessings.
慶壽 to congratulate on a birthday.
慶賜 to congratulate on being rewarded.
慶喜 to rejoice in the blessings of another; to felicitate.
餘慶 a superabundance of blessings,—such as the virtuous are sure to get.
慶鬧 jolly; lively; noisy.
慶興 joyful; merry.
慶中秋 to have a good time at the mid-autumn festival.
慶慰 to feel consoled.
慶弔 congratulations and condolences.
具慶下 both joys are with me,—my parents are both alive.
重 *ch'ung*[2] 慶下 both parents and grandparents alive.

Digitized by Google

ch'in
親 2212

k'wen
綮[3] 2213
R. 梗迥
See 茼
A. *k'waing*
Rising Upper.

k'wen
茼 2214

See No. 2081.

A grassy plant, from the fibres of which cloth can be made. Used with No. 2197.

綮蔴 Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliæfolia*); jute.

Same as No. 2197.

CHIO.

kok
角[2*] 2215
R. 覺
C. } *kok*
H. }
F. *kauk, koh, kaök*
W. *ko*
N. *cüoh, koh*
P. *ʿchiao, ɕchüe, ɕchüe*
M. *chio, ko, kwo*
Y. *chiak, kak*
Sz. *chio*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku, koku*
Δ. *giak, giouk*
Entering Upper.

The horn of an animal. A corner; an angle. A quarter; a ten-cent piece. Radical No. 148. Also read *chüeh*[2] and (colloquially) *chiao*[3].

麟之角 the horn of the unicorn,—is as nothing compared with the noble family of our prince. *See* No. 1387.

有捄其角 with its crooked horns,—of a bull.

角端 an animal with the body of a deer, the tail of a horse, green in colour, having a single horn on the forehead, and able to speak all foreign 夷 languages. One of these creatures appeared during the reign of 寧宗 A.D. 1195–1225. [角 may here be read *lu*[4*].]

鹿角 deer's horns.

解角 to shed horns.

角勝 to butt with the horns; to compete with.

角器 horn ware.

角梳 a horn comb.

角枕粲兮 how beautiful was the pillow of horn!

角弓 a bow adorned with horn; the title of one of the *Odes*.

總角 to gather into horns, *i.e.* into the two tufts in which a child's hair was tied up. Boys wore their hair like this until they received the cap of manhood; girls, until they were married.

總角之宴 in the happy days of girlhood (or boyhood).

角[2*] 2215

皂角 black horns,—the pods of *Gleditschia sinensis*, used as soap; soap-bean.

三角 triangular.

三角米 buckwheat.

四角俱全 four-cornered.

八角 star aniseed (*Illicium anisatum*).

轉灣八角 to go round the eight points of the compass; to box the compass.

眞角 a right angle.

銳角 an acute angle.

鈍角 or 參角 an obtuse angle.

原角 the angle of incidence.

回角 the angle of reflection.

屋角晴 the sign of fair weather in the corner of a room,—a spider's web.

角田 a corner field.

眼角傳情 to convey one's feelings from the corner of the eye; to ogle; to wink.

口角 or 角嘴 mouth-corner,—to quarrel; to abuse; to use bad language.

天涯海角 the uttermost corner of sky and sea; remote regions.

角箱 a quarter chest,—of tea.

三角銀 in the north of China = three quarters of a dollar; in the south = $\frac{3}{10}$ or thirty cents.

一角文書 one official despatch.

鬪角 to wrestle.

請一角低昂 let us try a fall.

角車 the same as 僞器, *see* No. 1123.

角星 the first of the Chinese constellations, comprising the stars α (Spica) and ζ in Virgo.

犄角 a projecting point; the wing of an army.

到拐角地方就往西 on reaching the turning, go westwards.

截角 to break a corner,—off an official seal. Every official seal is made originally like a small table with four legs, the engraved part being, so to speak, under the table and consequently not available to make impressions until the legs have been removed. One is broken off at the official department where the seal is made, a second by the Board of Civil Office, a third by the Governor of the province, and the last by the mandarin for whom the seal is destined.

角[2*] 2215

角門 a small side door.

角色 the particular business in which a man is engaged; his class, often written 脚色.

他是什麼角色 what's his value? what's the good of him? Also of actors, what *rôle* does he play?

他很是個角色 he's a very clever man.

角鴝 the crested lark.

角鴟 the horned owl.

kok
覺[2*] 2216
R. 覺效
C. *kok, káu*
H. *kok, kau*
F. *kauk, koh, kaök, kau, kieu*
W. *ko*
N. *cüoh, koa*
P. *ɕchio, ɕchüe, chiao*
M. *chio, chiao*
Y. *chiak, kak, koa*
Sz. *chio, chiau*
K. *kak, kyo*
J. *kaku, kō*
A. *giak*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To feel; to perceive. To cause to perceive; to instruct. "Awake"; *sc.* Buddha. Also read *chueh*[2.3.4] and *chiao*[3.4], according to circumstances.

身上覺着冷 feeling chilly.

覺疼 to feel pain.

覺有些倦意 to feel rather tired.

知覺 to apprehend; to be aware of; perception.

不知不覺 without knowing or perceiving; suddenly; unawares: ere one could notice it.

失覺 to fail to perceive a hint; inattentive.

覺察 to keep an eye on; to understand; to "twig".

昏迷不覺 dazed and unconscious,—of what is going on around.

覺悟 to be roused to a sense of; to become enlightened as to conditions before unperceived.

夫子覺者 you, sir, are intelligent.

先覺者 one who is quick of apprehension; one who knows by intuition.

以先知覺後知 to use foreknowledge to impart knowledge.

以先覺覺後覺 to use preconceptions to impart conceptions.

發覺 to make known; to bring to light.

覺世 to manifest to the world.

有覺其楹 lofty are the pillars around it.

有覺德行, 四國順之 to an upright virtuous conduct, all in the four quarters of the State render obedient homage.

Digitized by Google

覺 2* 2216

覺賢 Buddha Bhadra,—who in A.D. 419 introduced an alphabet of 42 characters into China, for the purpose of transliterating Pâli or Sanskrit.

正覺 perfect intelligence. Sanskrit: *Bódhi.*

獨覺 or 圓覺 or 緣覺 ascetics who attain to Buddhaship without a teacher and without being able to save others. Sanskrit: *Pratyéka Buddha.*

七覺分 or 七覺支 the seven branches of intelligence. Sanskrit: *Bódhyanga.*

覺羅 Gioro or Ghioro,—the Manchu surname of the present Imperial family of China. All "Red girdles", *see* 紅 No. 5270, are Gioros.

愛新覺羅 Aisin Gioro or "Golden Race",—the surname of the legendary progenitor of the Manchu chieftains who subsequently reached the throne.

淨覺 pure intelligence,—a name for Buddha.

Read *chiao*[4]. To sleep. To wake.

睡覺 to sleep.

睡不着 *chao*[2] 覺 unable to sleep.

始覺 whereupon he waked up.

尙寐無覺 I wish I might sleep and never wake more.

貶 2217

Same as No. 2216.

爵 2* 2218

R. 爻 C. *tsök*, H. *tsiok*, F. *chiok*, W. *cia*, N. *tsiah*, P. *ȝhüe*, *ȝhio*, M. *chüo*, Y. *chiak*, Sz. *chüo*, K. *chak*, J. *shaku*, *saku*, A. *tök* Entering Upper.

A wine-cup. Dignity; rank. A term for small birds. Also read *chueh*[2]* and *chüo*[2]*.

公言錫爵 the duke handed me a cup of wine.

以祈爾爵 I shall ask you to drink a cup,—as being the loser in a bout of archery.

洗爵 to rinse a goblet.

爵杯 a wine-cup.

受爵無讓 to obtain a dignity and be without humility.

誨爾序爵 I instruct you how to arrange men according to their ranks.

爵蔭 hereditary ranks.

爵 2* 2218

世爵 or 襲爵 hereditary nobility,—consisting in all of nine ranks, as follows:—

1.—公 duke.
2.—侯 marquis.
3.—伯 earl.
4.—子 viscount.
5.—男 baron.

For the remaining four, *see* 尉 No. 12,621.

爵位 the rank of a noble.

錫爵 to bestow noble rank.

爵祿 noble rank and salary.

貴爵帥 your nobility the Commander-in-chief,—a conversational phrase.

有天爵者, 有人爵者 there is a divine nobility and a human nobility,—the former consisting in charity, duty to one's neighbour, loyalty, sincerity, and good works.

古之人修其天爵而人爵從之 the men of old aimed at divine nobility, and human nobility followed in its train.

爵前 before your Lordship; to your Lordship.

爵閣 Grand Secretary and of noble rank.

嚼 2* 2219

R. 藥 C. *tsök*, *tsiu*[2], H. *tsiok*, *tsiau*[2], F. *chiok*, *chioh*, W. *cia*, *ja*, N. *jah*, *ziah*, *ciah*, P. *ȝhiau*, *chiau*[2], M. *ȝhiau*, *chüo*, Y. *tsiak*, Sz. *chiau*, K. *chak*, J. *shaku*, *zaku*, A. *tök* Entering Irregular.

To chew; to bite; to ruminate. Also read (colloquially) *chiao*[2].

嚅嚼 or 咀嚼 to chew.

我嚼不動 I can't masticate it, or break it with the teeth.

貪多嚼不爛 if you put too much in your mouth, you will not be able to chew it soft,—applied in the sense of "do not attempt too much".

咬文嚼字 to munch style and chew words,—in the vain effort to produce literary work.

結搆雖工, 咀嚼無復餘味 although the argument is well worked out, on reconsideration there is not much point in it.

嚼蠟無味 as tasteless as chewing wax.

嚼舌頭 to chew the tongue,—to deceive.

嚼子 a bit.

倒嚼 to chew the cud.

嚼說 to chatter.

嚼過兒 or 嚼用 one's bread; daily bread; rate of living; maintenance of life.

灂 2* 2220

R. 覺蕭 See 泥 K. *ch'ak*, *cho* J. *saku*, *soku* A. *hsuk* Entering and Sinking Upper.

The rippling of water. The appearance and disappearance of stones in a rapid. The darting of fishes.

爝 2* 2221

R. 藥嘯 C. *tsök*, *ts'iok*, F. *ch'iok*, P. *ȝ chiau*, M. *ȝ chio* See 爵燋 Entering and Sinking Upper.

A torch. To light a fire.

日月出矣而爝火不息 if, when the sun and moon are shining, you persist in lighting a torch,—is not that misapplication of fire?

皭 2* 2222

R. 藥 C. *tsök*, See 爵 Entering Upper.

Pure white; clean.

皭然不滓 pure and without blemish.

穹 2* 2223

R. 覺 See 捉 K. *ch'ak*, *chak* J. *saku*, *soku* A. *trek* Entering Upper.

To sow wheat between the rice-crops.

冬稌夏穹 in winter rice, in summer wheat.

脚 2224

See No. 1362.

腳 2225

Same as No. 1362.

確 4* 2226

R. 覺 See 搉 Entering Upper.

Occurs in the name of 李確, a general mentioned in the 三國志 History of the Three States. Also, a surname. [To be distinguished from 確 No. 11,918.]

Digitized by Google

khyok 1* 噱 2227
R. 藥
N. djih
P. chio²
Y. chüe²
K. kiok
J. kiaku, gaku
A. kök,
Entering Lower Irregular.

Laughter.

談笑大噱 laughing and talking uproariously.
嗢噱 boisterous laughter.
大噱醉 roaring drunk.

lioh 1* 珏 2228
R. 覺
N. cüoh
K. k k, kak
J. kaku
A. kuk, giak
Entering Upper.

Gems placed together. Occurs in names of persons.

khyok 1* 躩 2229
R. 藥
N. cüoh
See 攫
Entering Upper.

To walk respectfully in the presence of superiors. To bend.

躩走 to walk with a long stride.
躩跳 to skip across; to jump.
鳧浴蝦躩 when the duck bathes the shrimp jumps away.
褰裳躩步 raise your skirts and step out.
足躩如也 his legs seemed to bend under him,—of Confucius when executing the commissions of his prince.

CHIO.

khyok 1* 却 2230
R. 藥
C. kok,
H. } kiok
F. }
W. cio, ciai
N. cioh
P. ch'üe², chio²
M. chüo
Y. ch'iak
Sz. chüo
K. kak
J. kaku, kiaku
A. kök
Entering Upper.

To decline; to reject, as opposed to 愛 No. 15. A particle meaning now, then, it is evidently so, really, etc.; and used after 雖 (No. 10,387) and 若 (No. 5644) to introduce the apodosis.

推却 to decline; to put off with excuses.
却其銀釵,受其紈扇 declined the silver hair-pin but accepted the fan.
了却 to finish off; to have done with.
幸勿見却 I trust you will not reject,—my gift.
却之不恭 to decline it would be disrespectful.

却 1* 2230
遠却繁華 to flee from the pomps and vanities of this world.
却意 to disappoint hopes.
却病 to drive away disease.
忘却 to utterly forget.
却說 let us now proceed to relate,—of a digression in a story.
好却好,只是 I admit the advantage, but.....
却是 or 却係 evidently; the fact is that.
却不知 really do not know.
却不行 on no account will it do.
却原來 it really was so.
却也 but.
却是一件美事 a pretty piece of business this is!
却有來 so you have come, have you?
和尙抄化完了却來問 when the priest had finished collecting subscriptions, he then came to enquire.....
這一相公却是何人 and who may this young gentleman be?
方鳴睡却矣 has just gone to sleep after a cry.
問以却老術 asked him the secret of immortality.
却走 or 却行 to step backwards; to withdraw.
大駭却走 greatly terrified he stepped back.
却之不恭,受之有愧 rude to refuse it and embarrassing to accept it.
却又作怪 on the other hand, it was strange that.....

khyok 郤 2231
Same as No. 2230. *See* also No. 1003.

hyok 爵 2232
See No. 2218.

hyok 噱 2233
See No. 2219.

hyok 雀 2234
See No. 1387.

tshok, syak 1* 猎 2235
R. 藥
See 鵲
Entering Upper.
Name of a famous dog.

tsok 猝 2236
Same as No. 2235.

tshok, syak 1* 碏 2237
R. 藥
See 鵲
Entering Upper.
Coloured stones; gems.
Read *hsi*¹*. A stumbling-block.

tshok, syak 鰈 2238
See No. 11,765.

syak 鵲 2239
See No. 1388.

syak 1* 皵 2240
R. 藥
See 鵲
Entering Upper.
The old bark of trees. Rough; wrinkled; corrugated.
皮皵皵以龍驚 to paint wrinkles on the skin in order to frighten dragons,—by the likeness to themselves.
皵皺有緻 this mottled surface is very pretty.

syak 1* 皵 2241
R. 藥
See 鵲
Entering Upper.
The rough, wrinkled bark of trees.

Yhok 雀 2242
See No. 2226.

Digitized by Google

Khok₂ 4*
確 2243
R. 鳥
C. H. k'ok
F. k'auk
W. k'o
N. c'üoh, k'oh
P. ch'üe², ch'üo²
M. ch'üo
Y. ch'iak
Sz. ch'üo
K. kak, hwak
J. kaku, kwaku, koku
A. hsak
Entering Upper.

A firm rock. Solid; substantial; actual. Really; certainly.

的確 or **確實** actual; true.
確情 the actual facts or circumstances.
確據 positive proof.
確鑿 trustworthy; reliable; beyond all doubt.
確眞 really true.
確知 to know for a fact.
確然 surely; certainly so.
確乎能其事 can he really manage this matter?
確否 is it so or not?
確切 with the utmost accuracy.
確當 correct and in order.
確查 to investigate carefully.
確信 or **確音** or **確耗** trustworthy information.
確探 to find out really.
確證 true testimony.

Khok₂ 4*
愨 2244
R. 鳥
C. H. k'ok₂
F. k'auk
W. k'o
N. c'üoh
P. ch'üo², ch'üe²
M. k'o, ch'üo
Y. ch'iak
K. kak
J. koku, kaku
A. hsak
Entering Upper.

Guileless; upright; ingenuous.

謹愨 retiring; reserved.

hok₂
殼 2245

See No. 6103.

hok₂
殼 2246

Same as No. 6103.

hok₂
殼 2247

Same as No. 6103.

Khyok₂ 4*
矍 2248
R. 隹
See 攫
K. kwak, v. hwak
J. kiaku, kaku
A. kŏk, kwāk
Entering Upper.

To look right and left in alarm.

矍矍 scared; in a state of trepidation.
矍踢 to run hither and thither, seeking to escape.
矍視 to glance hastily at.
矍鑠哉是翁也 what a fine old man he is!

Khyok₂ 4*
衘 2249
R. 藥
See 噱
Entering Lower.

Weary; tired.

精神忽衘 my energies are exhausted.

Ashyau, hsyau
啾¹ 2250
R. 尤
C. ts'au
H. chiau
F. ch'iu
W. tsiu
P. chiu
M. ch'iu
K. ch'u
J. shō, shu
A. tu, t'u
Even Upper Irregular.

CHIU.

The wailing of infants.

啾啾 sound of children crying.
啾唧 the hum of insects; murmuring sounds.

Ashyau
揪¹ 2251
R. 尤
F. v. ch'iu
P. chiu
M. ch'iu, ch'ou
See 秋
Even Upper.

To grasp with the hand. To pinch.

揪住 to grasp tight.
揪着不撒手 holding tight and not letting go.
揪耳 to seize by the ear.
揪辮子 to catch hold of the queue,—as Chinese do when fighting.
揪斂 to gather up,—as stalks of grain.
揪束 to bind into a sheaf.
揪着心緊兒去做 put your whole heart into it.
揪皮 to pinch the skin,—as the Chinese do, generally on the neck, for purposes of counter-irritation.
揪扭 to clutch and wrestle; to struggle with.
揪番 to seize and throw over,—a man.
揪緊兒 to hold it by the handle,—of baskets, etc., with hooped handles.

Ashyau
揫 2252

Same as No. 2251.

Ashyau
湫¹ 2253
R. 尤
P. chiu
See 秋
Even Upper.

A pool; a pond. A branch of the Yellow River, famed for its clear water. Mournful; sad.

龍湫 a waterfall.
湫湫者悲愁之狀也 *chiu chiu* means a sorrowful appearance.
湫兮如風 moaning like the wind.
敝居湫隘 my humble dwelling is insignificant and lowly.
觀斯景也好不湫人 to gaze at this scenery is enough to make a man sad.
湫狹 narrow and confined.
湫鄙 bare and poor,—of rooms.

Ashyu
瘳 2254
R. 宵
See 秋
Sinking Upper.

To heal up, as a sore. To contract, or go down, as a swelling.

腫瘳了 the swelling has gone down.

Ashyu
瞅¹ 2255
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

A singing in the ears.

耳中瞅瞅 singing in the ears.
瞅的一聲 a ringing sound.

Ashyau
鰍 2256

See No. 2306.

Ayau
酋¹ 2257
R. 尤
C. ts'au
H. siu
F. iu
N. dziu, yu
P. ch'iu
M. yau, ch'iou
Y. ch'iêo
Sz. ch'iu
K. chu
J. shū, dju
A. tu
Even Lower.

Liquor after fermentation; must. To come to perfection; to end. A headman; a chief.

大酋 a chief cup-bearer.
似先公酋矣 may you end (your days) like your ancestors!
酋長 a chief of a tribe; a leader.
酋雄 warlike; valiant.

Ashyu, ayu
湫¹ 2258
R. 尤
See 泅
Even Lower.

To float. Same as No. 4666. [To be distinguished from **酒** No. 2260 and **洒** No. 9531.]

湫湫 scum.
湫河 an affluent of the **渭** Wei in Shensi.

Ayau
鬏¹ 2259
R. 尤
P. chiu
Y. chiêo
See 揪酒
Even Upper.

The hair done up in a knot or coil.

挽 (or **梳**) **一個鬏兒** do up your hair in a coil,—at the side of the head.
正髮鬏 a knot of hair in the middle.
牛屎鬏 the cow-pat coil,—the queue twisted round the head.

Digitized by Google

tsyu
酒[3]
2260
R. 有
C. *tsau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *chiu*
W. } *tsiu*
N. }
P. } *chiu*
M. }
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *chu*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *tīu*
Rising Upper.

Spirit, as distilled from grain and subsequently modified in various ways so as to produce a variety of "brands"; usually rendered by "wine". It is sold by the 斤 catty, *see* 容 No. 5754; and is always drunk hot from small pewter jugs which stand in boiling water. [To be distinguished from 酒 No. 2258 and 酒 No. 9531.]

燒酒 distilled spirit,—the ardent spirit of millet as commonly drunk in north China. It is sometimes called 三燒 thrice fired, a name which has been corrupted by Europeans into *samshoo*.

紹興酒 wine from Shao-hsing in Chehkiang. It is a light table wine made from glutinous rice, of varying price, according to quality.

紹興爲名士,燒酒爲光棍 Shao-hsing wine is a polished gentleman, samshoo is a rowdy,—alluding to the different effects produced by each.

黃酒 yellow wine,—another name for Shao-hsing wine, as above. Also, a cheap wine made in the north from glutinous millet.

紅酒 and 白酒 red, and white wine, are Anglo-Chinese terms for claret and sherry or hock.

美酒 or 旨酒 fine wine. *See* 醞 No. 8414.

水酒 poor wine,—used when speaking of one's own cellar.

陳酒 old wine.

天酒 the wine of heaven,—dew.

玄酒 the wine of earth,—water.

酒杯 or 酒鍾 or 酒巵 a wine-cup; a goblet.

酒瓶 or 酒罇 a wine-bottle.

酒缸 a wine-jar.

酒甑 a distiller's vat.

酒樓 or 酒店 or 酒肆 or 酒舖 or 酒舘 or 酒局 a wine-shop; a public-house; a restaurant.

叫酒保燙酒 bade the waiter heat some wine.

酒坊 a distillery.

酒頭茶脚 the top of the wine-flask, the bottom of the teapot,—is the best.

酒器 wine-vessels.

酒[3]
2260

酒炒 to boil with wine.

酒酣 affected by wine; tipsy.

酒色 wine and women,—debauchery.

酒色財氣 drunkenness, lust, avarice, and passion.

酒癖 a weakness for wine.

酒食 eating and drinking.

酒醒 to get sober.

酒簍 wine-baskets.

酒鑽 a cork-screw.

酒足飯飽 to have eaten and drunk one's fill.

酒漏子 a funnel.

酒標 or 酒帘 a tavern sign.

酒母 or 酒麵 or 酒餅 or 酒媒 yeast or ferment for making spirits.

酒菜 or 酒肉 or 酒饌 or 酒蔬 food.

酒肉朋友 wine-and-meat friends,—friends in prosperity only. *See* No. 5665.

酒席 a feast; a banquet.

酒友 a boon companion.

酒鬼 or 酒徒 or 酒仙 or 醉酒佬 a sot; a tippler.

發酒瘋 or 酒狂 delirium tremens. *See* 雅 No. 12,807.

酒瘋脚 gout in the feet, from drinking.

酒囊飯袋 a wine-skin and rice-bag,—a worthless fellow.

酒窩 dimples in the cheeks.

酒力 the strength of wine.

酒中 under the influence of wine; in his cups.

有七八分酒意 half-seas over.

每逢酒後 whenever he had been drinking.....

乘其酒興來勸女兒 took the opportunity of being a little "elevated" to come and advise his daughter.

酒在肚裡,事在心裡 when inspired with wine, that is the time for business.

酗酒滋事 drunk and disorderly.

千日酒 wine that will make one drunk for a thousand days. *See* No. 2875.

酒行數過 when the wine had been round several times.

酒話不在心上 drunken talk does not remain in the mind, *i.e.* the drunkard forgets what he has been saying.

酒[3]
2260

厭世而逃于酒 to seek refuge from the cares of this world in wine.

得全于酒 to find peace in wine.

好使酒 fond of boozing.

余性不近酒 I am not naturally fond of wine.

見其面尙帶酒容 seeing that he still looked the worse for liquor.

酒神降 the Spirit of Wine has descended,—the influence of the wine is beginning to be felt.

酒量 a person's capacity for wine.

我是無酒量 I cannot stand much wine.

莫飲過量之酒 don't drink more wine than you can carry.

祭酒 a Libationer of the 國子監 Imperial Academy of Learning. There are two; one Chinese, and one Manchu.

賣酒不說酒酸 the publican never tells you his liquor is sour. *Cf.* Don't cry stinking fish.

今日有酒今日醉 to-day we have wine, to-day let's get drunk.

莫喫卯時酒 don't drink wine between 5 and 7 a.m., *i.e.* in the early morning.

酒不解眞愁 wine cannot dispel real sorrow.

酒債尋常行處有 he got into debt for drink wherever he went. Said of Li T'ai-po, the tippling poet.

酒逢知己千杯少 of wine, taken with a dear friend, a thousand cups are too few.

酒能成事,酒能敗事 wine can both make and mar.

酒發心腹之言 *in vino veritas.*

酒不醉人,人自醉 wine does not make a man drunk: it's the man himself.

美不美,鄉中酒 good or not, it is the wine of my country.

人狠不攙,酒狠不喫 do not mix with violent men, nor drink strong wine.

酒[3]
2260

yu
蕕[1]
2261
R. 尤
See 酋
Even Lower.

The oily scum on rich spirits.

Digitized by Google

tsiau
𥳑[4]
2262
R. 嘯
See 醮
Sinking Upper.

To shrink up.

𥳑𥳑了 shrivelled up.
𥳑短 contracted, as dry timber.
𥳑分兩 to shrink in weight.
𥳑一半 shrunk one half.
𥳑縮 shrunk, as cloth in washing.
𥳑旗 a group of stars, partly in Leo and partly in Cancer.

kyu
九[3]
2263
R. 有
C. *kau*
H. *kiu*
F. *kiu, kau*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. M. Sz. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
K. *ku, kiu*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *kiu*
Rising Upper.

Nine. *See* 州 No. 2444, 卿 No. 2198, and 品 No. 9273. In accounts written as No. 2276, in order to prevent alteration.

九九 eighty-one; the nine periods of nine or eighty-one days of winter.
九盡花開 when the nine periods of winter end, flowers open.
三九 the three periods of nine days each, which immediately follow the winter solstice and form the coldest part of the year.
九九 or **九歸** arithmetic.
九章 the nine sections of mathematical science.
九九合數 the multiplication table as far as nine times nine.
九九圖 cabalistic tables.
重 *ch'ung*[2] **九** the double nine,—the ninth day of the ninth moon.
九重 nine storeys; also, nine folds or enclosures; the nine heavens of the Taoists, hence, heaven in general; Peking.
九宮 the Imperial palace.
九城 or **九門** or **九華** names for Peking.
九成九有 there are nine to one (out of ten) chances in its favour.
九天 or **九霄** the nine divisions of the celestial sphere; the nine divisions of the Buddhist or Taoist Paradise.
九連環 *see* No. 5043.
九鼎 the nine tripods of the Great Yü.
九死一生 a very narrow escape of one's life.
九二八 exchange at 92.8,—*i.e.* 7.2 discount.

九[3]
2263

九省統制 an officer of the T'ang dynasty, something like the present **九門提督**.
九如 the Nine Similitudes,—(1) **如山** (2) **如阜** (3) **如岡** (4) **如陵** (5) **如川之方至** (6) **如月之恒** (7) **如日之升** (8) **如南山之壽** (9) **如松柏之茂**.
九泉 or **九原** the Nine Springs,—Hades; death. *See* No. 2140.
雖九死, 其猶未悔 though I had to die nine times, yet I should feel no regret.
九代 or **九輩子** or **九族** the nine generations,—four above and four below the individual in question.
九子母 a mother of many sons.
登九五之尊 to mount the Throne,—a phrase based upon certain permutations of the Diagrams.
九江 Kiukiang, one of the ports opened by the Tientsin Treaty of 1858.
九段 or **九圖** Kiutoan, the site of the lighthouse near Shanghai.

Read *chiu*[1]. To collect.

九合諸侯 to call together the feudal princes.

nyu
匀
2264

Same as No. 2267.

nyu
疚[1]
2265
R. 尤
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kau*
Even Upper Irregular.

A disease.

瘵疚沈痾 the illness has assumed a dangerous phase.

nyu
究[4]
2266
R. 宀
P. *chiu, chiu*[2]
See 救
Sinking Upper.

To examine into; to investigate, especially with "torture", *i.e.* bamboozing. After all; finally.

究察 to investigate.
考究 to enquire into: to hunt up.
究審 or **究問** to try a case.
究情問事 to examine into the details of.
究辦 to investigate and settle a case.

究[4]
2266

究治 to investigate and award punishment accordingly.
追究 to follow up a clue; to investigate step by step.
究追 to recover stolen goods by a prosecution.
嚴究 or **究鞫** to strictly enquire into.
深究 to probe; to investigate minutely.
究度 to investigate and weigh the facts.
亦不復究 nor would he re-open the case.
窮究根源 to investigate to the very bottom.
不舒究之 he does not leisurely examine into things.
究懲 or **究罰** or **究處** to bring to trial and punish.
究禁 to enquire into and issue prohibitions against.
究報 to examine into and report.
究詰 to question; to examine in court.
究結 to finish a case.
究心 thoroughly.
究革 to investigate and dismiss.
究抵 to enquire into and compel redress.
是究是圖 examine this and study it.
卽其新, 不究其舊 pay attention to what a man is, not to what he has been.
疾不及究 you will not find out if you are in too much of a hurry.
老學究 an old pedant, or one who never emerges from the student stage.
究竟 or **究之** (at the beginning of a sentence) even supposing that; even then; in that case; really; after all; indeed. [The polished equivalent of **到底**.]
靡屆靡究 without limit, without end.
其究安宅 in the end we had rest in our dwellings.
自我人究究 you use us with cruel unkindness.
他那個菜做得講究 he is very particular about having his food nicely cooked. *See* **講** No. 1244.

Digitized by Google

new
鳩[1]
2267
R. 尤
C. *kau, k'au*
H. *kou*
F. *kiu, k'iu, v. ku*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiw*
M. *chiw*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *kiu*
Even Upper.

The turtle-dove; the pigeon, which is believed to hatch nine young ones. To assemble. To collect.

維鳩居之 the dove dwells in it,—the magpie's nest.
鳩居 to take up one's residence, as a bride; to sponge on.
鴳鳩在桑 the turtle-dove is in the mulberry tree.
于嗟鳩兮，無食桑葚 ah! you dove, do not eat the mulberries.
雎鳩 the osprey.
班鳩 the blue rock pigeon.
火鳩 the fire-dove of Formosa (*Turtur humilis*).
白鳩 the dove of the Pescadores.
蒙鳩 a name for the grass-warbler.
金鳩 the golden dove of Formosa (*Chalcophaps formosanus*).
鳩聚 to flock together.
鳩鳩聲 the noise of wrangling.
鳩錢修路 to collect money to repair a road. This meaning is said to be taken from pigeons sitting in the sun and "collecting" 陽氣 in their bodies.
鳩工 to collect workmen.
鳩杖 an old man's staff,—a symbol of longevity, taken from a custom which prevailed under the Han dynasty, of presenting persons over 80 years of age with a jade staff upon which the figure of a pigeon was engraved, implying the wish that the recipient might digest food as well as pigeons do.
鳩其民 to give peace to the people.
鳩口 the pubes.
鳩茲邑 an ancient name for the port of 蕪湖 Wuhu on the Yangtsze.
鳩盤荼 Kumbhāndas. *See* No. 2032.

khyu
糾
2268
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

To join; to connect. Also read *chiao*[1] or *ch'iao*[2].

kyu
赳[3]
2269
R. 有
H. *kiu*
W. *cian*
P. *chiu, ch'iu*
Y. *chiêo*
K. *kiu*
A. *ku*
Rising Upper Irregular.

To carry the head high. Valiant.

赳蟉 a dragon stretching out its neck in a menacing manner.
赳赳武夫 a gallant soldier.
果赳 energetic; firm in action.

kyu
糾[3]
2270
R. 有
C. *k'au*
H. *kiu*
F. *k'iu, k'icu*
W. *ciau, cian*
N. *k'ciu*
P. *chiu, ch'iu, chiu*
M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku, kiu*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *ku*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A three-fold cord. To collect; to bring together. To connect. Light; thin. To examine.

糾衆 to collect a crowd.
糾會 a club, or mutual association, sometimes for gambling.
糾合匪盜 to bring together bad characters.
糾纏爲禍 from this leaguing together misfortune will result.
糾打不開 not to be separated,—as two men quarrelling and each holding on to the other's queue.
勿復相糾纏 we must not be connected any more.
繩愆糾謬 applying the line to one's faults and exhibiting one's errors.
其笠伊糾 with their light splint hats on their heads.
糾糾葛屨 thin shoes of Dolichos fibre.
糾黨 or 糾夥 to band together; to collect together.
糾剨 to rob in bands.
糾葛 mutually involved,—as by accounts in which each owes the other different sums.
糾繆 to correct errors.
糾謀 to conspire.
糾察 to investigate.
糾殛 to punish according to deserts.
糾萬民 to examine into the behaviour of the people.

Read *chiao*[3]. Deep; intense.

舒窈糾兮 oh to have my deep longings for her relieved!

khyu
摎[1]
2271
R. 尤
See 鳩
Even Upper.

To enquire into. To strangle.

摎天道其焉知 how is the way of God to be found out by searching?

Read *liu*[1]. To bind.

Read *chiao*[1]. To curl up.

天雨草而葉相摎 when rain fell from heaven on the plants, their leaves curled up.

Read *nao*[3]. Confused; mixed; connected.

生死相摎 life and death are bound up in one another.

new, neu
樛[1]
2272
R. 尤
C. *kau*
H. *kou*
F. *kiu, ciu, k'iu*
W. *ciau, liu, liu*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu*
K. *kiu*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *cku*
Even Upper.

Hanging or "weeping" branches of trees. Crooked; twisted.

南有樛木 in the south are trees with drooping branches,—as the banyan.
樛流 to roam about.

kyu
久[3]
2273
R. 有
See 九
Rising Upper.

For a long time past or to come.

好久 or 久之 for a long time past; a long while.
久而久之 as time went on.
久別 long parted,—as friends.
久違 I have not seen you for a long time,—a complimentary colloquial phrase.
久而敬之 I have long known and respected him.
久病知醫 a long illness makes one acquainted with the doctor.
久仰 or 久慕 I have long wished to know you.
久聞大名 I have long heard of your great name.
年久 or 日久 many years, or days, since.
日久見人心 time shews what a man is at heart.
長久之事 an affair which is likely to last.
不得長久 it (or he) cannot last long.
色不耐久 the colour will not last.
長長久久 for ever and ever.

Digitized by Google

久 3
2273

久後 by and by.
久留 to detain a long time.
久已 long since; for a long time.
久經 has long ago.....
久未 has not for a long time.....
久矣 now for a long time.
久延 long enduring; delaying.
久雨 a long rain.
久而自明 time will show.
久懸 long pending.
久暫 length of time.
久常 lasting; enduring.

Kyeu
宎 4
2274
R. 宀
See 救
Sinking Upper.

Poor and diseased. To live long in a place.

Kyeu
灸 3
2275
R. 有宀
C. *kau²*
H. *kiu*
F. *kiu, kou²*
W. *ciau²*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu²*
M. *chiu², chiau²*
Y. *chiê²*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiu, ku*
A. *kïn*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To cauterise by burning the dried tinder of the *Artemisia*; *see* No. 32. [To be distinguished from 炙 No. 1880].

灸瘡 to raise a blister by cauterisation, as a counter-irritant.
用火灸 to cauterise with fire.
艾絨灸 to cauterise with *Artemisia*.
定然是神針法灸 (his advice) is really like skilful acupuncture or well-applied cautery,—sure to do you good.

Kyeu
玖 3
2276
R. 有
See 九
Rising Upper.

Smoky quartz. Used in accounts for 九 No. 2263.

報之以瓊玖 I repaid him with a piece of smoky quartz.

Kyeu
疚 4
2277
R. 宀
F. *keu*
See 救
Sinking Upper.

A chronic disease; something wrong, or out of order.

災疚 an epidemic.
疚惡 wicked; loathsome.
憂心孔疚 an incurable melancholy.
在疚 he is still sick. *See* No. 2375.
行 *hsing²* 前定則不疚 if one's actions have been previously determined, there will be no sorrow in connection with them.
君子內省不疚 the superior man examines his heart that there may be nothing wrong there.

Kyeu
柩 4
2278
R. 宀
C. *kau²*
H. *kiu²*
F. *keu²*
W. *djiau*
N. *djiu*
P. *chiu²*
M. *chiu²*
Y. *chiêo²*
Sz. *chiu²*
K. *ku*
J. *gu, kiū*
A. *kïn*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A coffin with a corpse in it.

送柩 to escort a coffin to the burial place.
運柩 to transport a coffin from one place to another.
靈柩 a coffin with a corpse in it.
旅柩 coffins of those who die away from home.
停柩 to keep a coffin unburied.
柩車 a hearse.
出柩 to carry out the coffin for burial.
望柩不歌 when looking towards a coffin, do not sing.

Kyeu
韭 3
2279
R. 有
C. *kau*
H. *kiu*
F. *kiu*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu*
M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu*
Rising Upper.

Leeks; scallions. Radical No. 179. *See* No. 2280.

獻羔祭韭 having offered in sacrifice a lamb with scallions.

Kyeu
韮 3
2280
R. 有
See 韭
Rising Upper.

Leeks; onions. *See* No. 2279.

韮菜 or 韮黃 leeks; scallions.
野韮菜 *Allium Thunbergii*, Don.
烏韮 a name for the 石韮, a species of split moss (*Andreæ*) found under trees.
禹韮 a name for the 麥門冬, a species of *Allium* which produces bulbs on the stems.
韮有百補，最損兩目 leeks are in many ways nourishing, but very injurious to the eyes.
胃雨剪韮 out in the rain cutting the scallions.
腸腸韮韮 entrails and scallions,—sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, in token of their wishes for its long life.

Kyeu
救 4
2281
R. 宀
C. *kau*
H. *kiu*
F. *keu*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu*
M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu*
Sinking Upper.

To rescue; to save from; to help. To choose; to affect.

打救 to go to the rescue.
救命 to save life. Also, help! help!
救火 or 救息火 to rescue from fire,—by helping to put it out.
救火的 firemen.
救難 to rescue from danger or difficulty.
見死不救 to see a man perish without trying to save him.
救生局 a society for rescuing drowning people.
救生船 a life-boat.
不可救藥 medicine cannot save him.
救世 to save the world,—as Buddha or Christ.
救世主 the Saviour of mankind,—a foreign term for Christ.
救苦 to rescue from bitterness,—a name for the goddess 觀音 Kuan Yin.
救出 to succeed in saving,—as property.
救護 to save; salvage.
救護章程 salvage regulations.
救起之貨 goods salved,—as from a wreck.
救轉 to rescue by retransforming into one's proper shape.
救活過來 to save; to restore to life.
救患 or 救危 to rescue the distressed.
救度 to save, as souls.
救全 to save; to keep safe and sound.
沒救兒 there is no help for it.
救濟 or 救援 or 救應 or 救拔 to succour; to relieve; to rescue.
拯救 to rescue,—as from poverty.
救駕 to rescue the Emperor.
救急回生 it quickly restores to life,—as a medicine.
救飢 to appease hunger.
救荒 it grows in wild places,—as a plant.

Kyeu
慦 4
2282
R. 宀
See 救
Sinking Upper.

To be pleased. Diligent; attentive.

Digitized by Google

就[4] 2283
R. 宀
C. *tsau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *chen, chiu*
W. *dziu, ziu, v. zin*
N. *dziu, ziu*
P. M. Sz. *chiu*
Y. *chiò*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū*
A. *tīu*
Sinking Lower.

To go or come to. To go on to; to arrive at. Then; just now; immediately; according to.

就其深矣 on reaching the deep part,.....
言就爾居 I went to live with you. [言 is an initial particle.]
以就口食 in order to feed himself.
三事就緒 that the threefold labours (of husbandry) may proceed in order.
將予就之 however I endeavour to reach them.....
日就月將 daily progress and monthly advance.
百姓就他來了 the people all came to him.
下艙就寢 went down into the cabin to sleep.
以爲卽可就安 in order that he might speedily be restored to health.
新築之土如何得就乾 how can freshly-turned earth get dry all at once?
就他的車 I went in his carriage.
東不成西不就 everything in confusion; all at sixes and sevens.
就地辦理 to settle a case on the spot,—summarily.
就地取材 to gather material on the spot,—instead of conveying it from a distance. Used of the employment of officials.
就地正法 to execute summarily.
成就 to bring to a conclusion.
凝思不就 thought a long time but could not succeed,—in finding an antithesis to a given verse.
就手 handy; coming to hand at the nick of time; convenient.
就手去做 go and do it at your convenience.
將就 to make the best of; to put up with. *See* No. 1212.
就道 to take the road; to start. *See* No. 10,780.
就來 he will be here directly.
就來就去 come just for a few moments; just come and just go.

就[4] 2283

就要去 I will go directly.
就知明白 and so you will understand clearly.
這樣就好 this way will do very well.
就便 thus it will be convenient.
就是 of course; naturally so; then.....; in that case; very well, but.....; the only thing is.....; however.
就是了 that will do.
給他十兩就是了 give him ten taels and that will do.
不要說八百兩, 就是三兩也多了 not to mention 800 taels, even 3 taels would be too much.
就貨價, 每百抽二 2 per cent *ad valorem*.
就在這裡 it is here.
就此 (=當時) then; just then; just now.
一就事兒 by so doing; at one and the same time.
就日 on the same day.
就着喫 to take something (as sauce, etc.) with one's food.
就中 as a mediator or friend of both parties; thereby.
就算 then it will do,—a phrase at the end of a sentence.
就只 but; only.
就簡 to simplify; to shorten.
就勢 to seize the occasion; there and then.
就範 to perfect one's manners.
就緒 to follow up a clue; to develop, as an idea.
就醫 to put oneself under medical treatment.
就衰 to begin to fail in power.
就近 to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the nearest, as being the most convenient; to be near; at the nearest; at the first opportunity.

僦[4] 2284
R. 宀
See **就** for P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. and A.
Sinking Upper.

To rent; to hire.

僦屋 to rent a house or room.
僦僱 to hire,—as workmen.
僦載 to hire a conveyance; to engage freight.

鷲[4] 2285
R. 宀
See **就**
Sinking Lower.

A condor; a vulture. A large bird described as having black plumage, a yellow head, and piercing sight. Rapacious; cruel.

借梵宮而爲鷲室 to change the temple of Buddha into a vulture's nest,—into a "den of thieves".
靈鷲山 the mountain of the spiritual vulture,—a peak in India, named **耆闍崛山** Gridhra-kûta, upon which Mara (Satan) frightened Ananda, one of Buddha's disciples.
鷲悍 rapacious; greedy.

臼[4] 2286
R. 有
C. *k'au*
H. *k'iu*
F. *k'ou², k'ou²*
W. *djiau*
N. *djiu*
P. M. *chiu²*
Y. *chiêu²*
Sz. *chiu²*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, gu*
A. *kīu, kéu*
Rising Irregular.

A mortar, as commonly used for preparing rice. A bowl, or deep, broad vessel. Radical No. 134. [To be distinguished from **白** No. 8556.]

臼子 a mortar.
井臼 well and mortar, *i.e.* drawing water and pounding grain,—women's work.
杵臼之利 the profits of the pestle and mortar,—small; insignificant.
門臼 a socket for the pivot on which a Chinese door turns.
張贍炊臼夢 Chang Chan's dream of cooking rice in a rice-mortar,—instead of in a pan; *sc.* the death of one's wife, this dream being interpreted to signify that Chang Chan cooked his rice in a mortar because he had no *fu* [釜 a kettle or 婦 a wife], and when he reached home he found that his wife was actually dead.

桕[4] 2287
R. 有
C. *k'au*
F. *k'ou², v. k'öung²*
W. *djung*
N. *djiu*
P. M. *chiu²*
Y. *chiêu²*
Sz. *chiu²*
K. *ku*
J. *gu, kiū*
A. *kīu²*
Rising Irregular.

The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*).

桕子樹 or **烏桕樹** the tallow tree.
鴉桕 the tallow tree,—said to be so named because crows like the seeds.
桕油作蠟燭 candles are made from the fat of the tallow tree.

Digitized by Google

舅 4
2288
R. 有
C. *k'au*
H. *k'iu*
F. *keu²*
W. *'djiau*
P. *chiu²*
M. *chiu²*
Y. *chiéu²*
Sz. *chiu²*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu², kêu²*
Rising Irregular.

A maternal uncle.

是我舅舅 he is my uncle. *See* No. 474.

舅父 or **舅爺** or **母舅** or **娘舅** a mother's brothers.

舅姑 a husband's father and mother.

舅媽 or **舅母** a mother's brother's wife.

舅子 or **妻舅** a wife's brothers.

大舅 a wife's elder brother.

小舅 or **細舅** or **亞舅** a wife's younger brother.

外舅 a wife's father.

兄弟甥舅 they are your brethren and your relatives by affinity.

元舅 a great-uncle.

以速諸舅 in order to invite my maternal uncles. Princes of a different surname were so styled by the **王** king; those of the same surname, or paternal uncles, were **諸父**.

舅老表 first cousin,—when the mother of the speaker is the sister of the father of the person meant.

舅表兄弟 or **姊妹** sons (or daughters) of a maternal uncle.

舊 4
2289
R. 宥
C. *kau²*
H. *k'iu*
F. *keu, kou*
W. *cian²*
N. *djiu*
P. *chiu²*
M. *chiu*
Sz. *chiu*
Y. *chiéu²*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu*
Sinking Lower.

Old,—of time, persons, places, or things.

舊時 or **舊日** former times; old days.

舊年 last year; in former years.

舊案 an old-standing case.

古舊 old; ancient; by-gone.

不念舊惡 do not remember old wrongs.

仍舊做 do it over again.

舊恨 an old grudge.

舊留 to have kept for a long time.

玉堂話舊 to talk at your house over old times.

山水依舊 the scenery is the same as of old.

原舊 the same; as before.

與人有舊 to be old acquaintances.

舊友 an old friend.

舊交 an old friendship.

舊 4
2289

故舊知交 an old acquaintance.

無傷舊好 do not injure the old friendship.

舊人 an old servant.

任舊人 to employ men of old families.

舊家風 the prestige of an old family.

不是名門舊族 not an illustrious or ancient family.

舊貨 old goods.

舊衣 old clothes.

舊規 the old rule; custom; precedent.

舊套 monotony.

舊病 an old complaint.

舊部 old troops,—veterans.

舊員 one's previous office; former office.

舊的不去，新的不來 if the old (*e.g.* servant) is not got rid of, the new won't come.

衣不經新，從何而舊 clothes must be new before they can be old.

廄 4
2290
R. 宥
F. *k'eu*
P. *chiu, chiu²*
See **救**
A. *kiu, kai*
Sinking Upper.

A stable.

廄圈 stalls in a stable.

廄號 a large stable.

駿馬騄駬不實外廄 sleek palfreys, such as Chüeh-t'i, will not fill your stables.

廄
2291

Same as No. 2290.

咎 4
2292
R. 有
C. *kau²*
H. *kiu²*
F. *k'eu², k'eu²*
W. *'djiau*
N. *djiu*
P. *chiu, chiu²*
M. *chiu²*
Y. *chiéu*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *kïu²*
Rising Irregular.

Fault; error. Responsibility; blame. Calamity. Inauspicious.

改咎 to reform one's faults.

既往不咎 let bygones be bygones.

引咎 to take the blame on oneself.

咎罪 a crime; criminal.

咎由有歸 the crime will be brought home to the person who committed it.

寧適不來，微我有咎 better they should not be able to come than that any blame attach to me.

不自咎而轉咎他人 to blame others instead of oneself.

咎 4
2292

誰敢執其咎 who dares take the responsibility?

咎無可辭 or **咎實難辭** you cannot evade responsibility,—for what has happened.

畏咎 to be apprehensive of blame.

天降之咎 a heaven-sent calamity.

災咎 calamities.

咎有專歸 the blame rests, or falls, exclusively on one side (or person).

咎有攸歸 the blame will fall upon the person responsible.

咎由自取 to have oneself to blame for it.

咎戾 a crime; a fault.

咎有應得 deserving blame; open to censure.

問休咎 to enquire whether auspicious or inauspicious,—as the Chinese do of fortune-tellers.

爾卜爾筮，體無咎言 you had consulted the tortoise-shell and the reeds, and there was nothing unfavourable in their response.

僇 4
2293
R. 有
See **咎**
Rising Lower.

To destroy; to demolish. I; me.

麕 4
2294
R. 有
See **咎**
Rising Lower.

The male of the **麋** elk.

麕麋短脰 elks and stags have short necks.

鬮 1
2295
R. 尤
C. *kau*
H. *k'eu*
F. *k'au*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu*
M. *kou*
Y. *chiéu*
Sz. *chiu*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu*
Even Upper.

A lot; a ticket, as used for balloting or telling fortunes.

拈鬮 or **抓鬮** to draw lots.

鬮分 to divide by drawing lots, as is sometimes done with family property.

鬮
2296

Correct form of No. 2295.

Digitized by Google

rhyu2 糾 2297

Same as No. 2270.

yu2 鰍[2] 2298
R. 尤
See 囚
Even Lower.

Another name for the 白鱎魚 a long thin fish of the pike family.

Read *chiu*.[1] A fish with spines on its head, said to have been transformed from a bird.

yu2 鰷[2] 2299
R. 尤
See 囚
Even Lower.

A herring, said to be transformed from a bird and to have a gizzard.

黑鰷 a kind of perch (*Lates calcarifer*).
鰷魚 a silver perch (*Lates nobilis*).
杭鰷魚 a yellowish herring found at Macao (*Megalops setipinnis*).
鰷白 a greenish herring found at Macao (*Ilisha abnormis*).

tshyu4 稍[4] 2300
R. 宵
See 胄
F. coll. *teu*[2] "harvest" (not used elsewhere).
Sinking Lower.

Rice fully ripe.

割稍 to reap the rice.
稍出穗 the rice has formed in the husk.
稍楻 or 稍馬 a frame on which rice is beaten out by hand.

tshyu4 糙 2301

Same as No. 2300.

CH'IU.

tshyu1 秋[1] 2302
R. 尤
C. *ts'au*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *ch'iu*
W. N. *ts'iu*
P. M. *ch'iu*
Y. *ch'iêo*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *t'u*
Even Upper.

Autumn,—the season of the great public examinations and of the execution of criminals. A time; an epoch. *See* Nos. 2854, 12,707.

秋天 or 秋季 the autumn.
秋以爲期 let autumn be the time,—for our marriage.
一日不見如三秋 a day without seeing you is like three autumns, *sc.* years.

秋[1] 2302

秋日淒淒 the autumn days get chilly.
春秋匪解 in spring and autumn he does not omit,—the sacrifices.
秋禾 autumn crops.
秋收 the autumn harvest.
秋成之時 the time of ripe grain.
秋氣 autumn weather.
麥秋 the wheat harvest in May; a name for the 4th moon.
中秋 mid-autumn; a name for the 8th moon. The mid-autumn festival, one of the 三節, *see* No. 1477, is held on the 15th of the 8th moon. Debts are collected, and tutors are re-engaged or notified that their services will not be required for the coming year.
月到中秋分外明 the mid-autumn moon is extra bright.
年怕中秋,月怕半 the year fears mid-autumn as the moon fears half,—because from that point each seems to hurry on to its end.
秋分 the autumnal equinox, falling about the 9th day of the 8th moon.
竹秋 a name for the 3rd moon.
麥秋 a name for the 4th moon.
蘭秋 a name for the 7th moon.
菊秋 or 三秋 or 九秋 names for the 9th moon.
秋老虎 autumn tiger,—the unusually hot days at the end of summer and beginning of autumn are so called.
秋末 the end of autumn.
秋審 the autumnal assize.
秋官 or 秋曹 autumn officials,—officials of the 刑部 Board of Punishments, so called from the decision of cases at the autumn assize.
秋後 in the autumn,—of the execution of criminals.
秋扇 very small fans used in autumn.
秋後扇 a deserted wife, *lit.* a fan after autumn,—something no longer wanted.
秋香色 russet-coloured.
秋祭 the autumnal visit to the family tombs.
秋帽兒 the cloth hat worn in autumn.

秋[1] 2302

秋冬爲東北風 in autumn and winter the wind is north-east.
晚立秋,熱死牛 when autumn is late in coming, it is hot enough to kill an ox.
秋毫 the (hare's) down of autumn,—that which is most delicate and imponderable. The hair of hares, gathered in autumn, is supposed to make the best writing-brushes.
秋毫無犯 not the error of an autumn spikelet.
令肅秋霜 the discipline is as severe as autumn frost.
秋波 autumn waves,—laughing eyes.
秋水 autumn floods,—a name for Chuang Tzŭ, from the beautiful section of his work known under that title.
秋水共長天一色 the autumn floods extend the colour of the sky,—by reflection.
多事之秋 a season of much anxiety.
危急存亡之秋 a life and death crisis.
今歲有秋 very prosperous this year,—of crops.
乃亦有秋 there is still time for another crop.
遊子悲秋 the trials of a traveller.
鳳凰秋秋 the sprightly movements of the phœnix.
秋石 urea.

tshyu1 楸[1] 2303
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

A forest tree, the *Catalpa Kæmpferi*, S. and Z., and *Catalpa Bungei*, C. A. Mey.

刺楸樹 the *Acanthopanax ricinifolium*, Seem.
楸枰 a chess-board.

tshyu1 萩[1] 2304
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

A syngenesious plant like the may-weed (*Antennaria* and *Anthemis*), with fragrant leaves, burnt to dispel noxious vapours.

萩苴 a Korean term for the sons of titled statesmen.

Digitized by Google

鞦[1] 2305
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

The spokes of a wheel.

鞦轉如風 the wheels go round like the wind.

鶖[1] 2306
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

A chicken.

鞦[1] 2307
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

The traces of a carriage. A crupper.

後鞦 a crupper of wood.
打鞦韆 to swing on a rope swing suspended in a wooden frame. An amusement occasionally indulged in by Chinese ladies, who swing standing up.
鞦韆一架 a swing.
鞦轡 reins.

鰍[1] 2308
R. 尤
N. v. *ts'oh, ch'êh*
See 秋
Even Upper.

The loach *(Cobitis anguillicaudatus.)*

泥鰍 fresh-water eel.
山泥鰍 a small brown lizard.
海鰍 the sea-serpent; a long narrow boat.

鶖[1] 2309
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

A long-legged bird, five feet high, with red eyes, a yellow bill, gray plumage, and a bare neck. It eats snakes.

禿鶖 the bald crane,—a kind of stork, or adjutant.
有鶖在梁 the marabou is on the dam.
烏鶖 the black adjutant (*Dicrurus macrocercus*).
鶖鷺鳥 the secretary falcon.
鶖鷺子 a name for Shâriputtra, one of the disciples of Shâkya-muni Buddha.

丘[1] 2310
R. 尤
C. *yau*
H. *hiu*
F. *k'iu*, v. *k'u*
W. *c'iau*
N. *c'iu*
P. M. *ch'iu*
Y. *ch'iê*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *k'ïu, gki*
Even Upper.

A mound; a hillock. This character, having been the personal name of Confucius, is now always respectfully pronounced *mou*, as if it were 某 a certain person or thing. [To be distinguished from 兵 No. 9279.]

丘中有麻 on the mound there is hemp.
止于丘隅 sitting on a corner of the mound.
旌丘 a mound, high in front and low behind.
丘陵 a mound.
一丘地 a plot of ground.
九丘 the nine divisions of Yü.
丘里 a small village.
圜丘方丘 round and square mounds,—supposed to be traces of an ancient phallic worship.
營丘 the mound over a grave.
丘起棺材 pile the earth over the coffin,—to make a mound.
丘子 a brick grave above ground in which a coffin is temporarily housed.
三丘 fairy-land,—in the eastern seas.

坵 2311

Same as No. 2310, except that it does not stand for the name of Confucius and can always be read *ch'iu*[1].

蚯[1] 2312
R. 尤
See 丘
Even Upper.

The common earthworm (*Lumbricus*).

蚯蚓 the common worm. It is called 歌女 the singing-girl, from the belief that it sings underground at night. *See* 蟮 No. 9716.

邱[1] 2313
R. 尤
See 丘
Even Upper.

A mound; a place. Interchanged with No. 2310.

歸邱園 (to give up office and) return to one's home.
邱壠 a high mound or embankment,—useless toil; labour lost.
以邱壠勞費天下 to cause unnecessary trouble in the empire.
一邱一壑 a hill and a pond,—pretty scenery.
不須邱壑他 you need not try to please him.
邱縣 a District in Shantung.

鼽[1] 2314
R. 宥
C. v. *hiu*
See 糗
Sinking Upper.

A pug nose, like that of a Peking pug.

求[2] 2315
R. 尤
C. *k'au*
H. *k'iu*
F. *kiu*
W. *djiau*
N. *djiu*
P. M. *ch'iu*
Y. *ch'iêu*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiu, gu*
A. *kêu*
Even Lower.

To beg; to entreat; to implore; to pray for; to aim at. The personal name of 子有 Tzŭ yu, the famous disciple of Confucius.

哀求 to entreat with tears; to implore.
懇求 to earnestly entreat.
求恩 to beg a favour; to ask for mercy.
祈求 to pray for.
求天 or 求神 to pray to God.
求財 to pray for wealth; to seek wealth.
求子 or 求嗣 to pray for a son.
求饒 to pray for forgiveness.
求成 to sue for peace.
求利 to seek profit.
求名 to seek fame.
求人 to entreat a person.
不求人 a scratch-back. *See* No. 9576.
求人不如求己 applying to others (for help) is not so good as applying to oneself.
求則得之 or 有求必應 ask and ye shall receive.
求不得 to ask and not obtain; not to be asked for.

Digitized by Google

求[2] 2315

求之不得 he sought her and found her not; not to be had for the asking; used colloquially to express our "I should be only too glad" or "I only wish I might."

老漢求之不得 I ask for nothing better,—than what you suggest.

求情 to ask for a person's influence; to ask a favour; to appeal to a person's mercy.

不欲奇求 not to wish to make any out-of-the-way or exaggerated request.

務求無過 aim at being without fault.

求勝 to aim at excelling.

求親 or **求婚** to seek in marriage.

命裡無時，莫苦求 if your horoscope does not portend a great future, do not struggle to make one.

不知我者謂我何求 those who do not know me, what will they pray for on my behalf?

萬事由天，莫强求 all things are in God's hands: do not pray too earnestly. *See* No. 3589.

事求 the matter demands.....

求允 to request the consent of.

求討 to beg for.

求助 to beg for assistance.

求您辛苦 would you be so kind? would you do me the favour?

求取 to search for; to seek to gain.

求不着 (*chao*[2]) independent of.....

求煩 or **求造** to beg a favour.

求深反淺 the more one enquires into it the harder it becomes.

有求全之毀 there are cases of reproach when the parties have been seeking to be perfect.

求雪 to pray for snow.

求雨 to pray for rain.

Nhyu

俅[2] 2316

R. **尤**

See **求** Even Lower.

An ornamental cap.

俅冠 to put on the cap,—of manhood.

載弁俅俅 with his cap on his head, looking so respectful.

Nhyu

屎[2] 2317

R. **尤**

P. v. *ch'iau* Even Lower.

The *membrum virile*.

Nhyu

捄[2] 2318

R. **宵 虞**

N. *ciü*

See **救** also **朠** Sinking and Even Upper.

Long and curved.

有捄天畢 long and curved is the Rabbit Net (the Pleiads) of the sky.

有捄其角 with its crooked horns,—of a bull.

Read *chü*[1]. To carry a basket of earth.

捄之陾陾 crowds brought the earth in baskets.

Nhyu

梂[2] 2319

R. **尤**

See **求** Even Lower.

The cup of an acorn. The cap or shield of a chisel. A raft.

櫟梂 the cup of an acorn.

羊梂子 a name for the haw.

Nhyu

毬[2] 2320

R. **尤**

See **求** Even Lower.

A ball; a globe. Interchanged with No. 2321.

打毬 to play ball games,—billiards, bowls, croquet, etc.

打毬房 a term used for a foreign club-house.

戲毬 to play with a ball.

踢毬 to kick the ball; foot-ball.

毬塲 a racquet-court, bowling-alley, etc.

拋繡毬 to throw the embroidered ball,—to choose a husband among several suitors. The phrase is taken from a short play under this title.

花毬 a bouquet of flowers.

線毬 the corded cap-knob worn by the Chinese.

雪毬花 the snow-ball or *Viburnum*.

洋繡毬花 the hydrangea.

糖毬 the sugar-plum,—a name for the **山楂** or haw (*Cratægus*).

Nhyu

球[2] 2321

R. **尤**

F. *kiu* and (where the Loochoo trade was) *k'iu*

See **求** Even Lower.

A precious gem. A ball; a globe. Interchanged with No. 2320.

天球 the heavenly sounding-stone.

地球 the earth; the terrestrial globe.

球式 spherical.

金球 golden balls,—oranges.

手球 or **鐵球** hollow iron balls, two of which are twirled round and round in the hand by old people and athletes, with a view to keeping the muscles supple. They are made at **保定府** Pao-ting Fu in the province of Chihli.

Nhyu

絿[2] 2322

R. **尤**

See **求** Even Lower.

Urgent; pressing. *See* No. 2171.

Nhyu

荥[2] 2323

R. **尤**

See **求** Even Lower.

The seeds of the **茱萸** or *Boymia*, a species of wild pepper tree.

Nhyu

蚯[2] 2324

R. **尤**

See **求**

A. *kiu*

Even Lower.

A sore. The spider-millipede.

蚯蝣 the spider-millipede or **錢龍** "hundred legs" (*Cermatia*). *See* No. 1736.

Nhyu

裘[2] 2325

R. **尤**

See **求** Even Lower.

Fur garments.

裘裳 fur clothes.

狐裘蒙戎 our fox furs are frayed and worn.

羔裘如濡 his lamb's fur is glossy.

熊羆是裘 furs of the brown bear and grisly bear.

千金裘 sable fur,—so called from its great value.

夏葛而冬裘 grass-cloth in summer, furs in winter.

輕裘 light, and therefore valuable, furs.

征裘 war-clothes; armour.

勉紹箕裘 to strive to carry on the traditions of the family,—by following in the footsteps of one's father.

Digitized by Google

觓[2] 2326 R. 尤 See 求 A. *ku, kêu* Even Lower.

To be long and curved. Compare 抹 No. 2318.

角弓其觓 how they draw (into a curve) their bows tipped with horn!

賕[2] 2327 R. 尤 See 求 Even Lower.

To obtain by underhand means; to bribe.

賕賄 to bribe; to give presents.
賕免 to purchase escape from punishment, or from filling an undesirable post, by bribes.
坐行賕免 to be cashiered for bribery.
受賕枉法 to take bribes and pervert justice.
賕謝 to give presents for favours received.

逑[2] 2328 R. 尤 See 求 Even Lower.

To collect; to assemble. To pair; to mate.

以爲民逑 and make it a gathering-place for the people.
好逑 a desirable marriage,—from a phrase in the *Odes*: 君子好逑 for our prince a good mate is she.
好逑傳 title of a Chinese novel translated by Sir JOHN DAVIS as "The Fortunate Union."
逑合 to pair; to mate.
逑偶 a suitable pair,—for matrimony.

Read *chü*[1]. To decant.

賓載毛逑 the guest draws off the liquor.

銶[2] 2329 R. 尤 See 求 Even Lower.

A single-headed pick. A stone chisel.

仇 2330

See No. 2517.

厽[2] 2331 R. 尤 See 求 Even Lower.

A spear, the head of which has three edges.

呁 2332

Same as No. 2331.

杚[2] 2333 R. 尤紙 See 求盖 Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

A kind of wild plum.

㤰[1.2] 2334 R. 尤 See 求丘 A. *kêu, kïu* Even Lower and Upper.

To harass.

Read *k'ao*[1] or *nao*[2]. To jeer at; to mock.

鼪[2] 2335 R. 尤 See 求 Even Lower.

The nose stuffed with a cold.

鼪噓 to sneeze. Apparently an imitation of the sound of sneezing.

囚[2] 2336 R. 尤 C. *ch'au* H. *sin* F. *ch'in* W. *dzin* N. *dzin*, v. *zöü* P. *ch'iu, hsiu* M. *ch'iu* K. *su* J. *shū, dju* A. *tu* Even Lower.

A prison. To confine; to imprison. A criminal case.

監囚 or 囚房 a prison.
囚禁 to imprison.
囚籠 a cage in which prisoners are sometimes transported from place to place.
囚犯 a prisoner; a convict.
掌囚 a gaoler.
囚車 a prison cart.
囚囊的 spawn of a gaol,—a term of abuse; a gaolbird.
囚飯 prison fare.
幽囚日久 imprisoned for a long time.
要 *yao*[1] 囚，服念五六日 in important criminal cases, consider the evidence for five or six days.

茵[1] 2337 R. 尤 See 囚 Even Lower.

A kind of gynandrous plant, called 茵芝, which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times a year.

糗[3] 2338 R. 有宥 C. *ch'au* F. *ch'eu* W. *ch'iau, hiau* N. *ch'in* P. *ch'iu, hsiu* K. *ku* J. *kiū, ku* A. *hsu* Rising and Sinking Upper.

Cooked rice. Roughly crushed grain.

糗糒已具 food was ready prepared.
糗飯 rice puddings.
糗粮 cured dry grain.
飯糗了 the rice is boiled to a paste, or sticky from too much water, etc.

餿[3] 2339 R. 有 See 糗 Rising Upper.

Broken or spoiled food.

熇[2] 2340 R. 尤 See 酋 Even Lower.

To scorch; to roast; to dry.

緧[1] 2341 R. 尤 See 秋酋 Even Upper and Lower.

To put on a crupper.

緧轡 the crupper and reins.

遒[1] 2342 R. 尤 See 酋 Even Lower.

To collect; to consolidate. To be collected or concentrated. [To be distinguished from 迺 No. 8120.]

周公東征，四國是遒 the object of the duke of Chou in marching to the east was to consolidate the four States.
百祿是遒 all dignities and riches were concentrated in him.
歲忽忽而遒盡 the year is rapidly drawing to a close.
遒健 vigorous.
遒人 a marshal; a herald.

鰍 2343

Same as No. 2308.

璆[2] 2344 R. 尤 See 求 Even Lower.

A stone like jasper. To tinkle.

環珮玉聲璆然 the tinkling of the gems that hung at her girdle.

Digitized by Google

Kyeu
朸[2]
2345
R. 尤
See 蚘
Even Lower.

A term applied to trees whose branches droop or "weep" like the weeping willow, banyan and others. *See* No. 2272.

Kyeu
蚘[2]
2346
R. 尤
See 求
A. *ku*
Even Lower.

A young dragon. To writhe; to wriggle.

蚘髯 curly hair on the face.
百尺蚘 a name for the shell-bark pine of northern China.

Khyeu
虯
2347

Same as No. 2346.

Khyeu
穋
2348

Same as No. 2302.

CHIUNG.

Khyung
窮
2349

Same as No. 2362.

Khyung
窮
2350

See No. 2362.

Khyung'
窘[3]
2351
R. 軫
C. *k'wên'*
H. *'k'inn, gk'iung*
F. *'kung, koung*[2]
W. *'djung, gdjung*
N. *c'üing'*
P. *'chiung*
M. *chün', gch'ün*
K. *kun*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *'kwên, k'wên*
Rising Upper Irregular.

Ky. Nwen'
冂[3]
2352
R. 庚
P. *chiung*
M. *hsün*
See 扃
A. *twing*
Even Upper.

Border waste land. Radical No. 13.

Rwen'
冏
2353

Same as No. 2354.

Rwen'
坰[1]
2354
R. 青
F. *jiung, jking*
See 迥
K. *kiông*
Even Upper.

Waste land near the frontier; desert.

在坰之野 on the plains of the far distant borders.
畝坰 a desert; a prairie; a wild.
火燒到坰 the fire has burnt itself out.

Rwen'
洞[1]
2355
R. 迥
P. *ghsing*
M. *'hsün, 'chün*
See 迥
Rising Upper.

The appearance of water. Name of a place.

Read *hsiung*[3]. Vast; expansive.

洞野 a wilderness.
洞遠 wide-extending; of vast expanse.

Khyung
邛[2]
2356
R. 冬
M. *gch'iung, kung*
See 蛩
Even Lower.

A mound. To be troubled; distressed.

邛有旨苕 on the height grows the beautiful pea.
亦孔之邛 I am greatly pained.
維王之邛 they do but distress the king.
邛州 name of a Department, formerly called 臨邛, in Ssŭch'uan.

Nhin'
頃
2357

CH'IUNG.

See No. 2195.

Nhin,
傾
2358

See No. 2196.

Kyung
穹[2]
2359
R. 東
C. *gk'ung*
H. *gkiung*
F. *gk'üng, gküng*
W. *djung*
N. *c'üung*
P. | M. | Y. | Sz. *gch'iung*
K. *kung*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *gk'ung*
Even Irregular.

Lofty; vast; eminent. To stop up.

穹蒼 the canopy of heaven; the empyrean; the sky.
穹窿 lofty; eminent.
穹窒熏鼠 to stop up (holes) and smoke out rats.

Kyung'
挷[4]
2360
R. 送
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

To press down with the hand; to steady.

Kyung'
誙[4]
2361
R. 送
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

To question. Prolix; wordy.

Khyung
窮[2]
2362
R. 東
C. *k'ung*
H. *k'iung*
F. *küng, k'üng*
W. | N. | P. | M. | Y. | Sz. *djung, ch'iung*
K. *kung*
J. *kiū, gu*
A. *kung*
Even Lower.

Exhausted; impoverished; poor, as opposed to 富 No. 3711; without resource; without end; unsuccessful.

貧窮 or 窮乏 or 窮苦 poverty-stricken.
貧窮者爲手頭鬆 poverty is all the result of slackness of hand,—idleness.
窮困 in straits; without resource; impoverished.
窮極 in the last stage of poverty; at one's wits' end.
窮極智生 in great extremities wisdom is born,—necessity is the mother of invention.
窮學者 or 窮儒 a poor scholar.
窮家 a poor family.
窮鄉 or 窮鄉僻壤 poor or remote villages; in obscurity.
窮鬼 a man without a penny.
窮髮之地 ground devoid of a hair,—of vegetation.
其味無窮 its flavour is inexhaustible.
詞窮 arguments exhausted; nothing more to say.
水盡山窮 no way either by water or by land.
中州淸淑之氣於是乎窮 the pure pellucid atmosphere of China ends here.
本無窮兵黷武之心 we did not desire the *ultima ratio* of war, which would sully our arms,—because unnecessary.
窮究 to thoroughly investigate.
窮追 to pursue to the bitter end. *See* No. 2801.
無窮盡 inexhaustible; infinite.
由無窮觀有數 to look at the finite from the point of view of the infinite.

Digitized by Google

窮[2] 2362

窮途 unable to advance; without resource.
窮達 or 窮通 failure and success. *See* No. 10,473.
不榮通,不醜窮 no pleasure in success, no chagrin at failure.
壽夭窮通 old age, premature death, failure, and success.
窮措大 a nickname for "literary failures."
窮巷 a blind alley; a *cul-de-sac*.
窮國 a small State under the 夏 Hsia dynasty.
窮的伴富的,窮的沒褲子穿 if the poor man consorts with the rich, the poor man will have no trousers to wear, —from being obliged to spend beyond his means.
窮沾富恩,富沾天恩 the poor man enjoys the kindness of the rich man: the rich man, that of God.
貧窮自在,富貴憂 the poor are happy, the rich have many troubles.

Khyung **窮** 2363

Same as No. 2362.

Khyung **藭**[2] 2364

R. 東
See 窮
Even Lower.

A reddish root, called 芎藭, brought from Ssŭch'uan. It is used for liver complaints.

藭菜 a kind of fennel. Also known as 蒲芹.

Khyung **桐**[2] 2365

R. 冬
See 蛩
Even Lower.

The tallow-tree. Also used for a kind of coir palm, and a willow.

Khyung **筇**[2] 2366

R. 冬
See 蛩
A. *kung*
Even Lower.

A variety of bamboo with many knots, and of great strength.

筇杖 a bamboo staff; a walking-stick.
扶筇 to lean on the staff,—as old people do.

Khyung **茕**[2] 2367

R. 冬
See 蛩
A. *kung*
Even Lower.

The seeds of the 蓂莢, a pod-bearing plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.

堯階生茕 the day-lily grew on Yao's steps.

Khyung **蛩**[2] 2368

R. 冬
C. *kung*
F. *kiung*
W. *djung*
N. *ciung, sdjung*
P.
M. } *chiung*
Y.
Sz.
K. *kong*
J. *kiō, gu*
A. *kung*
Even Lower.

A cricket; a locust. The exuviæ of a locust. Anxious.

蛩吟 the chirping of crickets.
蛩鳴砌畔 the cricket chirps by the wall.
飛蛩滿野 the country is full of flying locusts.
山蛩虫 a name for the spider-millipede.
蛩蛩 a fabulous creature, like the gryphon.
志蛩蛩而懷顧兮 his heart is weighed down, yet he remembers them all kindly.

Khyung' **恭** 2369

Same as No. 6603.

Khyung' **恐** 2370

See No. 6603.

Khyung **梁**[2] 2371

R. 冬
See 蛩
Even Lower.

To reap ripe grain.

Khyung **蛩** 2372

Same as No. 2368.

Khyung **跫**[3] 2373

R. 冬 腫
See 蛩
Even and Rising Lower.

The tramp of men marching.

聞人足音跫然而喜矣 I heard the sound of men tramping, and was glad.

Khyung **銎**[2] 2374

R. 冬
See 蛩
A. *kung*
Even Lower.

The eye-hole of an axe or hammer.

方銎 a square hole.
斧銎 the hole in an axe-head,—for the handle.

Khyung **煢**[2] 2375

R. 庚
C. *king*
F. *king*
W. *djung*
N. *djüung*
P. *ch'iung*
M. *ch'iün*
Y. *ch'iung*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, giō*
A. *kwing*
Even Lower.

Lone; desolate; helpless; orphaned.

煢獨 the fatherless and childless.
罄竭所有以濟煢獨 to take all that one has and give it to the poor.
煢煢無告 I have none to whom I can open my heart.
煢煢在疚 left desolate in his sickness.

Khyung **瓊**[2] 2376

R. 庚
C. *king*
H. *k'iun*
F. *king*
W. *djung*
N. *djüung*
P. *ch'iung*
M. *ch'iün*
Y. *ch'iung*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, giō*
A. *kwing*
Even Lower.

A red-veined stone. Beautiful; excellent.

瓊玉 a valuable kind of jade.
報以瓊琚 I returned for it a beautiful *chū* gem.
瓊瑰 precious jasper.
瓊枝 the precious branch,—a name for coral, taken from a tree in fairy-land.
瓊漿 delicious; dainties.
瓊臺 a beautiful terrace.
瓊樓 splendid buildings.
瓊花 a kind of Hortensia, said to confer immortality if eaten. Also, snowflakes.
瓊州 the island of Hainan,—so called from its red breccia marble. *See* No. 6942.
瓊海關 the Kiungchow Customs.
瓊林 or 瓊島 Peking.

Kwen' **烱**[3] 2377

R. 迥
C. *kwing*
H. *kwen*
F. *king*
W. *ciung*
N. *cüong*
P. *chiung*
M. *hsün*
Y. } *chiung*
Sz. }
K. *kyöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *wing*
Rising Upper.

Hot; bright; clear. Severe.

日光烱烱 the light of the sun illumines all things.
烱烱 clear; lucid,—as a statement or exposition.
以昭烱戒 in order to manifest the rigour of the law.

Kwen' **炯** 2378, Kwen **絅**[3] 2379

R. 迥 青
P. *ch'iung*
M. *k'un*
See 烱
K. *köng*
Rising and Even Upper.

Same as No. 2377.

A garment of one colour without lining.

衣錦尚絅 over her embroidered robe she puts a plain single garment.

Kwen **迥**[3] 2380

R. 迥
C. *k'wing*
H. *k'wen*
F. *heing*
W. *k'iung*
N. *cüung*
P. *k'hiung, ch'iung*
M. *k'sün, ch'ün*
Y. *ch'iung*
Sz. *k'hün, ch'iung*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *kwing*
Rising Upper.

Far apart; distant; separated; in a high degree.

迥隔地方 places wide asunder.
迥不相同 by no means alike.
風光迥不同 the look of things is very unlike,—what it used to be, or what one is accustomed to.
迥異前時 very different from former times.
迥別 very different.
殊迥鄉景 very different from my own part of the country.
迥不相符 by no means tallies.

Digitized by Google

Moon
冏[3]
2381
R. 梗
P. *'chiung*
M. *kun*
See 烱
Rising Upper.

Moon
囧
2382
Khyan
蛩[2]
2383
R. 冬
See 蛩
Even Lower.

sen Khyan
㚔[2]
2384
R. 庚先
See 煢旋
Even Lower.

Khyan
㚔
2385
Khyan
惸[2]
2386
R. 庚
See 煢
Even Lower.

Khyak
僅[3]
2387
R. 迄
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

Nmen
褧
2388

look
卓[1*]
2389
R. 覺
C. *ch'ök*
H. *tsok*
F. *tauk, toh*
W. *cüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *ścho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

Bright light.

月吐窗冏冏 the moon shines brightly through the window.

冏命 the Charge to Ch'iung,—a minister to 穆王. The title of Bk. XXVI of the 書經 Canon of History.

Same as No. 2381.

A cricket.

Gazing at in terror. Sorrowful; lonely.

㚔㚔 desolate; lonely.

Same as No. 2384.

Alone; helpless.

憂心惸惸 my sorrowing heart is very sad.

哀此惸獨 alas for the helpless and solitary!

Small; dwarfed. To bend; to crouch.

僅居陋處 huddled up in a wretched hovel.

Same as No. 2379.

CHO.

To establish; to settle. To surpass. Eminent; lofty; profound.

一卓錫泰山 one (priest) hung up his staff at Mt. T'ai,—*i.e.* went thither.

超卓 excelling; surpassing; eminent.

卓越人群 above the common herd.

卓異 deserving of special merit.

如旗杆之卓立 like the stateliness of a flag-staff.

卓然高堅也 profound and well substantiated,—of doctrines.

如有所立卓爾 as though something stood upright before me.

顏苦孔子卓 Yen (Hui) found the principles of Confucius too lofty for him.

卓裁 your enlightened decision.

卓奪 to decide.

卓著 eminent; established.

look
倬[4*]
2390
R. 覺
See 卓
Entering Upper.

Manifest; bright; clear.

明倬 clear; luminous.

有倬其道 the principle is plain.

look
啅[1*]
2391
R. 覺
See 卓
Entering Upper.

A multitude of people disputing.

啅啅 the cry of a bird.

Mau look
棹
2392
R. 覺效
See 桌櫂
Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Same as No. 2393. Also used for 櫂 an oar, No. 494.

look
桌[1*]
2393
R. 覺
C. *ch'ök*
H. *tsok*
F. *chiok, toh*
W. *chüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *ścho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

A table.

桌子 a table.

桌面 the top of a table.

扛桌面 to carry a table-top,—the cangue.

桌帷 a Chinese table-cover, having embroidered sides with a plain top.

桌子腿 the legs of a table.

桌罩 or 桌衣子 a table-cover,—generally foreign.

倚桌 a small low table, placed between guests sitting on a divan.

橫桌 a long side-table for flowers and ornaments.

八仙桌 a square dining-table, to seat eight persons.

喫獨桌 to eat by oneself.

同桌而食 to eat at the same table.

look
着[2*]
2394
R. 藥
See 著
Entering Upper and Lower.

To place; to put on. A move at chess. To order; to call; an imperative, as "Let.....". A participial or complementary particle. Used with No 2566.

[Several of the following are also read *chao*[2] in the north.]

似無所着 as if she had nowhere to put,—her feet.

着上些 put on a little,—as salt.

着落 a place of residence; a whereabouts; a local habitation; to put down to the account of; to hold responsible for.

全無着落 nowhere to be found.

這事還沒着落 this affair is not settled yet.

着落給 to charge.....with the duties of.....

着實 really; truly.

這麼着 this fashion; if this is the case,.....

着力 to exert one's strength.

着意 to give attention to.

三十六着，走爲上着 of the 36 moves (at chess), the best move is to move.

時常要悔幾着 he is always wanting to have his moves back.

着他來 tell him to come.

着人去 bid some one go.

着丁前赴天津辦事 let Ting proceed to Tientsin to attend to the business. *See* No. 2566.

着令 to order.

斜着眼看人 to look at people askew,—contemptuously; also, surreptitiously; suspiciously.

咬着舌頭說 to speak, biting one's tongue,—not to be able to get out what one wants to say.

擱着，燙了爪兒 drop it, or you'll burn your paws,—like a hot potato.

背着面 turning away his face.

仰着頭 raising his head.

溜着走 gliding on.

你把他儘擺弄着 keep on stirring it.

別這麼擠着我 don't press me so tight,—as in a crowd.

Digitized by Google

着[2*] 2394

把衣裳都歸着起來 put all the clothes away together.
彎着腰兒過去 bend your back and pass,—under.
嘴裏含着熱鷄蛋 (speaking as though) with a hot egg in his mouth.
昨日家裡問我來着麼 was I enquired for at home yesterday?
我要把他稟來着 I was going to bring an action against him.
推門來着，叫門擠了手咯 as I was pushing open the door, I got my finger pinched. *See* No. 6679.
那兒來着 where have you been?
這是誰的詩來着 whose verses are these?
聽着我的 let me have my say now.

Ghok. Read *chao*[2]. To attain to. [The reading *chao*[2] belongs strictly to northern dialects only.]

尋着了 I have found it.
一問便着 found him at the first enquiry.
拏不着 can't get at it; can't take up in the hand,—as water.
用不着 have no use for it.
找不着 can't find it.
睡不着 can't get to sleep.
睡不着覺 can't sleep,—as from noise.
人家的事你管不着 don't you mind other people's business.
兩頭兒不着 the two ends won't meet.
怕遇不着 I fear I shall not come across him.
一出九月蚊子就叮不着 after the ninth moon mosquitoes do not bite.
着忙 to be in a hurry.
着驚 to feel alarm.
不要着急 don't fret; don't worry yourself.
那個火是怎麼着起來的 how did that fire begin?
你別礙着 (or *cho*[2]) **我** clear out of my way!
可弄着了 now you've done it!
着了鬼了 he is possessed by a devil.

着[2] 2394

那個病你小心着上 take care you don't catch that disease.
一着失手 his hand slipped; he let go.
着靶子 to hit the target.
着甚要緊 what does it matter?
着手 to set hands on; to get hold of.
着 (or *cho*[2]) **照所議** Let it be as proposed,—a form of Imperial rescript.
着雨 to be caught in the rain; to get wet.
着交 to cause to be brought.
着行 to order to proceed to.
着人 to cause or order someone to.....; to infect; to "give" a man a disease.
着了年紀了 he is getting old.
着地 down to the ground.
着氣 or **着惱** in a rage; angry.
着事 to get into trouble; to work hard at a matter.
着事則迷 when in trouble, he loses his head.
着謹 to be diligent.
着了 asleep; "off".

See No. 2566.

Ghok. **著** 2395

Stupid, in which sense it is applied conventionally to one's own belongings; unskilful, as opposed to **巧** No. 1411; clumsy; unsuccessful.

Tsoh. **拙**[1*] 2396

R. **屑**
C. *chüt*。
H. *chot*
F. *chiok, chwok*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo*
M. *chwo, chüe*
Y. *tsouh, tswoh*
Sz. *chwo, chüe*
K. *chöl, chul*
J. *setsz*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

拙子 my stupid son.
拙筆 my poor penmanship.
拙作 my stupid composition.
拙見識 my limited experience.
拙嘴 an unskilled speaker; a stupid lout.
拙性 slow of apprehension.
守拙 or **藏拙** to act the fool; to pretend to be stupid.
拙笨 stupid.
拙荆 my stupid thorn, *sc.* my wife.
拙力 brute force.
拙計 a stupid plan.
拙算 a bad speculation.

Khyuh. **茁**[4*] 2397

R. **黠質**
C. *chat*。
H. *k'iut*
F. *chwok*
W. *chüe*
N. *tsah*
P. *chüe', ccha, ch'o*
M. *chüe, tsa*
Y. *tsou*
K. *ch'wal, chul, kul*
J. *satsz, sachi*
A. *chüet, trat*
Entering Upper.

Grass springing forth; plants budding.

草茁其芽 the grass is sprouting.
茁壯 lusty; vigorous.
彼茁者葭 strong and abundant grow the rushes.

Khyuh. **蜮**[1*] 2398

R. **物**
See **絀**
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

A garden spider, known as the **蜮蠅**.

Tsoh. **顓**[4*] 2399

R. **屑**
See **拙**轍
Entering Upper.

The cheek-bones; the physiognomy.

顴顓 the cheek-bones; the face.
隆顓 high cheek-bones.

Tok. **啄**[2*] 2400

R. **覺**
C. v. *tóng*
H. *tok*
F. *tauk*
W. v. *tai, dai*,
N. v. *têh, tak*
P. v. *to, tê'rh*
K. *ch'ak*, v. *t'ak*
J. *taku, toku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To peck up food as fowls do. To dress the plumage. In writing, a quick stroke to the left, bearing downwards. [To be distinguished from **喙** No. 5216.]

啄食 to peck up food.
一飲一啄，莫非前定 not a sup nor bite which is not predained.
無啄我粟 do not eat my paddy.
澤雉十步一啄 water-fowl get a peck once in ten steps,—yet they are happy because free.
啄毛 to dress the plumage.
啄木鳥 the woodpecker.
啄殼 to break its shell,—as a chicken does.
剝啄 to rap,—as at a door.

Tok. **琢**[1*] 2401

R. **覺**
See **琢**
Entering Upper.

To rap; to beat.

琢門 to rap at a door.

Digitized by Google

tok
椓 1*
2402
R. 覺
See 琢
Entering Upper.

To strike. To castrate.

椓之丁丁 (*chêng*[1] *chêng*[1]) sound of continuous rapping.
天天是椓 God is pounding them with calamities.
昏椓 ignorant and oppressive.

tok
涿 1*
2403
R. 覺
See 琢
Entering Upper.

To drip; to trickle.

雨涿濕了衣服 the rain has soaked my clothes.
瀧涿 water falling,—as a cascade, etc.
涿鹿 the capital of China under the Yellow Emperor, the modern 保安州 in Chihli.
涿州 a Department in the province of Chihli, named after a local river.

tok
琢 2*
2404
R. 覺
C. *tôk*
H. *tok*
F. *tauk*
W. *cüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *ço*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*, v. *t'ak*
J. *taku*, *toku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To cut and polish stones, as a lapidary.

玉不琢,不成器 if jade is not cut and polished, it cannot be made into anything.
如琢如磨 as from the chisel and the polisher.
敦 *tui*[1] 琢其旅 the polished members of his suite.
彫琢 to cut and polish.
琢工 a lapidary.
修琢詩文 to polish up poetical compositions.

tok
諑 1*
2405
R. 覺
See 琢
K. *ch'ak*
Entering Upper.

To accuse; to vilify.

諑謠 to slander.

tsuk
捉 1*
2406
R. 覺
C. *chuk*, *chuh*
H. *tsuk*
F. *ch'öük*
W. *cüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *ço*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku*, *soku*
A. *trok*
Entering Upper.

To take in the hand; to grasp. To seize; to arrest.

捉刀 to seize a knife.
捉刀人 a champion.
捉手 to grasp the hand.
捉住了 grasped it tight.
捉鼠 to catch rats.
捉賊 to catch thieves.
捉拏 or 捉獲 or 捕捉 to arrest; to seize.
捉住 to stop; to desist.
捉勒 to seize and rob.
捉月 to grasp at the moon,—of impossibilities.
守捉 to guard the frontier.
捉弄 to meddle.
捉三 three in a line,—a game analogous to the "three card" trick, played by sharpers.

tsuk
浞 1*
2407
R. 覺
F. *ch'öük*
W. *cüo*
N *tsoh*
P. *ço*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku*, *zoku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To soak; to steep in water.

寒浞 a man of the 夏 dynasty, famed for his slanderous propensities.

tsuk
鋽 1*
2408
R. 覺
See 浞 (but Lower)
A. *hsuk*
Entering Lower.

To put fetters on the feet. A hoe.

tsuk
濁 2*
2409
R. 覺
C. *chuk*
H. *ts'uk*
F. *chouk*
W. *djuo*
N. *dzoh*
P. *ço*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*, *t'ak*
J. *taku*, *doku*
A. *trök*, *trok*
Entering Lower.

Muddy; turbid,—as opposed to 清 No. 2188. Stupid. Name of a river in Ssŭch'uan.

濁水 muddy water.
濁酒 thick, unstrained wine.
重濁 the sediment of muddy liquors.
濁流 the muddy class,—the Great Unwashed.
濁世 a corrupt age.
濁痰 mucus; phlegm.
白濁 gonorrhœa.
濁意 muddy ideas.
濁勁兒 a stupid lout.
濁氣 blind with rage.
濁臭 dull and disagreeable.
濁口 foul mouthed.
濁霧 thick fog; mist.
濁才 or 濁物 a stupid fool.

tsuk
鐲 2*
2410
R. 覺屋沃
C. v. *ch'o*, H. v. *ak*, F. *soh*, W. v. *ts'üe*, N. *djüoh*, P. *ço*, M. *tso*, Y. *tswak*, Sz. *cho*, K. *sok*, *ch'uk*, J. *taku*, *doku*, A. *trok*, *t'uk*
Entering Irregular.

A small bell formerly used for giving signals in connection with military music. A bracelet.

鐲子 or 手鐲 a bracelet.

tshuk
擢 2*
2411
R. 覺
C. *chak*
H. *t'ak*
F. *chouk*, *cheik*
W. *djuo*
N. *djoh*
P. *ço*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*, *t'ak*
J. *toku*, *taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Lower.

To pull out. To select.

擢髮不足以數 or 擢髮難數 as countless as the hairs of the head.
擢用 or 擢取 to select for government employ.
拔擢人材 to choose men of talent.
擢爲第一 placed him first,—in the competition.
擢解 the first of the 舉人 *chü jen*.
擢德 to make a show of virtue.

tshuk
濯 2*
2412
R. 覺
C. *chok*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *chouk*, v. *woh*,
W. *djüo*
N. *djoh*
P. *ço*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*, *t'ak*
J. *taku*, *doku*
A. *trak*
Entering Lower.

To wash; to dip in water. Grandly. To be fat and sleek. Bright; brilliant.

可以濯漱 it may be used for washing purposes.
逝不以濯 must he not dip it in water?—if he wants to be able to hold any thing hot.
洗濯 or 洒濯 to wash; to cleanse.
濯足萬里流 I have washed my feet in water which has run 10,000 *li*.
濯征徐國 grandly proceeding to set in order the States of Hsü.
濯濯 glittering,—as trappings.
麀鹿濯濯 the does so sleek and fat.
翩翩濯濯 lithe and sleek,—as a youth.
王公伊濯 his royal merit was brightly displayed. [公 here for 功.]
濯濯厥靈 brilliant was his energy.

tshuk
濁 2*
2413
R. 覺
See 濯
Entering Lower.

Heavy rain.

大雨濁霑 a heavy rain came pouring down.

tok
酌 2*
2414
R. 藥
C. *chök*
H. *chok*
F. *chick*
W. *chia*
N. *tsiah*
P. *ço*
M. *tso*
Y. *chak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *chök*
Entering Upper.

To pour out. To consult; to consider. To deliberate.

酌酒 to pour out wine; to entertain.
且以酌醴 and moreover pour out sweet wine.
酌以大斗 he poured out from a large vessel,—*i.e.* largely, bumpers.
喜酌 a marriage feast.
對酌 to drink wine together; to pledge.

Digitized by Google

酌[2*] 2414

春酌 a New Year's entertainment.
媒酌 a return feast given by a bridegroom.
薑酌 ginger feast,—given upon the occasion of a birth, divided into 上酌, 中酌, and 下酌, for the guests, servants, and carters or chair-bearers, respectively.
薄酌 a slight repast,—said by host to guest.
一酬一酌, 都非偶 every toast, every bumper, is preordained.
酌量 or 酌核 or 酌議 or 參酌 or 斟酌 to consult; to deliberate.
酌量妥當 it has all been settled.
斟酌而行 deliberate before acting.
酌定 or 酌奪 or 酌度 or 酌辦 to deliberate and decide upon.
酌體 to meet the wishes of another; to treat with consideration.
酌視 to consult about and look after.
酌改 to consider about altering,—regulations.
酌減 to propose to diminish.
酌記 to propose to record,—an official's merit.
酌復 to consider upon a reply and make one accordingly.
酌數 the authorised amount; in certain quantities.
酌帶洋銀若干 reckoning upon taking with one a certain amount of money.
以酌於民爲政 to consider care for the interests of the people as true government.
酌情準理 to decide equitably; to adjust.
酌擬 to propose.
酌付 to hand over; to make over; to pay.
酌看 to take into consideration,—in deciding.

鼢[2*] 2415
R. 藥 See 酌 Entering Upper.

A squirrel.

折 2416

See No. 550.

斲[2*] 2417
R. 覺
C. *tök*
H. *chok, tok, tiok,*
F. *tauk*
W. *ciio*
N. *tsoh*
P. *cho², to²*
M. *tso*
Y. *tsak*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *taku, toku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To chop; to hew; to hack; to mince.

斲削 to hew and trim,—as a log.
斲棺 to hew a coffin,—from a tree.
代大匠斲者希不傷其手 of those who do the chopping of a master-carpenter, there are few but wound their hands.
使匠石斲之 sent for a stone-mason to chip it (a scab on his nose) off.
斲爛 to chop up small.
斲肉圓 to make minced-meat balls.

剁 2418

Same as No. 2417.

棁[2*] 2419
R. 屑
C. *chüt₀*
H. *chot, v. st'o*
F. *chiok*
W. *ciüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *t'o², cho²*
M. *t'o*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *setsz, tatsz*
A. *chüet, t'wat*
Entering Upper.

A joist. A stick; a club. Used for No. 11,375.

山節藻棁, 君子以爲濫矣 hills and duckweed carved upon pillars are considered by the superior man to be extravagant,—referring to 臧文仲 Tsang Wên-chung who was guilty of this extravagance.
棁杖 a staff; a club.
揮棁而呼狗 to shake a stick and call a dog,—not likely to get the dog.
凡禮始乎棁, 成乎文, 終乎悅 all ceremonial begins by being deficient, is completed in elegance, and ends in satisfaction.

棳 2420

Same as No. 2419.

啜[4*] 2421
R. 口
C. *chüt₀*
H. *chot*
F. *chiok, ch'iok, chouh*
W. *ciüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo², chüe²*
M. *tso, ciüe, chüo*
Y. *tsouh*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz, setsz*
A. *chuet*
Entering Upper.

To suck up; to sip. To weep.

啜茗 to drink tea.
悞啜汁作酒 he drank the juice by mistake for wine.
啜菽飲水 to eat pulse and drink water.
啜茹 to live on vegetable diet.
留啜 to keep a person for a drink or snack.
流啜 to slobber.
啜面 to kiss.
啜泣 to sob and weep.
啜其泣矣 her tears flow.

嚞[1*] 2422
R. 黠支 See 窶追 Entering and Even Upper.

Noise of quarrelling; angry; irate.

婠嚞 good-looking.

慱[4*] 2423
R. 屑
C. *chüt₀*
H. *chot, tot*
F. *chiok, twok*
W. *ciüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo²*
M. *ciüe*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

Mournful; grieved. Uncertain.

憂心慱慱 my sorrowful heart is very sad.
母病緂慱 his mother's state was very critical.

畷[1*] 2424
R. 屑 靈
H. *chot*
F. *twok*
See 醊
K. *ch'öl, ch'e*
J. *tetsz, tei*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

Raised pathways, or dykes, between the paddy-fields.

畛畷 pathways between fields.

綴 2425

See No. 2814.

輟[1*] 2426
R. 屑
C. *chüt₀, chöü²*
H. *tot*
F. *chiok, tiok*
W. *ciüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo²*
M. *chüo, chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

To stop; to suspend operations. To mend.

輟工 to stop work; to rest from labour.
輟朝三日 to suspend business at Court for three days,—because of the death of a concubine.
讀書勿輟 study without remission.
輟業而嬉 to stop work and take a holiday.
或作或輟 now working, now stopping.
豈作輟盡由爾耶 are you to stop or go on (in this action) exactly as you please?
不輟 unceasingly.
手不輟筆 to write without stopping,—*currente calamo.*

Digitized by Google

tsok
酸2*
2427
R. 酉 雧
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo?*
M. *chüe*
Y. *tsauh*
K. *chöl, chüe*
J. *tetsz, tei*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

Wine poured in libation to gods or departed spirits.

奠酸 to offer libations of wine.

tsok
錣1*
2428
R. 肉
See 轂
Entering Upper.

A needle; an awl. Sharp. To offer, as a present.

錣貫頤 the goad (at the end of his riding-whip) passed through his jaw.

tsok
餟
2429

Same as No. 2427.

tsok
窣1*
2430
R. 黠
See 掇歠
Entering Upper.

Looking out from a hole.

tsok
窋1*
2431
R. 黠
K. *ch'eul*
J. *tatsz*
A. *t'eat*
Entering Upper.

The mouth stuffed full; to eat fast.

tsiok
歠
2432

Same as No. 2421.

tsiok
歠
2433

Same as No. 2421.

ʒok
辵1*
2434
R. 辵
N. *ts'iah*
P. *ch'o*
J. *chaku*
A. *hsök*
Entering Upper.

Going on and stopping; to run fast and stop. Radical No. 162.

ʒok
辶
2435

The contracted form of No. 2434.

ʃok
擉
2436

ʃok
戳
2437

ʃok
婥4*
2438
R. 藥
See 綽
Entering Upper.

ʃok
綽4*
2439
R. 藥
C. *ch'ök*
H. *tsak*
F. *ch'iak*
W. *ch'ia*
N. *ch'ah, ts'iah*
P. *ch'au, ch'o*
M. *cho*
Y. *ts'ak*
Sz *ch'o*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *hsök*
Entering Upper.

CH'O.

See No. 2938.

See No. 2939.

Beautiful. Used for No. 2439.

婥約 pretty and modest.

Read *ti*[1]*. A sick woman.

To be gentle; kindly. Ample; spacious. Liberal; generous.

寬兮綽兮 how magnanimous is he and gentle!

寬綽 liberal-minded; ample; spacious.

綽態 gentle; loving.

綽約 gentle and modest. *See* No. 2438.

綽號 a nickname.

綽裕 liberal.

綽綽有裕 of abundant generous feeling.

ʃok
趠4*
2440
R. 覺
See 卓
(but aspirated and more of *t* initial)
Entering Upper.

To hasten; to travel fast and far.

舶趠風 a spanking breeze,—*i.e.* one to make a boat go.

ʃau
踔4*
2441
R. 效
櫂 and 罩 (aspirated)
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To stride; to get ahead; to excel.

踔遠 to cover a distance; far off.

踔絕之能 unusual ability.

踔脚 to walk lame.

踔天蟠 to stretch out, as when walking fast; to writhe, as when trodden on.

tok
啄
2442

See No. 11,316.

ʃok
婥1*
2443
R. 藥
See 綽
Entering Upper.

Disobedient; disobliging.

Read *êrh*[2]. Name of a country.

婥羌 one of the thirty-six Turfan tribes on the west of China.

tsyu
州1
2444
R. 尢
See 周
Even Upper.

CHOU.

An islet; *see* No. 2445; an eyot, as opposed to 島 No. 10,790. A Department or political division, anciently comprising 2,500 families. A region.

九州 the Nine Chou, or divisions of the empire subsequent upon the engineering labours of 大禹 the Great Yü.

神州 a poetical name for China.

知州 or 州牧 a Department Magistrate.

散州 Magistrate of a *Chou* subordinate to a Prefect.

直隸州 Magistrate of an independent *Chou*, *i.e.* subject to no prefectural control but reporting direct to the provincial government.

州同 first-class assistant Department Magistrate.

州司馬 or 別駕 literary designation of the above.

州判 second-class assistant Department Magistrate.

州別駕 literary designation of the above.

州里 a neighbourhood.

州吏目 departmental police-master and gaol-warden.

州城 a Department city.

州縣 Department and District Magistrates.

tsyu
洲1
2445
R. 尢
See 周
Even Upper.

An islet; a continent.

在河之洲 on the islet in the river.

淮有三洲 there are three islands in the Huai R.

勝神洲 the island of those who conquer the spirit,—one of the four great continents which constitute the inhabited world of every Buddhist universe. Sanskrit: *Pûrva-videha*.

俱盧洲 or 勝沙 the superior continent,—said to be square, as also the faces of its inhabitants. Sanskrit: *Uttarakuru* or *Kurudvipa*.

沙洲 a sand bank; a spit.

洲田 alluvial fields.

九洲 Nine Islands,—near Macao.

Digitized by Google

tiyu, 舟[1] 2446 R. 尤 See 周 Even Upper.

A boat. A saucer; a stand. To carry at the girdle. Radical No. 137.

二子乘舟 the two youths got into their boat.
汎汎楊舟 it floats about, that willow boat.
舟子 the master of a ferry-boat.
舟人 boatmen.
無舵之舟 a rudderless boat,—a widow.
有路莫登舟 if you can go by road, don't go by boat.
水行莫如用舟 for travelling by water there is nothing like a boat.
舟次大沽 on board a vessel lying at Taku.
舟車 conveyance by water and land.
舟車並途 the water and land routes are parallel.
舟車之苦 the fatigues of travelling.
屋小如舟 house small as a boat,—a mean-looking dwelling.
陸地行舟 to sail a boat on land,—of absurd impossibilities.
一葉扁舟 a light skiff.
坐於舟首 sat in the bow of the boat.
棄駕舟之業 to give up the occupation of a boatman.
貴領事誼切同舟 you the Consul, in point of doing what is right, are in the same boat with me.
舟載 the cargo of a vessel.
何以舟之 what was it that he carried at his girdle?
舟山 boat island,—Chusan, so called from its fancied resemblance to a boat.

tiyu, 侜[1] 2447 R. 尤 See 周 Even Upper.

To cover; to conceal. Used with No. 2446.

誰侜予美 who veils my beauty?
侜張 to deceive.
侜子 a boat; boatmen.
侜行 to go,—as a boat.
侜師 the master of a vessel.

tiyu, 輖[1] 2448 R. 尤 See 周 A. *chu* Even Upper.

A frame or splash-board in front of a carriage.

tiyu, 鵰[1] 2449 R. 尤 See 周 A. *chêu, chieu* Even Upper.

A crested lark, called 鶺鵰 or 鶺鳩.

鵰子 a long narrow boat.

tiyu, 周[1] 2450 R. 尤 C. *chau* H. *chu* F. *chiu* W. N. *tsiu* P. M. *chou* Y. *tsêu* Sz. *chou* K. *chu* J. *shu, shū* A. *chêu* Even Upper.

The territory occupied by 亶父 Tan Fu (14th century B.C.), from which the dynasty of his descendants received the name of 周 Chou. A bend. To surround; on all sides; everywhere. To assist.

周朝 the Chou dynasty B.C. 1122—B.C. 255.
周京 the capital of Chou.
宗周 or 周宗 the honoured House of Chou.
周文武 the founder and first Emperor of the 周 dynasty. 文王 was a minister of the Emperor 紂 Chou; 武王 was his son. They are frequently spoken of as model princes.
周公 the Duke of Chou,—fourth son of 昌 Ch'ang or 文王 Wên Wang the 西伯 chief of the West, and younger brother of 武王 Wu Wang, the first sovereign of the Chou dynasty (12th century B.C.). To him has been attributed the invention of the mariner's compass (*see* No. 574), and also the composition of the 周禮 Chou Ritual, consisting of rules for the guidance of Court officials.
既讀孔子之書，必達周公之禮 as a student of the Confucian Canon, you must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the Chou Ritual.
夢見周公 I dreamt I saw Chou Kung.
猶猱狙之異乎周公也 as different as Chou Kung and a monkey.
周道 the road to Chou; a royal road; a broad highway.

周[1] 2450

生于道周 growing at a bend in the road.
周圍 or 周匝 to surround; on all sides.
周身 all round the body.
不周 insufficient,—the circle not being completed.
周流 to wander; to roam.
周遍 to extend on all sides.
待客周不到 to treat a guest with insufficient politeness or hospitality.
周到 or 周致 most thoughtful; considerate; hospitable; liberal.
周知 to inform all. Also, general acquaintance with.
周密 secret; concealed.
周備 fully prepared.
周妥 satisfactorily arranged.
周公執事 there was nothing Chou Kung did not take in hand.
君子周而不比 the superior man is catholic, and no partisan.
周咨 to consult fully.
周甲 a cycle.
周全 perfect; faultless; all that is possible; in every way complete.
周旋 to treat with all courtesy or kindness; to be very attentive to; to attend upon.
周而復始 to begin again.
周天 a complete revolution of the sun,—a whole day.
小周天 an ordinary day of 24 hours.
大周天 a cycle of (1) 60 years or (2) of 240,000.
周歷 to thoroughly scrutinize.
周郎 a great scholar.
周詳 very minute; to be at great pains.
周恤 to have pity. *See* No. 2453.
周折 curve or angle; deviation, swerving; round about; circuitous.
周防 to guard completely or on all sides.
周濟 to assist; to succour. *See* No. 2453.
周急者少 those who succour in adversity are few. *See* No. 966.
靡人不周 there is no one who has not (tried to) help them.
示我周行 to show me the true path.

Digitized by Google

周[1] 2450

作周身具 to prepare for a death and burial.
周張 repeatedly; hastily.
周章 incomplete; wasted labour; much toil with small result.
周正 to straighten; to correct.
周略 to consider.
周南 name of one of the books of the *Odes*.

徟[1] 2451
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

Hurried; flustered.

徟徨 hurriedly; in a flustered manner.

椆[2] 2452
R. 尤
See 籌
F. used for 櫥
Even Lower.

Quercus glauca, Thbg. Also read *ch'ou*[2].

賙[1] 2453
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chêu, chu*
Even Upper.

To bestow in charity.

賙濟 to succour; to give money.
賙給 to give in charity.
賙恤 beneficent; charitable.
禮物不賙 the gifts are not adequate.

輖[1] 2454
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

A heavily loaded cart.

週[1] 2455
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chêu, chu*
Even Upper.

To revolve. Used for No. 2450.

週年旺相 may the whole year be prosperous for you!
三週年 the third revolving year; the third anniversary.
一週 one turn or revolution.
一週時 twenty-four hours; a day and night.
一週遭 once round.
週時一樣 always the same.
對週 the return of the year.
週流不息 flows round unceasingly,—as the blood circulating.
週行 to revolve.
週遭 all round.

週[1] 2455

週到 completely; absolutely.
週轉 enough to go round; enough for all needs; never ceasing; continuous.
週圍 to go round; to surround; the circumference.
週圍有多大 what is the circumference?

粥[1*] 2456
R. 屋
N. *cüoh, tsoh*
P. *chou*
K. *chuk*
Entering Upper.

Rice boiled to a gruel; congee. Also read *chu*[1*].

煮粥 or 熬粥 or 煑粥 to make congee,—as drunk by the Chinese in the early morning.
寧人等粥, 毋粥等人 better that a man should wait for his congee, than his congee for him,—because it spoils by standing.
粥廠 a place in which congee is distributed to the poor, like a "soup kitchen".
歠粥 to eat gruel,—of a new Emperor in mourning for his father.
猪肉粥 a kind of porridge with bits of pork in it.
荳粥 bean porridge.
茗粥 a preparation like the thickened tea of the Tibetans.
臘八粥 a kind of gruel made from mixed grains and eaten on the 8th of the 12th moon, the day when idols are washed.

Read *yü*[4*].

粥粥 humble; simple; respectful.

皺[4] 2457
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *chaiu*, v. *naiu*
W. *tsau*
N. *tsöü*, v. *zöü*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *tsou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *trīu*
Sinking Upper.

Wrinkles; furrows. To frown. *See* No. 2458.

皺紋 wrinkles.
面皮皺 a wrinkled face.
額上堆皺 wrinkles cover his brow.
皺眉 to wrinkle the brows; to frown.
葉上起皺 with wrinkles on the leaves,—as cabbages, etc.
皺皺巴巴 creased.
紅皺 red wrinkles,—dates.
皺金 wrinkled or corrugated gold,—as used in ornamentation.

縐[4] 2458
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *chaiu*
W. *tsau*
N. *tsöü*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou, tsou*
Y. *tsung*
Sz. *chou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *trīu*
Sinking Upper.

Wrinkled; crumpled. Crape. To shrink. *See* No. 2457.

縐子 or 縐紋 wrinkles; folds.
褰縐 puckered; crumpled.
水面風來綠縐 the breeze raises green wrinkles on the water. *Cf.* "The wrinkled sea, etc."
縐紗 crape.
縐紬 crape silk.
綿縐 camlet.
縮縐 to shrink; to shrivel.

褶[4] 2459
R. 宥
See 皺
Sinking Upper.

Creases; folds.

褶痕 or 褶摺子 creases in clothes, paper, etc.

謅 2460

See No. 11,810.

鞣[3] 2461
R. 有
See 揉
Rising Upper.

To bind with thongs of leather. Used for No. 2458.

侜 2462

Same as No. 2463. Also read *yu*[4].

冑[4] 2463
R. 宥
See 胄
Sinking Lower.

A helmet. [To be distinguished from 胄 No. 2466.]

甲冑 buff-coats and helmets; armour.
貝冑朱纓 with shells on red strings adorning their helmets.

妯[2*] 2464
R. 屋尤
C. *shuk, shuk*
H. *shuk*
F. *tük, tik, ch'iu*
W. *dziu*[2]
N. *djoh, dzoh*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou, tsu*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'u, ch'uk*
J. *chu, chiku*
A. *trīu, truk*
Even and Entering Irregular.

The wives of brothers; sisters-in-law.

弟兄之妻爲妯娌 the wives of brothers are *chou li* sisters-in-law.

Read *ch'ou*[1]. Anxious; ill at ease.

Digitized by Google

宙 1
2465
R. 宀
C. *chau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *teu, tieu*
W. N. *dziu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêu*$^{3}_{6}$
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, dju*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower.

Time infinite, past and future. *See* No. 13,540.

宇宙之江山不改 the physical aspect of the universe does not change.

胄 4
2466
R. 肉
C. *chau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *teu, tieu*
W. N. *dziu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, dju*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower.

Descendants; posterity. [To be distinguished from 胄 No. 2463.]

胄子 the eldest son.
胄裔 descendants; posterity.
貴胄 the scions of noble families.
世胄 the descendants of old families.

紂 4
2467
R. 糸
See 胄
Sinking Lower.

To ask blessings for; to pray for.

軸 2*
2468
R. 車
C. *chuk*
H. *ch'uk*
F. *tük*
W. *dju*
N. *djüuh*
P. *şchu, şchou*
M. *tsu, tsou*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'uk*
J. *djiku*
A. *truk*
Entering Lower.

An axle-tree. A shaft. An axis. A pivot. A roller for maps or scrolls. Numerative of scrolls. Used for No. 13,408.

車軸 or **軸子** an axle-tree. [The second is also a roller for scrolls.]
叢輕折軸 a large load of light things will break an axle-tree.
軸頭 the projecting end of an axle-tree.
輪軸 the shaft of a steamer.
乾軸 and **坤軸** the axes of heaven and earth, respectively.
懸軸 the axis of suspension.
剪軸 the pivot of a pair of shears.
當軸 one who is the pivot on which an affair turns; a manager; a ruler.
卷軸 a roller for maps, scrolls, etc.
雙手扯開軸子 with both hands opened the scroll.
祭軸 a eulogistic scroll hung near a coffin.
畫三軸 three scroll pictures.
千軸不如一書 a thousand pictures are not equal to one book.
軸兒 a catch; a bolt.
五人軸 a water-wheel turned by five men.

杻 2469
R. 木
See No. 8351.

帚 2470
R. 巾
Same as No. 2471.

箒 3
2471
R. 竹
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *ch'iu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *chui, triu*
Rising Upper.

A broom; a besom. *See* No. 9574. Also read *chu*^{2}.

執箕箒 she who manipulates the sieve and broom,—a wife; also, a concubine.
箒星 a broom star,—a comet. *See* No. 9596.
掃箒菜 a species of goose-foot (*Chenopodium scoparia*), the leaves of which are eaten and the stalks used for making besoms.

紂 4
2472
R. 糸
C. *chau*^{2}
H. *ch'u*^{2}
F. *teu*^{2}, *tieu*^{2}
W. *dziu*
N. *dziu*
P. M. *chou*^{2}
Y. *tsêo*^{2}
Sz. *chou*^{2}
K. *chu*
J. *chū*
A. *tru*^{2}
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Traces, of harness. The crupper of a saddle.

紂辛 or **紂王** the tyrant whose crimes brought about the fall of the 商 (or 殷 Yin) dynasty B.C. 1122. *See* No. 2600.
紂殺王子比干 Chou slew Prince Pi-kan,—by causing him to be disembowelled.
惟紂罪浮于桀 the crimes of Chou exceed those of Chieh. *See* No. 1498. These two personages are the typical tyrants of Chinese history.

鞦 1
2473
R. 革
See 紂
Rising Lower.

The crupper of a saddle.

鞦棍 a stick used on pack-animals as a crupper.

肘 3
2474
R. 肉
C. *chau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *tiu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, chu*
A. *triu*
Rising Upper.

The elbow; the forearm; the wrist.

手肘 or **肘子** the elbow.
捉肘 to take by the wrist.
肘腋相交 as near as elbow and armpit,—of close friendship or relationship.
捉衿而肘見 if he pulled his sleeve, his elbow came through,—poverty-stricken.
交着肘 to fold the arms.
肘行而逆之 went to meet him on his hands and knees.
掣肘之虞 the annoyance of an impeded elbow,—of some hindrance to action.
扯肘 pulling back at the elbow,—hindering.
欲去被肘 prevented from going.
女肘之 the girl nudged him.
猪肘 a shoulder of pork.

晝 4
2475
R. 日
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *teu, tieu, tau*
W. *chiu*
N. *chiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū*
A. *tru*
Sinking Upper.

Day-light; daytime.

晝夜不息 or **不舍晝夜** not stopping by day or night.
不分晝夜 making no distinction between day and night,—*e.g.* working all the same.
晝寢 to sleep in the daytime.
白晝 broad day.
俾晝作夜 to turn day into night,—to commit excesses in broad day-light.
晝爾于茅 in the daytime collect the grass.
晝暝 the light of day darkened.

咒 4
2476
R. 口
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *chieu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêu*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

To curse; to swear an oath. To recite incantations; to employ charms or spells.

咒罵 to curse.
咒語 curses; imprecations; spells.
咒詛 to rail and curse at.
咒他死 curse him dead!
一天一咒，添福添壽 to curse a man every day, only adds to his happiness and long life.
便賭咒道，我若見你的，我眼裏出血 he then swore (*lit.* staked his oath) saying, "If I ever saw you before, may my eyes run blood."
念咒 or **誦咒** to recite incantations.
大悲咒 charms to invoke the protection of Kuan Yin.

Digitized by Google

詶 2477
Same as No. 2476.

蝨[1] 2478
R. 尤
See 舟
A. *trïu*
Even Upper.

To strike. To pluck out. The winding lines of hills. *See* No. 1820.

籀[4] 2479
R. 宥
C. *tsau, chau*[2]
F. *leu*[2]
W. *liu*[2]
N. *dziu*
P. *chou*
Y. *liu*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, dju*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

The "seal" character, called 籀書 or 籀文 after its inventor 籀大史 Chou, a minister to 宣王 Hsüan Wang of the Chou dynasty, B.C. 800.

咮[4] 2480
R. 虞遇
See 朱注
A. *tru*
Even and Sinking Upper.

To peck, as a bird. A star in Hydra.

鳥咮 a bird's beak.
不濡其咮 it will not wet its beak.

Read *chu*[1]. Talkative.

囂咮 talkative; garrulous.

噣[4] 2481
R. 宥
See 晝
Sinking Upper.

To peck. A large bird with a crooked bill, which eats its young.

僽[4] 2482
R. 宥
See 驟
Sinking Lower.

To rail at; to scold. Sad; morose.

傷僽 to abuse; to rail at.

籧[4] 2483
R. 宥
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *t'au*[2]
Sinking.

An attendant; an assistant.

僖子使助蘧氏之籧 Hsi Tzŭ made them act as assistants to (his concubine) of the family of Wei.
聽籧弄者, 遙思於古昔 hearing these ditties makes one think upon the olden times.

怞[2] 2484
R. 宥
See 胄
Sinking Lower.

紬[2] 2485
R. 尤
See 綢
Even Lower.

CH'OU.

Grieving; sad.

憂心且怞 a sorrowing and anxious heart.
怞怞 weary and sad.

A thread; a clue. To follow up; to investigate. To make trial of. Used for No. 2503.

織紬 to wind off threads, as for weaving.
紬繹 to investigate.

抽[1] 2486
R. 尤
F. P. } v. *ch'iu*
See 麰
A. *hsëu, trïu*
Even Upper.

To pull up; to take out. To divide up; to allot. To levy; to exact.

言抽其棘 they pulled up the thorny bushes. [言 is an initial particle.]
左旋右抽 (the driver) on the left wheels about, (the warrior) on the right draws (his sword).
抽身 to get away; to absent oneself from business.
不能抽身 I cannot get away.
抽身不暇 I have no spare time.
抽身跑 he took himself off.
抽身事外 to get out of the affair,—*i.e.* to get clear of all responsibility. Generally used in a contemptuous sense.
抽閒 or 抽空兒 to take a little leisure; to find time for doing anything.
抽取 or 抽出 to select or take from a lot.
抽屜 a drawer.
抽枱 a chest of drawers.
抽查 to pick out and examine one of a lot.
抽查數樣 to examine musters.
抽除 to pick out and reject; to weed out.
抽發 to divide in percentages; to allot in proportion to.
抽分 or 抽頭 or 抽水 a percentage or commission.
抽稅 or 抽課 to levy duties or taxes.

抽[1] 2486
私抽 illegal taxation.
抽厘 to levy *lekin*.
抽剝 to "flay" by taxation.
抽收 to levy.
加一抽 add on a tenth.
值百抽五 five per cent *ad valorem*.
打抽封 (sometimes 秋 for 抽) to collect subscriptions,—generally by needy travellers, to enable them to return home.
抽換 to take out and change,—as goods from original packages.
抽不敷解 amount collected not reaching the amount to be remitted.
抽絲 to reel silk.
抽氣 to gasp; to pant.
抽息 to sob.
抽冷子 all of a sudden.
拏鞭抽他 beat him with a whip.
我抽你 I'll whip you.
抽拔 to rescue; to deliver.
抽子 a watch-case.
抽案卷 to produce the record of a case.
抽筋 cramps; spasms.
抽着疼 spasms of pain.
抽一陣瘋 a convulsion; a fit.
抽脚筋 pulling out the tendon of the foot,—an ancient punishment.
抽砧 to heave the stone,—an athletic exercise in which a heavy stone is thrown from one to another to catch.
草抽新綠漸知春 when plants put forth their new green buds, it is a sign of spring at hand.
抽實 to extract the truth.
抽了 shrunk,—of wood.
抽軋 pulling and straining; with effort; struggling, as vegetation.
抽調 or 抽撥 to detach; to draft,—troops, etc.
抽捐 to assess.

萫[2] 2487
R. 尤
See 儔
Even Lower.

A medicinal plant with a bitter root, called 萫蓀. It is a species of *Hedysarum*.

Digitized by Google

瘳[1] 2488
R. 尤
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *t'iu*
W. N. *ts'iu*
P. M. *ch'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *chū, chiū*
A. *trïu, ʂlieu*
Even Upper.

To be cured; convalescent. To reform.

云胡不瘳 does he say he is not yet well?

不瘳 incurable.

瘳愈 or 病瘳 cured; well.

掬 2489

See No. 11,806.

瞴 2490

Same as No. 2499.

儔[2] 2491
R. 尤
W. N. *dziu*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, djo*
A. *tru*
See 丑
Even Lower.

A company of four; a party. A class; a sort. Comrades; friends. Who? *See* No. 2492.

儔侶 a band of associates.
儔黨 a clique; a ring; a cabal.
儔類 friends of the same way of thinking; birds of a feather.
匹儔 a fellow; a match; one of the same kind or class.
儔伴 comrades; friends.
儔爲 *wei*[4] 爲之 who will do it for him?
鶯儔 a young bride.

疇[2] 2492
R. 尤
See 籌
Even Lower.

A cultivated field. Who? A class; divisions. A mate.

易其田疇 to cultivate arable land.
疇隴宵腴 the furrowed fields are rich and fertile.
九疇 the nine fields,—divisions of Yü's 洪範 Great Plan.
疇咨 who will seek out.....? *See* No. 7468.
疇若予工 who is equal to the duty of superintending my workmen?
予將疇依 on whom can I rely?
惠疇 in accordance with their classification.
若疇 your mates.
古疇 or 疇昔 of old; in former times.

籌[2] 2493
R. 尤
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *t'iu*
W. N. *dziu*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, djo*
A. *tru*
Even Lower.

To calculate; to consider about; to devise. A tally; a ticket.

籌計 or 籌算 to calculate; to reckon.
通盤籌算 to calculate the whole lot at once.
一籌莫展 he has not proposed a single plan.
籌策 a plan; a scheme.
籌謀 to plot; to scheme.
籌辦 or 籌議 or 籌商 or 籌維 or 籌畫 to deliberate; to arrange; to devise.
籌措 to devise some arrangement.
籌防 to make provision.
籌防公局 a Municipal Council.
籌備 to prepare beforehand.
籌備米 extra rice for supplying loss by voyage, etc.
籌餉 army estimates.
籌思 to think.
籌貼 to provide,—a sum of money.
籌解 to provide for the remittance of.
籌借 to negotiate a loan.
運籌帷幄 to plan strategy in his tent,—of a great general.
更籌 the time-float in a clepsydra or water-clock.
派籌 to give out tallies or tickets.
攢籌 to collect tallies,—as from coolies employed in carrying.
執籌 to carry a tally,—as coolies with merchandise.
竹籌 a bamboo tally.
籌碼 a counter.
籌矢 an ancient game of skill, consisting in pitching arrows into a vase with three long necks.

譸[2] 2494
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chu, tru*
Even Upper.

Hurried; bustling. To deceive.

譸張爲幻 to deceive by misstatements.

躊[2] 2495
R. 尤
H. *ch'u*
See 籌
Even Lower.

Embarrassed; irresolute.

躊躇 in a quandary; undecided.

醜[3] 2496
R. 有
See 醜
Rising Upper.

To discard; to reject. Disagreeable; bad.

無我醜兮 do not cast me off.

醻 2497

Same as No. 2508.

愁[2] 2498
R. 尤
C. *shau*
H. *sou*
F. *ch'ou*
W. *zau*
N. *dzöü, zöü*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u, su*
J. *shū, dju*
A. *sêu*
Even Lower.

Melancholy; grieving; sad; fearful.

愁悶 melancholy.
愁顏 or 愁容 a rueful countenance.
含愁 to brood over grief.
消愁 to dispel sorrow.
愁腸百結 my bowels are tied in a hundred knots of sorrow.
愁眉不展 not to smooth one's gloomy brows.
愁煞花前月下人 one who carries his grief to flowers or moonlight,—with a view to shake it off.
愁死 to die of grief or melancholy.
攻破愁城 has broken into the city of grief,—*i.e.* has turned grief into joy, as good news.
愁苦 grieved.
愁不美 to fear that bad will come of it.
愁煩 or 愁得慌 anxious; apprehensive.
發愁 to be anxious or depressed.

Read *ts'ao*[2]. Confused; in disorder.

牢愁 tangled; disordered; annoying.

懰[3] 2499
R. vulgar.
C. H. F. W. *ts'au* (not used)
P. *ch'ou*
M. Y. Sz. (not used)
K. J. (not used)
A. *ʂêu*
Rising Upper.

To look at; to gaze.

懰不見 I cannot see it.
眼懰着 eyes gazing at.
懰着字念書 look at the words when you read.
你懰什麼 what are you staring at?
鼈懰蛋 the turtle watches its eggs,—till they hatch.

Digitized by Google

瞅 2500 — Same as No. 2499.

惆[2] 2501 — R. 尤 — F. *ch'iu, tiu* — See 綢 — A. *tru, trïu* — Even Lower.

Vexed; disappointed.

惆悵 disappointed in one's wishes.

稠[2] 2502 — R. 尤 — F. *chiu* — See 紬 — Even Lower.

Grain growing thickly. Close; crowded; dense. Thick; stiff.

人烟稠密 people and smoke (of houses, *sc.* population) closely crowded.

稠人廣衆 a dense crowd of people.

恐稠人中迷失 fearing lest they should miss each other in the crowd.

有稠的有稀的 there is both thick and thin,—of gruel or soup.

稠雲 clouded over.

綢[2] 2503 — R. 尤 — C. *ch'au* — H. *ch'u* — F. *tiu* — W. N. *dziu* — P. M. *ch'ou* — Y. *ts'êo* — Sz. *ch'ou* — K. *chu* — J. *chū, djo* — A. *tru* — Even Lower.

Thin silk; silk cloth.

綢子 silks; silk articles.

綢緞 silk piece-goods; silk damask and satin.

綢緞 manufactured silks.

綢絹 silk goods.

綢衣服 silk clothing.

綢帽 silk caps.

綢襖 silk quilted coats.

綢褲 silk trousers.

綢紗 silk and gauze.

生綢 raw pongee.

熟綢 soft or boiled silk.

紡綢 reeled pongee.

綿綢 silk and cotton mixture.

繭綢 coarse silk serge; punjom.

線綢 a kind of silk or thread camlet.

綢緻 fine; close woven.

綢直如髮 with their hair so thick and straight.

綢繆束薪 round and round the faggot-bundles are bound.

綢繆 sexual intercourse. This sense is based upon the preceding entry from the *Odes*, which is held to signify the union of husband and wife.

綢[2] 2503 — 綢繆牖戶 I bound round my window and door,—with mulberry roots, before it came on to rain. Hence the following popular application:—

綢繆于未雨焉 to make hay while the sun shines.

聖人達綢繆 the Sage is free from all embarrassments,—he regards all things and conditions as ONE.

裯[2] 2504 — R. 尤 — See 綢 — Even Lower.

A coverlet. A bed-curtain.

衾裯 bed-clothes.

裯帳 a curtain.

猶[3] 2505 — R. 有 — See 帚 — Rising Upper.

A kind of gibbon or macacus found in Ssŭch'uan. It is the female of the 玃 No. 3244.

抽[3] 2506 — R. 有 — See 帚 — Rising Upper.

To grasp, as a fan.

抽扇 to flirt a fan.

詶[2] 2507 — R. 尤 — See 譸 — Even Lower.

To answer.

詶對 to reply to.

酬[2] 2508 — R. 尤 — C. *ch'au* — H. *ch'u* — F. *siu* — W. N. *dziu* — P. M. *ch'ou* — Y. *ts'êo* — Sz. *ch'ou* — K. *siu* — J. *shū, djū* — A. *tru* — Even Lower.

To pledge with wine; to entertain. To requite; to repay.

獻酬交錯 to present the cup, handing it from one to another.

酬酢 to pledge,—as host and guest.

一酬一酢都非偶 even the interchange of toasts is not a mere matter of chance,—every thing is pre-ordained.

應酬朋友 to entertain friends.

應酬的禮節 the ceremonial of entertainments.

應酬大 great expense for entertainment, etc.

酬客 to return an invitation.

酬謝 to make a return present; to remunerate.

酬愿 to make a thank-offering.

酬神 or 酬答天恩 to thank the gods for mercies received.

酬報 to repay; to requite.

酬勞 or 酬庸 to reward services.

酬值 or 酬金 a gratuity.

酬還 or 酬債 to repay.

酬報 to requite.

酎 2509 — Same as No. 2508.

酎[4] 2510 — R. 有 — See 胄 — A. *trïu* — Rising Lower.

New or pure spirits, as used at the summer sacrifices.

見*hsien* 於嘗酎 he had an audience at the summer sacrifice.

酎金 wine-money; bribes.

醜[3] 2511 — R. 有 — C. *ch'au* — H. *ch'u* — F. *ch'iu* — W. N. *ts'iu* — P. *ch'ou* — M. *ts'ou* — Y. *ts'ô* — Sz. *ch'ou* — K. *ch'u* — J. *shu, shū* — A. *hsu* — Rising Upper.

Ugly; hideous, as opposed to 美 No. 7727. Shameful; abominable; evil, as opposed to 好 No. 3889. A crowd. To compare.

醜惡 repulsive.

醜陋 or 貌醜 or 醜樣 ill-looking; ugly.

醜女所以保其貞 an ugly woman preserves her chastity.

其里之醜人見而美之 an ugly woman of the neighbourhood saw how beautiful she was.

醜事 a disgraceful affair.

醜行 shameful conduct.

所可道也，言之醜也 what would have to be told, would be a vile story.

小醜 a mean fellow; a low wretch.

可醜 shameful.

不知醜 brazen-faced; without shame.

不見醜 not to be put to shame.

怕醜 shamefaced; bashful.

醜類 scamps; vagabonds.

家醜 a disgrace to the family; a black sheep.

命醜 of evil destiny.

亦孔之醜 a thing of very evil omen.

獲醜 or 醜虜 a crowd of captives.

仍執醜虜 and forthwith seized a crowd of captives.

以謹醜厲 in order to warn the crowds of evil-doers.

屈此群醜 subduing the masses of the people.

從其群醜 to pursue the herds of game.

戎醜攸行 from whom (God) all great undertakings should proceed. [醜 gives the idea of the number of people employed.]

比物醜類 to compare sorts and kinds.

Digitized by Google

雠[2] 2512
R. 尤
See 讐 Even Lower.

A brace of birds. Birds fighting. To wrangle. A silkworm found on the Ailantus tree.

犨[2] 2513
R. 尤
See 讐 Even Lower.

The grunting of an ox. To go forth.

犨牛 the grunting ox; the yak.

讎 2514

Same as No. 2512.

讐[2] 2515
R. 尤
C. *shau, ch'au*
H. *shu*
F. *siu*
W. *dziu, djau*
N. *dziu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'éo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *su*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

An enemy; hatred; revenge. A match; a rival.

反以我爲讐 you take me for an enemy instead,—of a friend.
大邦爲讐 the enemies of our great nation.
讐擋 to withstand; to oppose.
讐人 one who incurs the enmity of another. *See* No. 2526.
讐敵 an enemy.
含讐 to cherish a grudge.
成讐 to have a feud or quarrel.
報讐 to repay a grudge; to take revenge.
寃讐 a grudge.
讐應 revenge; vendetta.
宿讐 an hereditary feud which has to be washed out in blood.
恩將讐報 to return evil for good.
與人有讐 to be on bad terms with any one.
口讐 to abuse; to blackguard.
讐匹 or 讐對 or 讐類 the same kind; a match; rivals; opponents.

讎 2516

Same as No. 2515.

仇[2] 2517
R. 尤
See 求讐 Even Lower.

Used as an abbreviation of 讐 No. 2515.

Read *chiu*[2]. A surname.

仇英 a famous portrait painter of the Ming dynasty.

丑[3] 2518
R. 有
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *t'iu*
W. *ts'in*
N. *ts'in*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'éo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *chū, cho*
A. *sïu*
Rising Upper.

The second of the twelve horary characters or 地支 branches of earth; *see* Tables. *Vd.* The fourth watch; from 1 to 3 a.m.

丑時 the period from 1 to 3 a.m.
丑月 the twelfth moon.
小丑 or 丑脚 the low-comedy man of a Chinese troupe.

扭 2519

See No. 8350.

杻 2520

See No. 8351.

臭[4] 2521
R. 宥
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *ch'eu*, v. *ch'au*
W. *ts'in*
N. *ts'in*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'éo*
Sz. *ch'on*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *hsu*
Sinking Upper.

Sweet-smelling; strong-smelling. Stinking, as opposed to 香 No. 4256.

胡臭亶時 fragrant it is, and in due season.
臭味 a bad smell; a stink.
臭胜 rancid; tainted.
臭羶 frowsy; rank.
臭氣 a stinking atmosphere; a bad smell.
穢臭 putrid; foul-smelling.
臭虫 the stinking insect,—bed bugs.
海畔逐臭之夫,自古有之 there have always been people to follow stinkers to the seashore,—*i.e.* fond of nastiness. The allusion is to a foul creature, named Lü, who though expelled from the haunts of ordinary men, still managed to secure a following of his own.
口臭 foul breath.
自大是個臭 *self* and *great* make up a *stinker*,—*i.e.* people who think a lot of themselves stink. [For the sake of this application, the character 臭 is regarded as composed of 自 and 大.]
臭舌 foul-mouthed.
臭油 paraffin and other strong smelling oils.
臭水 carbolic acid.
臭腐 stinking bean-curd; noxious.

臭[4] 2521

臭名 a foul reputation.
遺臭萬年 to leave a bad name for generations to come.
臭東西 a worthless thing or person.
銅臭 stinking copper,—the hoard of a miser. Is also used in allusion to the purchase of official posts.
臭語難聽 foul talk, unfit for hearing.
臭牡丹 *Clerodendron fœtidum*, Don.
臭椿 *Ailantus glandulosa*, Desf.
臭地拍子 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurius*).

Read *hsiu*[4]. To smell. *See* No. 4685.

臭之 smelt it.
善臭 a pleasant smell.

溴[4] 2522
R. 宥有
See 臭 Sinking Upper.

Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in 孟縣 the District of Mêng in Honan.

趜[4] 2523
R. 辵宥
C. v. *ch'au*
See 嗅
J. *kiū, kiu*
Sinking Upper.

To walk as if weary, or lame.

揉 2524

Same as 抽 No. 2486.

丶[3] 2525
R. 麈 or 駐
Rising Upper.

CHU.

Radical No. 3. Used in some senses of No. 2526.

點丶 or 點主 to add a dot to 王 on the 神主 ancestral tablet of a deceased parent changing 王 into 主 and making the disembodied spirit *present* (as though 住), and therefore 靈 "efficacious" or able to take care of the survivors. A special day is appointed for this ceremony, and some eminent person is invited, if possible, to affix the important dot. *See* No. 2526.

Read *tien*[3]. A dot in writing.

Digitized by Google

tsu'

主[3] 2526

R. 麈
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chü, chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*, v. *çhu*
M. *chü, tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chü, chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu, so*
A. *chu*
Rising Upper.

A host; a president of a feast. A master; a lord; a sovereign; a ruler; a manager. *See* No. 2525.

主人 a host; a head of a family; a master.

主家 the head of a family.

主家婆 or **主母** a mistress.

曾孫維主 a distant descendant presides over the feast.

百神爾主矣 the host of all the spirits,—the Emperor, who performs the sacrifices.

主在你 you are host,—I am guest.

侯主侯伯 the master and his eldest son.

主子 or **主公** or **主上** our sovereign,—the Emperor.

天下之主 the lord of all under heaven,—the Emperor.

人主政有不德 if a sovereign is deficient in his government,.....

國主 the sovereign.

君主 a monarch. This term has been adopted as the equivalent of *King* or *Queen*.

公主 the Emperor's daughters; a princess. *See* No. 6568.

上公主 the Emperor's sisters.

太公主 the Emperor's aunts.

天主 the lord of heaven. This term has been adopted by the Roman Catholics as the Chinese equivalent for *God*, and is the least open to objection of all terms so far in use amongst Christian missionaries.

天主教 Roman Catholicism; the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

眞主 the true lord,—a term used by the Mahommedans for *God*.

主日 the Lord's day; Sunday; the Sabbath.

主宰 a controlling power; nature; a First Cause.

神主 or **木主** the tablet of a deceased parent or ancestor. *See* Nos. 2525, 2530.

縣主 a District Magistrate.

主考 the Grand Examiners,—appointed by the Emperor to preside over the triennial examinations for the second degree.

主婚 the promoter of a marriage, *i.e.* the person who occupies the responsible position in connection therewith. He may be said to "give away" the bride, and is usually her paternal grandfather.

財主 a rich man; a capitalist.

施主 one who practises charity; a benefactor; a title of honour given to all who support Buddhism by acts of charity. Sanskrit: *Dânapati*.

業主 a landlord.

讐主 the one whose enmity has been incurred. *See* No. 2515.

債主 the one towards whom indebtedness has been incurred,—the creditor.

主顧 a patron; to patronise; to help; a customer.

一部之主 the heroes and heroines of the book.

自主 self-governing; free; independent.

自專主 an autocrat.

民主之國 a republic.

某處主自華官 such-and-such a place is under the jurisdiction of Chinese officials.

主治 to govern; to control. Also, a Buddhist abbot.

主張 to manage; to oversee.

主守 to guard; to protect.

主事 to manage the affairs, as of a household. An Assistant Secretary in the Imperial Household. A second-class Assistant Secretary in one of the Six Boards.

千人上路，主事一人 the movements of a thousand men are managed by one.

主政 literary designation of a second-class Assistant Secretary to one of the Six Boards.

主簿 a deputy Assistant Magistrate. An Archivist in the **詹事府** Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction.

主意 intention; plan; decision; leading idea; gist. [Colloq. *chu*^{2}.]

主意頭 the docket on a despatch.

有主意 I have a plan.

出主意 to suggest a plan.

主意不在我 the initiative does not rest with me.

誰作主 who is the responsible person or director?

我不敢專主 I can't venture to decide on my own responsibility.

爲主 to be the chief; to take the lead; to be of chief importance.

總以勸和爲主 his main object being to arrange terms of peace.

自覺天君有主 I reflected that God has a purpose,—in what he does.

主戰 to vote for war.

買主 to buy a man, *i.e.* to win him to one's interests by bribery.

主使 to instigate.

疑他主使 suspected him of instigating it.

主旗 the ruling flag,—the national ensign.

主祭 the leader of the sacrificial ceremonies.

主令 to order.

主下雨 it indicates rain.

有頭主 she has a head or master,—is married. Also, the goods have a master, *i.e.* are sold.

家敗，奴欺主 when the family is ruined the servant is rude to the master.

狗瘦主人羞 a lean dog is its master's shame.

三分匠人，七分主人 the workman has $\frac{3}{10}$ths (his own way), the master $\frac{7}{10}$ths.

喫何飯，報何主 be loyal to the master whose rice you eat.

主持 to control; to act as master.

主位 the host's place or seat.

主帥 Commander-in-chief.

主席 the host at dinner; also used for Chairman of a Board, etc.

主闈 the superintendent of the examination enclosure.

主講 a lecture; a lecturer.

主吉 and **主凶** to be of good and bad omen, respectively.

主稿 the Department Keeper of Drafts in the Peking Boards. The person drawing up the draft of a document; the act of drawing up the draft.

失主地 land belonging to a person who has just disposed of (*sc.* lost) an adjoining piece of land. A term used in a statement of boundaries.

Digitized by Google

住 4 2527

R. 亻 (人)
C. *chü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *chöü, chü, teu, tieu*
W. *dzü, djï*
N. *djü, djï*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu, chu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *tso, chu, tsu*
K. *chu*
J. *chu, djū*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower.

To cease; to stop; to make to stop. To abide; to dwell. Is used as an auxiliary or complementary verb with various shades of meaning, but all involving a sense of permanence, continuance, or stability.

住口 to cease talking.
住筷兒 to stop the chopsticks, —to cease eating.
你快些住口 make haste and stop talking.
他嘴裏的話總不住 he never stops talking.
住手 to stay the hand; to stop work.
你不要住手 don't stop,—doing anything.
住步 to stay one's steps; to halt.
輪船停住了 the steamer has stopped.
停住脚 to stop walking.
住了哭 she stopped crying.
這個雪老不住 it doesn't stop snowing.
住目 to fix the eyes on.
住定了船 brought the vessel to an anchor.
你在那裏住 where do you live?
居住 or **住家** residing at.
住所 or **住處** or **住宅** a dwelling-place; a residence.
住宿 to stop for a night; to lodge.
住持 the chief priest of a temple, —who resides and manages.
住不牢 cannot stay.
住年 a servant; to serve an apprenticeship with a small wage.
住歇 or **住下** to be stopping at; to lodge; to put up at.
這兒住 living here.
住屋 dwelling-house.
住房 a dwelling-house; also, a bedroom.
住址單兒 list of residences,—of his colleagues, given to a new member of a *yamén* in order to enable him to pay his visits of ceremony to them.
住雜院兒 to live in the same house but to have a separate *ménage*.

住 4 2527

天晚了你就住下 it's so late you had better stop here to-night.
這個地方我住不住 I am not going to stop long in this place.
這個地方我待不住 I don't care to stop here,—in consequence of some unpleasantness.
住劫 the *kalpa* of continued existence or the stationary *kalpa*. Sanskrit: *vivartta sidhakalpa*.
住是最後身 dwelling in the final body,—the last stage previous to absorption in Nirvâna.
守住路口 keep guard over the passes.
守不住 can't preserve, —as chastity.
拏不住 can't hold it firmly. *See* 拏 No. 8093.
靠不住 can't be relied on.
穿不住 won't wear well,—as cloth.
定不住 can't be decided absolutely.
捆不住 can't be bound together.
夾不住 can't hold tight,—as with chopsticks.
長不住 won't take root.
開不住 doesn't succeed,—as a business.
攔不住 can't be stopped,—of a man in a hurry.
止不住 can't be stopped,—as hæmorrhage.
貼不住 won't stick,—as paper on a wall.
騎不住 can't stick on a horse.
坐不住 can't sit down,—have not leisure.
關不住 won't keep shut.
存不住 can't keep,—as money.
躺不住 can't lie down.
留不住 can't keep him,—he insists on going.
擋不住 won't keep out,—as rain.
忍不住 can't bear,—as pain.
擱不住 can't bear,—as a rickety table.

哇 4 2528

R. 口
See 主 Rising Upper.

To call fowls. Used for No. 2480.

哇哇 the sound of calling fowls.

宇 2529

Same as No. 2530.

硃 3 2530

R. 厂
See 主 Rising Upper.

A stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple.

神硃 an ancestral tablet.
硃祠 a niche in which the ancestral tablet is placed.

祩 2531

Same as No. 2530.

拄 3 2532

R. 扌
C. *ch'ü*
H. *chu*
F. *chü, chöü*
W. *tsü, chü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu, chu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *chu*
A. *chu*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A prop; a post. To oppose. Used for No. 2533.

拄帽 a prop or stretcher, as to an awning.
拄拐 or **拄杖** or **拄棍** to walk with a staff for support; a staff; a crutch.

柱 4 2533

R. 木
C. *ch'ü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *chöü*, v. *t'eu*
W. *dzü*
N. *djï*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *chu, djū*
A. *tru*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A pillar; a post. To support; to sustain.

柱子 a pillar.
柱脚 or **柱下** the foot of a pillar.
柱頂石 the capital of a pillar.
柱墩 the base or plinth of a pillar.
柱梁 pillars and beams,—ministers of State.
梁柱之材 the talents of great statesmen.
國柱 or **氏柱** pillars of the State,—statesmen. *See* No. 2205.
望柱 pillars at the graves of scholars,—often pointed to resemble a Chinese pen.
柱廳 a hall supported on pillars.
跪于將軍柱邊 knelt by the pillars of the general's pavilion.
柱意 the leading idea; the gist.
柱工 the nuts on a lute. *See* No. 2535.
珠柱 red pillars,—a poetical name for the **琴** lute.
柱後 a kind of official cap.
柱杖 a staff for any old or feeble member of the Buddhist community.

Digitized by Google

炷 4 2534
R. 遇
C. *chü²*
H. *chu²*
F. *chöü²*
W. *dzü*
N. *chï*
See 註
J. *shu, sz*
A. *chu²*
Sinking Irregular.

The wick of a candle. A stick of incense. To burn.

燈炷 a lamp-wick.
三炷香 three sticks of incense,—as usually burnt in honour of the Buddhist or Taoist Trinities.
炷香 to burn incense.

筑 4 2535
R. 竹
See 柱
Rising Lower.

The nuts or pegs to which the strings of a lute are fastened.

蛀 4 2536
R. 遇
F. *chöü, söü, v. cheu*
See 註
J. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

Worms, moths, or other insects which destroy books, clothes, etc. To eat; to bore.

蛀虫 a worm which eats into books.
虫蛀了 it is all moth-eaten.
蛀空 all eaten through.
蛀爛 destroyed by insects.

註 4 2537
R. 遇
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chöu, chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu, sz, chu*
A. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

To annotate; to explain. Notes explanatory of phrases, allusions, etc. *See* 評 No. 9315. To make an entry; to sign; to endorse. To determine.

註解 explanatory notes,—of an abstruse text.
註釋 or 註疏 to explain; to elucidate.
註附句下 explanatory notes following the text sentence by sentence,—a method first employed by 馬融 Ma Yung of the 1st century A.D.
補註 with additions to the (original) notes; also, with explanatory notes added.
註書 to make notes on books.
註明 to make clear,—by notes, or by any entry or written record.
註記 to take note of; to enter,—in a register.
註册 to enter on a list; to register.
註銷 to write off; to cancel.
註賬 to charge to an account.
註生註死 to fix the day of birth and of death.
註定 to explain; to define.

鉒 4 2538
R. 遇
See 注
Sinking Upper.

鼄 4 2539
R. 遇
See 炷
Sinking Upper.

駐 4 2540
R. 遇
C. *ch'ü²*
H. *chu²*
F. *chöü², chön²*
W. *dzü²*
N. *djï*
P. *chu*
M. Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu*
A. *chu²*
Sinking Irregular.

To halt; to stop at; to reside temporarily.

駐足 to stop; to lodge; to maintain one's ground, as troops.
駐寓 to reside at.
駐劄 (or 扎 or 紮) to be stationed at; appointed to.
駐京大臣 the foreign ministers stationed at Peking.
駐蹕 places where the Emperor halts in an Imperial progress.
駐防 the Manchu garrisons outside Peking. These consist of (1) garrisons in 25 cities of the province of Chihli, guarding the approaches to the capital; (2) garrisons in charge of the Imperial Tombs; and (3) garrisons in the various provinces at important centres.
駐藏大臣 the Imperial Resident in Tibet.
駐華 at the court of China.
駐節 to take up residence,—a complimentary phrase.
駐守 to occupy,—as a region by troops.
駐顏 to preserve a youthful appearance.

麈 3 2541
R. 麤
See 主
Rising Upper.

A deer found in Ssŭch'uan; the Chinese elk (*Elaphurus Davidianus*), or 四不像; *see* No. 10,291.

麈尾 a deer's tail,—really the tail of the yak or Tibetan grunting ox. This tail was, under the 晉 Chin dynasty, adopted by the great conversationalists of the day as an instrumental part of their profession. It is now used as a fly-brush.
拂麈而談 to wave the yak's-tail and talk.
揮麈無由停 never to cease playing the yak's-tail,—talking.
麈論 to converse at one's ease.

注 4 2542
R. 遇
F. *chöü², v. tiu²*
See 註
J. *shu, sz*
Sinking Upper.

Water flowing. To fix the mind on. To stake. Used for No. 2537.

流注 to flow, as water.
豐水東注 the Fêng water flowed eastwards.
挹彼注玆 draw (the water) from one vessel and let it flow into another.
大雨淋如注 the heavy rain comes down like a sluice.
注向 to tend towards.
仰承俯注 to receive from above and continue below,—to see that there is a due and proper sequence, *e.g.* in literary compositions; also between your superiors and subordinates, with yourself as the connecting link.
注念 to ponder; to reflect.
注意 to fix one's thoughts.
先注于我心 it had already occurred to me.
上注 to fix the thoughts on heaven.
重勞關注 I have put you to great trouble to take so much thought for me.
注目 to fix the eyes on.
注矢於弦 to fix the arrow on the string,—to hit the nail on the head.
注記 to enter; to record.
注明 to make clear,—as by notes.
注子 a vessel for holding wine.
注存 to bear one in mind.
注筆 to compose; to write.
注解 to explain,—of a commentary.
孤注 to stake all one has,—a final venture.
以陛下爲孤注 to stake the Throne on a single throw.
省喫儉用,下大注 sparing in food and economical generally, but lavish in gambling.

霔 3 2543
R. 遇
See 註
Sinking Upper.

Seasonable rain.

霖霔 a pelting rain-storm.

Digitized by Google

朱[1] 2544
R. 虞
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. *chü, tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu, chü*
K. *chu*
J. *shu*
A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

Vermilion; red. Also read *shu*[1].

朱色 or 朱紅色 vermilion; red.
朱衣 red clothes; the attendant on the God of Literature. *See* No. 12,633.
朱桃 or 朱櫻 a red kind of cherry.
朱門 or 朱戶 red doors,—the gentry.
朱門青樓 families of wealth and position.
朱樓 red chambers,—houses of the rich.
近朱者赤 he who goes near vermilion will make himself red.
朱筆 (or 硃筆) the "vermilion pencil", or sign manual of the Emperor as affixed to State documents. Any writing or endorsement in red ink.
朱雀 the scarlet bird,—the name of a certain position in geomancy.
朱雀門 name of a palace gate.
共結朱陳 to make a contract of marriage.
朱提 (read *shu*[1] *shih*[2]) silver,—from the name of the mine.
朱魚 gold fish.
朱元璋 Chu Yüan-chang, the founder of the Ming dynasty, who ruled under the 年號 "year name" of 洪武 Hung Wu, A.D. 1368-1399.
朱熹 Chu Hsi, the great philosopher and expositor of the Confucian Canon, who flourished under the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1130—1200.
朱簾 red screens.
朱墨 red ink.
朱幡皂蓋 red banners and black umbrellas,—carried before 太守 governors under the Han dynasty.

侏[1] 2545
R. 虞
F. *chio, t'ü*
See 朱
A. *ch'u*
Even Upper.

A dwarf; a pygmy.

侏儒 a dwarf.
侏柱 a short thick post inserted between the large beams of a Chinese house.

咮 2546

See No. 2480.

株[1] 2547
R. 虞
F. *t'ü*, v. *tau*
A. *trêu, chu*
See 朱
Even Upper.

The trunk of a tree; a stump. Numerative of trees, posts, pillars, etc. Used for No. 2556.

株幹 the trunk of a tree.
株枸 a stump of a tree.
桑樹七株 seven mulberry trees.
株林 a grove of trees; a forest.
株楔 a kind of hard wood.
株守一隅 like a tree in a corner,—in obscurity; unable to come to the front.
株根淨盡 to exterminate root and branch.
何可株待 how can one wait so long?—alluding to a story in which a hare ran against a tree and killed itself, whereupon a foolish rustic sat down to wait for a similar occurrence.

洙[1] 2548
R. 虞
F. *t'ü*
See 殊 (but usually read like 朱)
A. *ch'u*
Even Lower.

A small stream in Shantung.

洙泗之間 the region between the rivers Chu and Ssŭ; the "Mesopotamia" of Confucius.

珠[1] 2549
R. 虞
F. *chio*
See 朱
A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

A pearl, said to be the concrete essence of the moon, collected within the oyster-shell by the action of the 陰 *yin* or negative principal in nature. Is a charm against fire. A bead. The pupil of the eye.

珠子 pearls; beads.
一粒珠 or 一顆珠 one pearl.
一串珠 a string of pearls.
眞珠 real pearls.
蠻珠 or 假珠 false pearls.
魚目混珠 fishes' eyes mixed up with pearls,—bad men with good.
珠寶 gems; jewellery.
朝珠 a necklace worn by officials.
素珠 or 念珠 or 誦珠 the Buddhist rosary of 108 beads.
智珠在握 the pearl of wisdom in his grasp,—of great intelligence.
珠圓玉潤 round like the pearl and smooth as jade,—handsome; also elegant, of composition.

珠[1] 2549

掌珠 a pearl on the palm,—a son; the apple of one's eye. Taken from the following line by 杜甫 Tu Fu:—
掌中榮見一珠新 in your palm the lustre of a pearl is seen.
北船不到, 米如珠 when the northern-bound boats do not arrive, rice is as dear as pearls,—grain for grain. Hence 珠 pearls is sometimes used figuratively for rice. *See* No. 4575.
今甫珠還 their (former) wealth has now been renewed.
珠花 pearl flowers.
珠冠 women's caps adorned with pearls.
珠邊時辰表 watches *émaillées à perles*.
以明珠投暗 to fail to get one's talents recognised.
夜明珠 the pearl that is bright at night,—the carbuncle or ruby.
赤珍珠 a ruby. Sanskrit: *padmarâga*.
生不布施, 死何含珠 uncharitable during life, in death why have a pearl in its mouth?—as was an ancient custom with corpses.
口中有珠 there is a pearl in the (corpse's) mouth.
藥珠 seed pearls.
珠珀散 pearl powder, sprinkled on ulcers.
珠履三千客 guests to the number of 3,000 pearl-adorned shoes,—1,500 persons.
珠江 the Pearl River,—at Canton.
江珠 a name for amber.
連珠砲 string-of-pearls cannon,—shots fired in quick succession; a cannonade.
節荻珠 flat beads made from a kind of grass-seed.
珠蘭 *Chloranthus*,—used in scenting tea.
珠蘭茶 scented teas; "scented caper".
眼珠 the pupil of the eye; also, the iris.
有眼無珠 you have eyes without pupils,—you can't see, or understand.
火珠 a crystal lens or burning glass.

Digitized by Google

珠[1] 2549

珠利耶 Tchôla,—an ancient kingdom in the Madras presidency.
珠翠 the bridal headdress; ornaments.
珠簾 a screen.
不錯珠珠 to fix the eyes on any object.

硃[1] 2550
R. 虞
F. *chio*
See 朱
A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

Vermilion. Imperial, because the Emperor always signs in red.

銀硃 vermilion,—the powder used by the Chinese for making their red ink.
銀硃錠 a cake of red ink.
硃筆 the vermilion pencil,—the sign manual of the Emperor as affixed to State documents.
硃批 an Imperial minute or endorsement.
硃諭 an Imperial mandate.
沒過硃 not yet signed,—of official documents, on which mandarins inscribe certain marks and characters in red ink before they are finally issued.
硃卷 red essays,—those of successful candidates, which are copied in red.
硃砂 cinnabar.
沒有硃砂,紅土之爲貴 where there is no cinnabar, red earth is in high esteem,—among the blind, a one-eyed man is king.
硃砂桔 the red mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*).
硃票 an indent,—made by candidates in examinations for articles they require.

袾[1] 2551
R. 虞
F. *chio*
See 朱
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

Red garments. Elegant.

袾襦 short garments; underjackets.
袾腰 Bannermen's name for the 棉袍 quilted lining.

朱[1] 2552
R. vulgar.
C. v. *chü*
See 朱
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

The cheeks.

面朱墩 round rosy cheeks.

茱[1] 2553
R. 虞
F. *chio*
N. *jï*
See 殊 (but usually read like 朱)
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

The *Evodia rutæcarpa*, Bth., known as 吳茱萸. Its seeds are used as a tonic.

茱萸肉 the fruit of the 山茱萸, a sort of dogwood (*Cornus officinalis*), used as a vermifuge.
茱萸江 a river in Shantung.
茱萸會 the 9th of the 9th moon.

蛛[1] 2554
R. 虞
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *t'ü*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *chu*
A. *ts'u, tru*
Even Upper.

The spider. *See* No. 1786.

土蜘蛛 the burrowing spider; a lazy good-for-nothing fellow.
蜘蛛網 a spider's web.
蛛絲 the threads of a spider's web.
草蜘蛛 ground spiders.
蜘蛛集而百事喜 where spiders collect, there will be joy in all things.

誅[1] 2555
R. 虞
See 株
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

To curse.

咒誅 to imprecate evils upon.

誅[1] 2556
R. 虞
F. *tü, t'ü*
See 朱
A. *tru*
Even Upper.

To punish; to put to death. To eradicate.

誅除 or 誅滅 to utterly exterminate,—as rebels.
誅罰 to punish.
誅戮 to behead; to execute.
誅其過 to punish a transgression.
天誅 a divine punishment,—as to be killed by lightning, which is believed to occur only to wicked people.
伏誅 to submit to punishment; to be beheaded.
不敢伏其誅 I cannot submit to punishment for this,—said by an official who destroys himself for some error in his administration.
誅累 to involve in punishment.
誅草 to clear out weeds.
以惠誅怨 to punish hatred by kindness,—to do good for evil.
誅求無厭 to desire inordinately; insatiable.

跦[1] 2557
R. 虞
See 株
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

To hop. Used for No. 2636.

跦跦 hopping about.

邾[1] 2558
R. 虞
F. *t'ü*
A. *trên, chêu*
See 朱
Even Upper.

Name of a feudal State which existed from 700 to 469 B.C. Now the District of 鄒縣 in Shantung.

鼄 2559

Same as No. 2554.

渚[3] 2560
R. 語
C. *chü*
H. *tu*
F. *chü*
W. *dzü, djü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chö*
J. *shu, so*
A. *chu*
Rising Irregular.

An islet; a bank.

江有渚 rivers have islets,—which temporarily divide their waters.
鴻飛遵渚 the wild geese fly about the islets.
蓬萊之渚在海 the isles of fairy-land are across the sea.
寶渚 the precious island,—the ancient name of Ceylon. Sanskrit: *Ratnadvîpa*.

陼 2561

Same as No. 2560.

煮[3] 2562
R. 語
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chü*
W. *ts'i, ts'z*
N. *chï, tsz*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu, chü*
Y. Sz. *chu*
K. *chê*, v. *cha*
J. *shō*
A. *chö*
Rising Upper.

To boil; to decoct; to cook.

煮肉 to boil meat.
煮飯 to boil rice; to prepare food.
煮菜 to cook food.
煮熟 to boil until cooked.
煮爛 to overboil; to boil to rags.
煮海爲鹽 to boil sea-water to get salt; to get salt by evaporation.
煮茗 to make tea; to prepare a feast.
煮豆燃萁 boiling beans by burning beanstalks,—one of a family injuring another, alluding to the famous verse made by 曹植 Ts'ao Chih while taking only seven steps, and referring to the uncalled-for jealousy of his elder brother.

Digitized by Google

箸 2563 — R. 竹 御 — C. *chü* H. *ch'u* F. *töü* W. *dzi* N. *djï* P. *chu* M. Y. *tsu* Sz. *chu* K. *chê* J. *cho* A. *trö* — Sinking Lower.

Chopsticks. *See* No. 6336.

箸子 chopsticks.
牙箸 ivory or bone chopsticks.
比箸 bamboo chopsticks.
一雙箸 a pair of chopsticks.
箸籠子 a chopstick case.
玉杯象箸 jade cup and ivory chopsticks,—luxury.
飯黍毋以箸 don't eat millet with chopsticks.
聞雷失箸 to drop one's chopsticks (from nervousness and pretend it was) from hearing a clap of thunder,—as Liu Pei did in the presence of Ts'ao Ts'ao.
不堪下箸 it's not worth putting one's chopsticks into,—not worth eating.
舉箸用菜 to pick up one's chopsticks and begin to eat.
加一雙箸 put on another pair of chopsticks,—as for an unexpected guest.
火箸兒 a poker.

翥 2564 — R. 羽 御 — C. *'chü, chü'* N. *chï'* — See 煮 (elsewhere read Rising) — Sinking Upper.

To fly up; to soar.

鳳翥 the phœnix is soaring,—the bride is going to her husband's home.
鳳翥鸞翔 phœnix soaring and argus wheeling,—a newly-married pair.

翥飛 2565

Same as No. 2564.

著 2566 — R. 艸 御 — C. *chök, chök₀* H. *ch'oh, choh, chu, ch'u* F. *chioh, tioh, töü'*, v. *töü² 'tü, touk,* W. *chia, djia, tsü* N. *dziah, tsiah, sah, dzoh, chï* P. *ɕho, ʂho, ɕhau, ʂhau, chu'* M. *tso, tsau, tsu'* Y. *tsak, tsu* Sz. *cho, chau, chu* K. *ch'ak, chê* J. *chaku, cho* A. *trök, trï* — Entering Irregular and Sinking Upper.

The original form of No. 2394, in the various senses of which it is still interchangeably used. Also used for No. 2537. To make known; to make manifest.

廟門雖開，殿門還關著 although the temple door was open, the chapel door was still shut.
著照所議以行 let it be as agreed upon;—the words of the Imperial Rescript endorsed upon the British Treaty of 1858.
著述 or 表著 to write down; to set forth; to narrate.
顯著 to make manifest; to bring to light.
其名彰著 his fame is spread abroad.

著 2566 — 品望素著 of established capacity and good repute.
英國土著 of bonâ fide British stock,—as opposed to the stock of a British subject of Chinese descent.
著其善 to make a display of his goodness.
俟我於著乎而 he was waiting for me between the door and the screen.
惡 *wu⁴* 其文之著也 hating a display of elegance.
著名 notorious.
著匪 notorious criminals.
著追 to order the recovery of.....

蝫 2567 — R. 虫 See 諸 — A. *chu* — Even Upper.

An edible worm.

蟾蝫 a name for a toad.

豬 2568

Correct form of No. 2569.

猪 2569 — R. 豕 — C. *chü* H. *chu* F. *tü* W. *tsi* N. *chï* P. *chu* M. *tsu, chü* Sz. *chu* K. *chê* J. *cho* A. *trï* — Even Upper.

The pig,—one of the "six domestic animals" of China.

公猪 a hog; a boar.
母 (or 牸) 猪 a sow,—a term of abuse for old women.
猪子 a young pig.
野猪 or 山猪 a wild boar.
箭猪 the "arrow pig",—the hedgehog.
豪猪 the porcupine.
猪羊 farm-stock.
猪物 domestic animals.
猪肉 pork.
猪頭 a pig's head.
猪油 or 猪膏 lard.
猪圈 or 猪窩 a pig-sty.
猪毛 hog bristles.
猪排骨 pork chops.
猪脚凍 (or 氷) pig's-foot jelly.
猪不可喫肝血 do not eat the liver or blood of pigs.
黑毛猪兒家家有 every family has a black pig,—so that you cannot say this one has been stolen from you.
猪籠草 the "pig-basket" or pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*).
猪苓 a kind of China-root.
猪熊 bears,—in general.
猪障 to make an embankment.

猪 2569 — 猪獾 the badger (*Meles chinensis*).
猪耳朶 *Monochoria vaginalis*, Presl.
猪婆龍 the transformation undergone by a 江猪子 porpoise or else by a 鼉龍.

潴 2570 — R. 魚 — F. *tü, chü* — See 猪 — Even Upper.

A pool; a small lake.

洿其宮而潴焉 to raze the palace and turn its site into a marsh.
潴河水 an affluent of the Grand Canal in Shantung.
孟潴 name of a marsh, said to have been drained by the Great Yü.
潴屎鉏子 a name for the mainah.

諸 2571 — R. 魚 — C. *chü* H. *chu* F. *chü* W. *tsü* N. *chï* P. *chu* M. *chü* Y. *tsu* Sz. *chu* K. *chö* J. *shu, so* A. *chï, gia* — Even Upper.

All; every;—generally only imparting a *plural* sense to the word following. A final particle (1) turning the preceding words into an interjection, and (2) implying a doubt. At; on; in; to; about.

諸凡 all; every.
諸多 the numerous; very many.
諸如此類 all are like this.
諸事勞駕 in all these matters I am giving you much trouble.
諸說 the various opinions.
諸般 all kinds.
諸侯 the various nobles or princes,—of feudal States.
邦君諸侯 the lords of the various States.
諸兄之言 the words of my brothers.
諸領事官 the Consuls; the Consular body.
諸子 or 諸子百家 the philosophers of the various schools.
申報館諸位 the gentlemen of the *Shén-pao* office.
諸位先生皆無病 none of the teachers are ill.
某有何方得庇諸女 how can I help you young ladies?
日居月諸 O sun! O moon!
人其捨諸 will men reject him?
不識有諸 I did not know whether there was or not.
馬言被汝藥死，有諸 the horse says your medicine killed him: is this so?

Digitized by Google

諸[1] 2571

文王之囿方七十里,有諸 was Wên Wang's park really seventy *li* square?
譬諸小人 he is like unto a mean fellow, who.....
王如改諸,則必反予 if the king alters his mind, he must recall me.
其諸異乎人之求之與 is not his method of seeking information different from that of other people?
書諸紳 he wrote it on his girdle.
遇諸路 I met him on the road.
告諸其夫 told it to her husband.
視諸斯 look at this.
惟求諸己 he consults only his own interests.
諸蔗 sugar-cane.
桃諸 or 梅諸 preserved peaches or plums, respectively.
諸于 a robe worn by Empresses under the Han dynasty.
諸夏 "many and great",—China.
諸色 all classes; all kinds.
諸事遂心 may all go as well as you desire!
諸尊 gentlemen!
諸史 historians.
諸王 the native Rajahs and Maharajahs of India.

櫧[1] 2572
R. 魚
See 諸
Even Upper.

An evergreen oak (*Quercus sclerophylla*, Lindl.) known as 櫧樫, the acorns of which are used to make a kind of curd.

苦櫧子 bitter acorns.

粥 2573

See No. 2456.

竺[2*] 2574
R. 屋沃
See 筑篤
A. *tröh*
Entering Upper.

A kind of bamboo.

天竺國 or 西竺國 or 竺國 India. *See* No. 13,282.

筑[2*] 2575
R. 屋
See 竹
K. *ch'uk*
A. *truk*
Entering Upper.

A five-stringed lute. A kind of zither.

筑陽 the old name of 穀城縣 in Hupeh.
貴筑縣 the metropolitan District of the province of Kueichou.

築[2*] 2576
R. 屋
See 筑
Entering Upper.

To beat down; to ram down;—as in laying pavements or building mud walls. To build.

九月築場圃 in the 9th moon they make hard floors (for stacks) in the garden.
築坭墻 to build mud walls,—by ramming mud down into a frame.
築室 or 築房 to build a house.
築城伊減 he repaired the walls along the moat.
築壇 to erect an altar.
築園 to build a surrounding wall.
築碼頭 to build a jetty.
起築砲臺 to build a fort.
築石磯 to build a bund or sea-wall.
築堤 to repair or build embankments.
修築 to repair.
築壘 to raise fortifications.

朮 2577

See No. 10,052.

囑[3*] 2578
R. 沃
H. *chuk*, v. *kiuk*
P. *'chu*
See 屬
Entering Upper.

To bid; to order; to instruct.

囑咐 to order; to instruct.
囑託 to beg; to request.
賄囑 or 買囑 to suborn; to bribe.
買囑人心 to influence by bribery.
囑書 the written injunctions or will,—of a deceased parent.
囑請 to request; to desire,—used by equals.
囑爲 to direct that.....
囑令 to order.
囑言 nuncupative,—as a will.

燭[2*] 2579
R. 沃
C. *chuk*
H. *chuk*
F. *chöük*, v. *chuh*
W. *cüo*
N. *choh*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'ok*
J. *shoku, soku*
A. *chuk*
Entering Upper.

A candle. To illumine.

蠟燭 a wax candle; a tallow candle enclosed in wax. *See* No. 6668.
貢燭 candles for ceremonial uses.
看燭 candles made of wood, for show only.
花燭 painted candles, as used in temples, at marriages, etc.
洞房花燭 the nuptial chamber with its painted candles,—matrimony.

燭[2*] 2579

不須另作花燭 not allow him to enter into any other matrimonial engagement.
坐花燭 to take their seats by the painted candles,—of bride and bridegroom.
行花燭于人家 to take a bride.
燭花 the wick of a candle. Omens of good or evil are seen in its varying shapes.
燭剪 snuffers.
燭淚 the guttering of candles.
燭臺 or 燭斗 or 燭插 a candlestick.
燭架尙虛 the candlesticks were as yet empty.
扣盤捫燭 to feel for a candle in a candlestick,—forgetting that the one which was there has been burnt.
發燭 slips of wood dipped in sulphur and used as matches.
小心火燭 be careful with lights.
無微不燭 not a particle but what it illumines.
燭照無私 illumining all, without partiality.

躅[4*] 2580
R. 沃
C. *chuk*
H. *shuk, ch'uk*
F. *ch'öük*
W. *ch'üo*
N. *djoh*
P. *chu'*
M. *ts'u, su*
Y. *tsuk, tswak*
K. *ch'ok*
J. *taku, choku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper also Lower.

To walk slowly; to limp.

躑躅 to halt; to limp. To amble, as a horse.
蹋躅 the rut of a wheel.
羊躑躅 *Hyoscyamus niger*, L. var. *physaloides*.

孎[1*] 2581
R. 沃
See 燭
Entering Upper.

The respectful deportment of a wife.

斸[3*] 2582
R. 沃覺
See 豕
K. *ch'ok, ch'ak*
A. *truk, trak*
Entering Upper.

To cut up ground.

斫斸 to hoe and dig.

Digitized by Google

矚 3* 2583
R. 沃 H. *shuk*, See 屬 K. *ch'ok* Entering Upper.

To gaze at earnestly.

凝神遠矚 to gaze at fixedly from afar.

蠾 1* 2584
R. 沃 See 燭 Entering Upper.

A short-legged spider, known as 蠾蝓. The caterpillar of a sphinx moth.

蠾 1* 2585
R. 沃 See 燭 Entering Lower.

A medicinal poisonous plant, of the oleander family.

烛 2586
R. 東 See 蟲 Even Lower.

Same as No. 2579. Also read *ch'ung*^{2}, to dry by the fire.

妯 2587

See No. 2464.

舳 2* 2588
R. 屋 C. *shuk* W. *dzin* See 軸 Entering Lower.

The stern of a boat; the tiller.

舳艫 the stern and stem of a vessel.

軸 2589

See No. 2468.

椓 1 2590
R. 魚 See 猪 Even Upper.

A dead tree.

枯椓 dead, rotten trees.
衆木槁椓 all the trees are dead.
椓人 a eunuch.

逐 2* 2591
R. 屋 C. *chuk* H. *ch'uk*, v. *k'iuk* F. *tük* W. *dju* N. *djoh* P. *ȝohu* M. *tsu* Y. *chuk* Sz. *chu* K. *ch'uk* J. *chiku, djiku* A. *truk* Entering Lower.

To expel; to drive out. In order; one by one; seriatim.

逐出 or 逐去 to drive out.
逐罵 to expel with curses.
赶逐 to drive away; to deport.
朋友徵逐 urged or led on by companions.
逐日 day by day.
逐一 or 逐一逐二 or 逐個逐個 in order; one by one; one and all; categorically.
逐一指示 pointed them all out in turn.
逐一點記 to go over mentally one by one; to say over to oneself.
逐款 paragraph by paragraph; item by item.
逐細 in detail; minutely.
逐漸而進 to advance little by little.
其欲逐逐 he was sincere in his wish. Here also read *ti*^{2*} *ti*^{2*}.
逐逐 eagerly; rapidly.
逐層 successively.
逐火 to reduce fever or inflammation.
逐妄 to follow a wrong or absurd line.
逐加 individually; each separately.
逐站 stage by stage.

遂 2592

Same as No. 10,939.

遂 2* 2593
R. 屋 See 逐 Entering Lower.

A sort of weed, like dock, also known as 羊蹄 goat's-hoof.

豕 2* 2594
R. 屋 See 畜 Entering Upper.

A shackled pig.

豕豕 the appearance of a shackled pig trying to walk.

瘃 2* 2595
R. 沃覺 N. *tsoh* K. *ch'uk, ch'ak* J. *chiku, chuku* A. *chuk* Entering Upper.

Sores from cold.

凍瘃 chilblains.

祝 4* 2596
R. 屋 See 祝 A. *t'uk*, Entering Upper.

An instrument of wood with a kind of clapper hanging at the side, used in ancient times to start the band. *See* No. 13,625.

祝 4* 2597
R. 屋 C. 1 H. 2 *chuk* F. *chöük* W. *ciu* N. *choh, tsoh* P. *chu*^{3} M. *tsu* Y. *tsuk* Sz. *chu* K. *ch'uk* J. *shoku* A. *chuk* Entering Upper.

To invoke; to pray to; to call to witness; to make oath. To tie up; to bind.

祝告 or 祝禱 to invoke,—as the gods.
祝讚 to praise; to glorify.
祝宗 to invoke one's ancestors.
祝福 to pray for blessings.
工祝致告 the able priest announces,—the will of the gods.
門祝 Taoist lay-brothers. They shave the head and plait the queue, as laymen do, and are allowed to marry.
廟祝 an acolyte in a Buddhist temple.
祝壽 to congratulate on one's birthday.
不必在彼遊歷爲祝 I beg of you not to insist upon rambling in that neighbourhood.
頌祝九如 may you enjoy the nine forms of prosperity. *See* No. 5668.
素絲祝之 bound with white silk cords.
祝髮文身 to cut off the hair and paint the body.
祝融 the god of fire, said to be a deified son of the legendary Emperor 顓頊 Chuan Hsü.
祝遐齡 to wish the Emperor long life,—on New Year's Day, with an offering of capsicum flowers.
祝鳩 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus Cathœcus*).

Read *chou*^{4}. To curse.

侯作侯祝 they go on cursing. [侯 is here a mere rhythmic expletive.]
厥口詛祝 he both cursed and prayed.

Digitized by Google

tsu²
詛³
2598
R. 語御
C. *cho²*
H. *tsz, tsz²*
F. *chou*
W. *tsu²*, v. *zo₃*
N. *chï², tsu²*
P. *chu, ᶜchu*
M. *chü*
Y. *tsu*
K. *cho*
J. *sho, so*
A. *trö*
Rising and Sinking Upper Irregular.

To take an oath; to imprecate.

以詛爾斯 I will ratify it to you by an oath.
詛誓 to take an oath.
詛盟 to swear an alliance.
口毒詛人 to curse or rail at bitterly.
詛罵 to curse; to revile.
詛盡嘴 to utter the most fearful curses.

tsu²
阻
2599

See No. 11,831.

tsu⁴
助⁴
2600
R. 御
C. *cho*
H. *tsz*
F. *chou, chaö*
W. *zo, zu*
N. *dzu, dju*
P. *chu*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *cho*
J. *dz, djo*
A. *trö*
Sinking Lower.

To help; to succour; to strengthen.

幫助 to aid.
助者 a helper.
助臂 to lend a helping hand.
助你一臂之力 I will lend you a helping hand.
助忙 to help when busy or short-handed.
助銀 or **助錢** or **資助** to assist with money.
樂助 to cheerfully aid,—as by charity.
助成其事 to help to finish the business.
隻身無助 alone without any one to help.
選求賢內助 to choose a helpmeet,—a good wife.
助威 to aid towards an imposing effect,—as a large retinue, paraphernalia of office, etc.
助紂爲虐 to help Chou is to be cruel oneself. *See* No. 2472.
助賑 to relieve distress.
協助 to co-operate.
助勦 to aid the Government against rebels.
助語辭 an expletive; an auxiliary particle.

tsu⁴
節
2601

Same as No. 2563.

tsu⁴
宁⁴
2602
R. 語
See 苧佇
Rising Lower.

tsu⁴
佇
2603

tsu⁴
貯⁴
2604
R. 語
H. *tu*
F. *ᶜtü, ᶜtio, ᶜtʻü, tio,*
W. *dzü, djü*
See 苧
Rising Upper Irregular.

tsu⁴
竚
2605

tsu⁴
紵⁴
2606
R. 語
W. *dzü, dji*
See 苧
Rising Lower.

tsu⁴
羜⁴
2607
R. 語
See 苧
Rising Lower.

tsu⁴
詛⁴
2608
R. 語
See 苧
Rising Lower.

tsu⁴
貯⁴
2609
R. 語
C. *ᶜchʻü*
H. *ᶜtu*
F. *ᶜtʻü, v. tioh,*
W. *ᶜdzü*
N. *dji*
P. *chu²*
M. } *tsu²*
Y. }
Sz. *chu²*
K. *ché (chö)*
J. *cho*
A. *ᶜtrö*
Rising Lower Irregular.

The space, called **朝宁**, between the Throne and the Emperor's retiring room behind it, where the attendants stand within call. All characters with this phonetic are now written **宁**. *See* No. 2608.

See No. 2655.

To stare at.

貯目 to fix the eyes on.

Same as No. 2655.

A coarse hempen cloth; sackcloth.

絺紵 fine and coarse hemp.
今尙自紵耶 are you still a private individual?

A five months' old lamb.

肥羜 a fat lamb.

Knowledge. Having been the personal name of the Emperor **咸豐** Hsien Fêng, this character is now commonly written **詛**. *See* No. 5217.

To store up; to hoard.

積貯 to keep in store,—as grain stored by the Government against times of scarcity.
貯收 or **藏貯** or **貯存** to store up; to hoard.
貯棧 to warehouse.
存貯無幾 there is not much left.
貯庫 to store in the treasury.
貯粟 to store up grain.

tsu⁴
碡
2610

tshu¹ tsu⁴
杼⁴
2611
R. 語
C. *chʻü*
H. *chʻu, shu*
F. *tʻu*
W. *dzü*
N. *dji*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu, tsʻu*
Y. *tsʻu*
K. *ché*
J. *sho, so*
A. *trï*
Rising Lower.

See No. 12,055.

The shuttle, containing the thread of the woof. *See* **柚** No. 13,408.

杼柚其空 the shuttle and cylinder (*sc.* the looms) are empty. Figuratively, of a time of want.
昔孟母斷機杼 of old Mencius' mother cut the web,—of her loom, as a rebuke to her idle son.
腹杼經綸 a man whose inside has its warp and woof duly arranged,—a man of parts.
豐人杼首 a very tall man.

tsu⁴
澍⁴
2612
R. 遇
See 樹注
A. *chu*
Sinking Lower and Upper.

Water running. Moistened; saturated.

澍生萬物 rain makes all things grow.
澍濡 saturated; enriched with benefits.

tshu⁴
鑄⁴
2613
R. 遇
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu, chou*
M. } *tsu*
Y. }
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu, sz*
A. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

To fuse metal; to cast. Name of a small feudal State in Shantung. Used for **祝** No. 2597.

鎔鑄 to fuse; to smelt.
鑄錢 to cast money.
鑄鐘 to cast a bell.
鑄砲 to cast cannon.
大冶鑄金 a master-founder smelting metal.
冶工鑄器 workmen casting vessels,—for domestic or sacrificial purposes.
聚鐵鑄錯字 to collect iron to cast the character **錯** error or wrong,—all the iron in the world would not suffice to cast one such character for every time you have done wrong.
鑄金事之 cast a metal image and cared for it,—as for the dead parent whom it represented.
鑄就 or **鑄成** to cast.

tshu⁴
廚⁴
2614
R. 遇
See 住
A. *chu²*
Sinking Lower.

Short boards used as a frame when making mud walls. A screen. A cesspool.

Digitized by Google

shu
𩰫[4]
2615
R. 邑
See 註
J. *shu, sz*
Sinking Upper.

A horse with the near hind leg white.

駕我騏𩰫 a war-chariot with its piebalds, and horses with white near feet.

thuk
竹[2*]
2616
R. 屋
C. } *chuk*
H. }
F. *tŏŭk*
W. *ciu*
N. *choh, tsoh*
P. *çhu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chuk*
J. *chiku*
A. *trŏk*
Entering Upper.

The bamboo, of which sixty varieties are recognised by the Chinese. Radical No. 118.

竹子 the bamboo.
竹器 vessels or implements of various kinds, made of bamboo.
竹竿 bamboo canes; a fishing-rod.
竹杠 a bamboo pole,—for carrying burdens.
竹板 bamboo split and flattened by planing.
竹篾子 thin flat slips of bamboo.
竹實 bamboo seeds.
竹黃 a siliceous concretion found inside the joints of the bamboo and employed by the Chinese as a medicine; tabasheer.
竹布 bamboo cloth,—a cotton texture of Chinese manufacture.
竹茹 the siliceous skin of the bamboo.
竹籃 a bamboo basket.
竹絲 bamboo splints or threads.
竹鬆 bamboo shavings,—for stuffing mattresses, etc.
竹札 pointed bamboos,—for throwing.
竹紙 bamboo-made paper,—a whitey-brown paper.
竹單 bamboo tokens, used in the foreign Settlement of Shanghai and in Hangchow and Soochow for amounts of cash from 100 to 1,000, to avoid carrying copper cash.
竹徑 bamboo paths; footpaths.
竹笋 bamboo shoots.
竹青 bamboo skin,—used as a medicine.
竹簡 tablets of bamboo,—used for writing upon before the invention of paper. *See* No. 7940.
竹書紀年 the Annals of the Bamboo Books,—an ancient collection of writings inscribed in the lesser seal character upon bamboo tablets, said to have been discovered A.D. 279.

竹[2*]
2616

竹林 the bamboo grove,—name of an ancient club, founded in the 3rd century A.D., and consisting of seven members **七賢** of Bacchanalian tendencies.
竹節 the joints of the bamboo.
勢如破竹，數節之後，迎刃而解 like splitting bamboo, after the first few knots it yields readily to the knife. Used of matters difficult at first. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.*
竹葉青 or **竹葉綠** a clear spirit in which bamboo-leaves have been steeped.
竹醉日 the 13th of the 5th moon, so called because the wine of preceding entry is drunk on that day.
竹夫人 a Dutch wife, or leg-rest used in bed during the hot weather. *See* No. 8387.
竹鷄 the snipe.
南天竹 *Nandina domestica*, Thbg., much cultivated for its red seeds.
淡竹 the spider-wort.
爆竹 fire-crackers.
竹報平安 a home letter, announcing that all is well.
虛心竹有低頭葉 the hollow bamboo has drooping leaves,—and similarly the man who is "hollow", *i.e.* without prejudices, or foregone conclusions, or overweening self-confidence, is likewise humble.
竹箭有筠 bamboo arrows have a tough skin,—which protects them.
竹罄南山，斷難盡述 you might exhaust all the bamboos on the Southern Hill, and yet not be able to write it all down,—for want of tablets.
寧可食無肉，不可居無竹 better meals without meat than a home without the bamboo. *See* No. 3269.
綠竹猗猗 with their green bamboos so fresh and luxuriant.
玉竹 an emulgent sweetish root used in throat disease.
竹馬 bamboo horses,—on which the boys of **幷州** Ping Chou went out to receive the virtuous **郭伋** Kuo Chi, of the Han dynasty, on his return to his old magistracy.
竹葉菜 *Commelyna communis*, L., and *C. Benghalensis*, L.
水竹子 *Phyllostachys nigra*, Munro, a common small bamboo which flowers annually.

thuk
怵[1*]
2617
R. 心
See 黜
and the same unaspirated.
Entering Upper.

Grieved; pained.

憂心怵怵 sick at heart and cast down.

tsyu
丩[1]
2618
R. 尢
See 周
A. *chên*
Even Upper.

To call fowls.

tsyu
丩
2619

Same as No. 2618.

CH'U.

thuk
出[1*]
2620
R. 賓
C. } *ch'ut*
H. }
F. *ch'ouk ch'uh*
W. *ch'üe*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ch'ü, ch'u*
Y. *ch'wêk*
Sz. *ch'u, ch'ü*
K. *ch'ul*
J. *shutsz*
A. *hswêt*
Entering Upper.

To go in; to debouch. To go out, as opposed to **入** No. 5690; to issue forth; to proceed from. To beget; to produce. To surpass.

出河 enters the river.
出海西至大秦 debouches into Hai-hsi and so reaches Syria.
出入 to go in and out; one's daily life; income and expenditure.
出將 and **入相** the "exit" and "enter" of stage directions.
出泥入脂 out of the mire into the fat,—to rise in the world.
出入多寡 amount received and amount expended, *i.e.* the balance of the two.
量入爲出 base your expenditure upon your income,—cut your coat according to your cloth.
出門 to leave the house,—as for a walk or on business. Also, of a girl, to marry.
出家 or **出世** to leave the family,—to become a priest or nun.
出街 to go out of the house,—on business, etc.
出沒無常 appearing and disappearing at intervals.
出外 to go abroad. *See* No. 12,442.
出身 to begin life; to begin an official career.

Digitized by Google

出 1* 2620

他做甚麼出身 in what capacity did he begin life?
一個人出本一個人出身 one finds the capital, the other the labour.
庄家出身 a farmer by birth.
出仕 to enter upon an official career.
出使 to be sent on a mission,—as an envoy.
出頭 to take the lead; to be the prominent or responsible person. *See* No. 11,441.
出人頭地 to come to the front; to take the lead.
人才出衆 in talent above the common herd.
出凡 out of the ordinary run.
出首 to give the first information; to inform against.
出名 to become famous, or notorious.
人怕出名，猪怕壯 a man dreads fame as a pig dreads fat,—one brings cares and the other the butcher's knife.
出隊 to march out in order; to go to war.
出馬 to go to war; also, a doctor's visit. *See* No. 7576.
出兵 or 出征 to go to war.
出師 to go to war; also, to finish an apprenticeship.
出行 to go on a journey.
出嫁 or 出閣 or 出閨 to marry a husband.
出典 to mortgage; to hypothecate.
出賣 to sell; for sale.
出租 or 出賃 or 出批 to let; to lease.
出恭 to go to stool.
託他出 pretended he had gone out,—to a visitor.
出世 to be born. Also, to die.
即請出王夫人來 begged Lady Wang to come out.
不知出自何手 not to know from whose hand it is,—of a book.
此篇出乎漆園自作 this chapter is from Ch'i Yüan's (Chuang Tzŭ) own hand.
無所出 had no issue.
女其所出 the girl was her daughter.
不知其所出耳 I do not know when it originated.
從心所出 it was my own idea.
隨你出心 do as you like about it.

出 1* 2620

有出處 there is a place where this (phrase) comes from.
殺人者不出汝等四五人中 the murderer is one of you four or five men.
一出九月 once past the 9th moon,.....
出月初二 on the 2nd proximo.
出正 the New Year.
不出正兮 never hitting. outside the centre,—the square in the middle of the target on which was the figure of a bird.
出格 out of order; contrary to rule.
出母 a divorced mother.
出汗 to sweat.
出涕 to weep.
出天花 or 出痘 to have the small-pox.
出話不然 the words you utter are not right.
出聲 to utter a sound.
出言有章 speech full of elegance.
見他出言不俗 noticing that he was not vulgar of speech.
出言無理 to speak unreasonably or indecorously.
及爾出王 (God) is with you in all your goings. [王=往.]
出氣 to let off steam; to get rid of anger,—by venting it in word or deed. Also, to be aspirated, as 出 *ch'u*.
道出申江 my road will lie through Shanghai.
並留各墳出路以便行走 besides leaving communication with each grave from the road.
出島 to leave the island.
出缺 to make a vacancy,—as by death or retirement.
知出乎爭 knowledge begets contentions.
出醜 to incur disgrace.
出貴 to bring honour,—to one's family.
出示 to issue a proclamation.
出力 to exert oneself; to use strength.
出死力 to take vast pains.
出資 to provide means; to pay for.
出殯 to carry a coffin to the grave; a funeral.
出口 to leave port; to export.
出口稅 export duty.

出 1* 2620

出口單 a port clearance.
出口貨單 an export manifest.
出洋 to export to foreign countries; to emigrate; to go to sea. *See* No. 3767.
出洋輪船 an "ocean" as opposed to a "river" steamer.
出內地 transit outwards.
出水 to come out of the water; to be exported across the sea.
出水面 to stand out from the water,—as a sand-bank or a rock.
出具甘結 to enter into a bond.
逾期不出 refused to take delivery at due date.
出其不意 catching him unawares.
出奇 extraordinary.
出息 to get return or interest on capital; gain; profits.
沒出息 he is good for nothing, *i.e.* he makes no return on the capital invested in him.
見出息 or 見出長 to be growing up finely, as children; to be coming on well, as plants, etc.
出利 to produce interest.
出善會 the Feast of Good Works,—on the 8th of the 4th moon.
豈浮屠錫杖所能救而出之者乎 how can the pewter staff of Buddha rescue those?—who are in hell for their misdeeds.
出關 to cross the frontier.
出燈虎兒 or 出謎兒 to set a riddle.
出題 to set a theme.
此舖出倒 or 出盤 the good will of this shop is for sale.
出乎反乎 contradictory; inconsistent.
出產 natural products.
出現 to appear; to be manifested.
出場 to come out from the examinations.
出決 the day of execution.
出都 to leave the capital.
出方法 to contrive a way; to scheme.
出奏 to present a memorial.
出類 to excel.
出銀 to expend.

Digitized by Google

出[1*] 2620

出自 to come from; to rest with; to depend on.
出跳 to spring up; to grow to be, as a growing boy.
出跳得很 very precocious or forward.
出臉 to show leprosy on the face.
出榜 or 出案 to publish the list of successful candidates.
出借 to lend to.
出韻 to fail to rhyme, as by having a word of the wrong rhyming category, not the wrong tone.
出山 to leave the mountains; to go into public life. Also, to go to the grave with a funeral.
出乖 to have one's underhand dealings exposed.
出災 to escape the danger.
出訟 to make a legal complaint.
出空 to empty.
出清 to sell off; to dispose of.
出落 first to last; beginning to end; to have grown to be.
出遠門 to go on a distant journey.
出此 to do this; to be the author of this.
出一轍 to follow in the same track.
出於 to spring from; to lead to; to reach.
決裂之勢,必出於戰 strained relations must end in war.
出於非望 (or 想) beyond one's hopes or expectations.
出繼 to be adopted,—of agnates.
出籍 to vacate the register,—to leave one's home for good.
出來 to come out; to make an appearance; to appear in a given capacity; to assume responsibility; to happen; to occur; to be found, as a product or sentence; to start. *See* Nos. 6263, 10,164, 11,299.
摠出來 to arrange,—as tangled threads.
保出來 to bail out.
惹出來 to cause; to bring about,—as misfortune.
管出來 to bring up; to rear.
騰出來 to clear out,—of a house.

出[1*] 2620

扳出來 to criminate.
露出來 to let out; to divulge.
走出來 to go out.
行出來 to put in practice.
指出來 to point out.
出來作官 to start on an official career.
出來報名 to re-enter on public life,—after mourning.

絀[1*] 2621
R. 糸
C. *chut, chüt*$_6$, *chöü*
H. *chat, t'ut*
F. *chiok, t'ouk, k'ouk*
W. *tsüe*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'o*^{2}, *chüo*^{2}
M. *chüo, chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *ch'ul, kul*
J. *shuchi, shutsz*
A. *truêt, k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

Crimson silk. To stitch coarsely. Deficiency; want; *see* No. 1784.

發絀 or 支絀 or 短絀 short of money; hard up.
財用之絀 want of scope of employment for capital.
贏絀 surplus and deficit.

黜[1*] 2622
R. 黑
C. *chut*
H. *t'ut*
F. *t'ouk*
W. *tsüe, ch'üe*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u*^{2}
M. *ch'ü, ts'u*
Y. *ch'wêh*
K. *ch'ul*
J. *chitsz*
A. *truêt*
Entering Upper.

To dismiss; to degrade.

三黜 thrice dismissed from office.
黜辱 to expel with dishonour; to drum out.
黜陟幽明 to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.
黜革 or 黜退 to cashier; to dismiss.

樞 2623

See No. 10,092.

初[1] 2624
R. 刀
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'o*
F. *ch'u, ch'ö*
W. *ts'o, ts'u*
N. *ts'u*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y.
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shu, so*
A. *sö*
Even Upper.

To begin; the beginning; at first.

太初 at the beginning of all things.
初開天地 at the creation.
初初 or 起初 or 初次 or 當初 or 初時 or 初來 at first; at the beginning; the first time.
人之初,性本善 man, at his birth, is naturally good.
初生 the first-born.
初學 to begin one's studies.
初開 to open for the first time,—as a house of business or a new port.
慎厥初 be careful how you begin.

初[1] 2624

初來之人莫慣了 a new arrival, or a beginner, is not accustomed to it.
初交 the beginning of friendship.
初會 the first meeting.
初婚 a first marriage.
初末 beginning and end.
初更 the first watch,—from 9 to 11 p.m.
初伏 the first term after midsummer.
出初 the beginning of next moon. *See* No. 2620.
初旬 the first of the three decades into which the moon is divided.
初間 during the first decade.
初一 or 大初一 the first of the moon. [Up to the 10th day inclusive, the word 初 always precedes the numeral.]
今天初幾 which of the first ten days is it to-day?
初印的 a first edition.
初見 to meet for the first time.
初作 to begin to do; to be the first to do.
初坐位 to ascend the throne.
初試 a first experience.
初犯 a first offence.
初無 there is never.....; there has never been a question of.....
初非今是 it was not right at first but is so now.
初次到 a first visit to a place.

姝[1] 2625
R. 女
F. *t'ü*
W. *ts'ü*
N. *c'ü*
See 朱
A. *hsu*
Even Upper.

A pretty woman; elegant; handsome.

靜女其姝 how lovely is the retiring girl!
彼姝者子 that lovely girl! also, that admirable gentleman!
姝麗 or 姝色 pretty; beautiful.

齣[4*] 2626
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ch'ü*
Practically the same as 出
A. *kwok*$_3$, *kau*^{2}
Entering Upper.

A stanza; a couplet; a play. Also read *ch'ü*[4*].

小曲一齣 a ditty; a song.
一齣戲 a short play.
又呈齣目 again he was handed the list of plays.
一齣詞 a single verse.

Digitized by Google

樗[1] 2627
R. 魚
See 樗
A. hsu
Even Upper.

Ailantus glandulosa, Desf., otherwise known as 臭椿 or 臭樗 Paradise tree. Its timber is only fit to burn. Also applied to the *Euscaphys* or bladder-nut of Japan.

樗櫟之材 timber of the *ch'u* and *li* trees,—useless stuff. Used figuratively of persons. *See* No. 6997.
樗鷄 the ailantus fowl,—a beetle with gray elytra and red wings, found on this tree, and also known as 紅娘子 red lady.

徂[3] 2628
R. 虞
C. ts'ou
H. ts'z
F. tsu
W. zo
N. dzu
P. M. ts'u
K. cho
J. so, zo
A. tou
Even Lower Irregular.

To advance to. What is past.

自我徂爾 since I went with you.
我徂東山 we went to the eastern hills.
駕言徂東 we yoked and proceeded to the east.
以按徂旅 to stop the invading foes.
汝徂征 do you go and correct him,—of a recalcitrant vassal.
征東徂西 to attack in the east, march west,—as a strategical feint.
我徂維求定 my sole desire now is for peace.

殂[2] 2629
R. 歹
C. ts'ou
H. tsz
F. chu
W. zo
N. dzu
P. ch'u
M. ts'u
K. cho
J. so, zo
A. tou
Even Lower Irregular.

To die,—generally of some eminent personage.

殂落 to perish.
草容殂謝 the beauty of the flower perishes.

Same as No. 2632.

鉏 2630
耡[2] 2631
R. 御魚
See 爵鋤
A. trö
Sinking and Even Lower.

A certain number of days' work on the suzerain's land, performed in lieu of taxes during the operation of the feudal system in China. To till. Used with No. 2632.

耡耕 to till the ground.
耡耘 to plough and harrow.
耡鎌 a kind of scythe.

鋤[2] 2632
R. 魚
C. ch'o
H. ts'o
F. t'ü
W. zu, zz
N. djï, zz
P. ch'u
M. ts'u
Y. ts'ou
Sz. ch'u
K. cho, sê
J. shu, zo
A. sï, tï
Even Lower.

A hoe. To hoe; to root out, as weeds.

鋤頭 a hoe.
扛鋤 to carry a hoe over the shoulder.
鋤地 or 誅鋤 to hoe the ground.
鋤禾 to hoe crops.
犁鋤之計 the business of plough and hoe,—agriculture.
帶經而鋤 with a book he went off to hoe,—so eager was he to learn.
鋤鋙難入 like a hoe-handle which will not fit into the head,—unsuitable.
衛良鋤莠 protect the good, root out the evil.

厨 2633

Same as No. 2634.

廚[2] 2634
R. 廣
C. ch'öü
H. ch'u
F. tio
W. dzü, djï
N. djï
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
Y. ts'u
Sz. ch'u, ch'ü
K. chu
J. chu
A. tru
Even Lower.

A cook-house; a kitchen. A wardrobe or press. A quiver. The wooden cage in which criminals are sometimes placed, with their heads coming out at the top.

廚人 or 廚子 or 廚官 or 廚師傅 or 廚司務 a cook.
廚房 a kitchen.
廚下 in the cook-house.
廚竈 a kitchen stove.
庖廚 a large kitchen, as attached to public buildings.
廚店 a restaurant.
幫廚 a cook's mate.
司廚之功居其六，買辦之功居其四 of credit (for good food) sixty per cent is due to the cook, and forty to the steward,—who buys the raw material.
一口衣廚 a wardrobe.
碧紗廚 a gauze safe.
廚櫃 the cupboard part of a sideboard or press.

幮[2] 2635
R. vulgar.
C. ch'öü
H. ch'u
F. tiu
W. dzü
N. djï
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
Y. Sz. ch'u
K. J. chu
A. tru
Even Lower.

A screen, put up to make a temporary kitchen.

躇[2] 2636
R. 虞
See 廚
Even Lower.

Undecided; irresolute.

搔首踟躇 he scratched his head, uncertain what to do.

蜍[2] 2637
R. 魚
C. ch'öü, ts'öü, v. k'öü
H. ch'u, v. shu
F. tü
W. dzü
N. djï
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
K. yê, chê
J. yo, djo
A. jï, t'ï
Even Lower.

A kind of toad, called 蟾蜍, parts of which are used medicinally.

除[2] 2638
R. 阜
C. ch'öü
H. ch'u
F. tü
W. dzü
N. djï
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
Y. ts'u
Sz. ch'u
K. chê, chö
J. chu, dju
A. trï
Even Lower.

To deduct; to take away. To weed out; to get rid of. To divide. To pass away. The steps to a palace. A porch or vestibule.

除支 to deduct payment.
除收之外 deducting what has been received.
除收尙欠 deducting what has been received, there is still owing.....
除此以外 deducting this; not including this.
除皮核算 to calculate the net weight by deducting weight of coverings, etc.; to tare.
除了皮 deducting the tare,.....
除了他 not counting him; leaving him out.
除非 with the exception of; unless; not except; only if.
除非你來，我不去 only if you come will I not go.
除非(or 除了)這箇纔行 this is the only way; only by this.....
除非有一層我纔答應 I will agree on one condition.
除根 to eradicate.
除去 to get rid of.
除拔 to pull up; to select.
除害 to get rid of something harmful.
除害安良 to get rid of evil and give peace to the good.
除習氣 to get rid of bad habits.
除病 to get rid of a disease, or a vice.

Digitized by Google

除[2] 2638

除治 to set to rights.
除銷 to cancel.
除免 to dispense with; to excuse.
除服 to lay aside mourning.
喪服二十七日而除 to wear mourning for 27 days and then leave it off.
除官 to remove from office.
除道 to cleanse a road.
歸除 or 除起 to divide, as in arithmetic. *See* No. 6419.
除以一百 to divide by 100. [*Division* is of course merely the operation of *subtraction* performed to the number of times required. Hence this use of the term.]
除災 to rescue from a calamity.
除額 to strike off from the list of.....
除弊 to do away with abuses.
除授 to appoint to.
除夜 or 除夕 or 除日 New Year's eve.
庭除 the outer porch.
病除中 to fall ill of a wasting disease.

Read *chu*[4].

何福不除 what happiness does (God) avoid subtracting from you?—every one, *i.e.* you have them all. Used optatively: may you have every happiness! [LEGGE explains this by "what happiness is not taken away?—that is, to be replaced by greater".]
風雨攸除 so as to keep away wind and rain,—of walls.
日月其除 the days and months pass by.

滁[2] 2639
R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.

A small branch of the Yang-tsze, joining it near Nanking.

滁州 a Department in the province of Anhui.

瘃[4] 2640
R. 御
See 除
Even Lower.

A scar. Stupid.

癡瘃不達 stupid; dunder-headed.

篨[2] 2641
R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.

A mat rolled up.

籧篨 a coarse mat. A loathsome disease. A hunchback.

蒢[2] 2642
R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.

A small medicinal plant (*Hedysarum brachypterum*, Bge.), known as 箔蒢, and 地榆 ground elm.

芻[2] 2643
R. 虞
C. *ch'u*
H. *ts'z*
F. *ch'ü*
W. *ts'u*
N. *ch'u*
P. *ch'u, ch'u*
M. *ts'u, ts'ou*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'u*
J. *su*
A. *sou*
Even Upper Irregular.

To cut grass. Hay; straw; fodder.

生芻一束 a bundle of fresh grass.
芻草 weeds.
飼芻 fodder for cattle; to feed.
綢繆束芻 round and round the grass is bound.
詢于芻蕘者 consult the grass and firewood gatherers,—consider the wishes of the people at large. Also, the opinion even of the humblest is worth having.
芻靈 figures buried with or burnt on behalf of a dead man, to accompany him to the nether world. These are servants, horses, etc. *See* No. 13,451.
芻狗之未陳也 before the straw dog is offered up,—it is kept carefully in a box, but when its function is fulfilled, it is cast out into the street. These straw dogs were used in some way by magicians, probably to induce dreams.
芻言 simple words; a plain unvarnished tale.
芻豢 animals fed on grass and grain, respectively. *See* No. 5089.
芻尼 a name for the magpie.

媰[2] 2644
R. 虞
See 芻
Even Lower.

A pregnant woman. A widow.

惠于媰孀 be kind to the widow.

穌[2] 2645
R. 虞 尤
See 媰騶
Even Lower and Upper.

The stalk of millet.

蒭 2646

Same as No. 2643.

雛[2] 2647
R. 鳥
W. *zo*
See 芻
Even Lower.

A chicken; a fledgling. To rear a brood.

雛鳥 young birds.
雛鷄 a little chick.
雛尾盈握 the chicken was a plump one.
力不能勝一匹雛 his strength was not equal to that of a duckling.
雛得狠 very unfledged; very young.
雛女 a young girl; a slave-girl.
雛於其中 brought up amongst us.
鷄雛 a variety of peacock.

鶵 2648

Same as No. 2647.

楮[3] 2649
R. 語
C. *ch'ü*
H. *ts'u*
F. *chü*
W. *dzü*
N. *ch'ü*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. *ch'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'ö*
J. *cho*
A. *chi*
Rising Irregular.

A species of mulberry, the 楮桑 *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent., from the bark of which paper is made.

楮錢 paper money, as used at worship, etc.
楮儀 money given by friends to help towards the expenses of funerals.
楮紙 paper.
楮片 a slip of paper.
特修寸楮 I therefore write you this note.
楮幣 bank notes.

褚[3] 2650
R. 語
See 貯
Rising Upper.

A bag; a satchel.

褚小者不可以懷大 if the bag is small, it will not hold great things. *See* 粳 No. 5998.
褚幕 a pall; a covering for a bier.

躇[2] 2651
R. 魚
F. *tü, t'ü*
See 除
Even Lower.

Undecided; irresolute. *See* No. 2495.

Digitized by Google

ču
儲[2]
2652
R. 魚
C. *ch'ü*
H. *shu*
F. *çü, söü*[2]
W. *djü*
N. *jï*
P. *ch'u*, v. *'ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *chê, chö*
J. *cho, djo*
A. *tï*
Even Lower.

To collect; to store up.

儲收 to collect.
儲庫 to store in a treasury, or place of safe keeping.
儲貨 to store up goods; to warehouse.
儲積 accumulated; to hoard.
儲君 or 東儲 the Heir Apparent.
俄儲 the Czarewitch.

ču
瀦[2]
2653
R. 魚
See 諸
Even Upper.

Name of a small river which flows into the Pei-ho at Tientsin.

ču
蠩
2654

Same as No. 2637.

tu'
佇[3]
2655
R. 語
H. *tu*
See 苧貯
Rising Lower.

To stand and wait.

佇立 to stand still.
望佇 to wait in hope.
佇切 eagerly awaiting.
倚欄佇眺 to lean on the rail and gaze.
佇看 to gaze upwards.

su'
泞[3]
2656
R. 語
See 苧
Rising Lower.

Clear; limpid,—as water.

tu'
竚
2657

Same as No. 2655.

su'
苧[3]
2658
R. 語
C. *'ch'ü*
H. *'ch'u*
F. *'tü'*, v. *töü*[2]
W. *'dzi*
N. *djï*, v. *dzi*
P. *chu*[2]
M. *chü*[2], *tsu*[2]
Y. *tsu*[2]
Sz. *chu*[2], *'ch'ü*
K. *chö*
J. *cho*
A. *'trï*
Rising Lower.

A hemp-producing plant like a nettle (*Bœhmeria nivea*, Hook. and Arn.).

苧麻 the textile fibre of the above plant, commonly known as China Grass (French: *ramie*), from which grass-cloth is made.
苧麻葛衫 hempen garments.
苧店 a grass-cloth shop.
苧根 hemp roots,—they are ground with rice-flour and used for food.
柴苧麻 *Villebrunea frutescens*, Bl.

shu'
杵[3]
2659
R. 語
C. *'ch'ü*
H. *'ch'u*
F. *t'ü*
W. *'ts'i*
N. *'ch'ï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *chê*
J. *sho, so*
A. *chï, hsï*
Rising Irregular.

A pestle. To pound. A washerman's bâton.

臼杵 pestle and mortar. *See* below.
舂杵 to pound with a pestle.
杵碎 to pound small.
砧杵 a washerman's block and bâton. *See* No. 1389.
秋山響杵 the autumn hills echo the washerman's bâton.
金杵 or 金剛杵 the diamond club,—the sceptre of Indra as god of thunder and lightning, with which he slays the enemies of Buddhism. A symbol of the power of Buddha to overcome evil and sin. The wand or mace of modern priests and exorcists is so called. Sanskrit: *vadjra*.
一杵子 a blow; a whack.
杵臼之交 an allusion to the friendship which was cemented between 吳祐 Wu Yu and the poor scholar 公沙穆 Kung-sha Mu, who, being without means to pursue his studies, took service in a menial disguise in Wu Yu's household, and pounded rice for humble wages. His learning was, however, betrayed by an accidental *rencontre*, and Wu Yu adopted him henceforward as his friend, taking him from the "pestle and mortar".

shu'
處[3]
2660
R. 語御
C. *ch'ü, shü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *ch'ü, ch'öü*
W. *'ts'ü, ts'ï*[2]
N. *ch'ï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'ö*
J. *sho*
A. *hsï, ch'ï*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To abide; to dwell. To decide; to punish; to settle up.

莫敢遑處 not venturing to stay at leisure. *See* No. 1110.
爰居爰處 here we stay, here we stop.
誰與獨處 with whom can I dwell?
不與他相處 would not live with her.
處不來 I can't live with him; I can't abide him.
成功之下不可久處 you should not long rest content with what you have achieved.
處貧 to be in a state of poverty.
處士 an unemployed scholar; a recluse.
處世 to be in the world; in life.
處夫婦 to be husband and wife; the married state.

處[3]
2660

試設身處地 were you in my place,—you could do no more.
處分 the punishment of officials for errors in administration, inflicted according to a graduated scale. Also, to settle up; to adjust.
處分軍事 to make military dispositions.
最善處分鄉里之事 very clever at settling up village matters.
如此處分，方有兩便 this settlement will suit both parties.
交部議處 to hand over to the proper Board for determination of punishment.
處死 to visit with death; I'll be the death of you!
處決 to sentence.
難處 not easy to decide, or settle up.
處置 to place; to adjust; to establish; to settle.
處治 or 處制 to regulate; to govern.
處女 or 處子 a virgin.
士子守身如處子 a gentleman should be as careful of his person as a virgin.
處十月 ten months subsequently.
處事 to do business; to dispose of, or administer, affairs.
處變 to be suffering from troubles or calamities.
處常 to be prosperous or at peace; to make a long stay.
處館 to take up one's abode with,—as a tutor engaged for a family.
久處約，長處樂 to abide long in poverty or to live long in happiness,—should not be attempted by those without true virtue.
處長 lasting; long; enduring.
處暑 stopping of heat,—one of the solar terms which begins about 23rd August.
處君身 employed about the person of the sovereign.
于時處 (*ch'u*[4]) 處 here he built places to dwell in. [時 for 是.]
逝不古處 he treats me not according to the ancient rule.

Digitized by Google

chhu
處[4]
2660

Read *ch'u*[4]. A place. A state or condition. A side or party. The matter, point, question of, etc.

處所 a place.
各處 or **處處** or **四處** all places; everywhere.
別處 elsewhere.
無處不到 there is no place he does not go to. *See* No. 7809.
有個去處 he has a place, or a home to go to,—meaning that he is a respectable man with the usual family connections, and not a vagabond of whom nothing is known.
不數日又到了一個去處 before many days they arrived at another place.
這住船所在是甚麼去處 what place has the boat stopped at now?
不可言之處 the pudenda.
七處放火八處燒烟 light a fire in seven places and there will be smoke in eight,—of the spread of slander.
長處 a merit; advantages.
短處 a shortcoming; a failing.
好處 a good; an advantage. *See* No. 3889.
你只要兒子落了好處 you only want your child comfortably settled.
亦有可取處 even he has his good points.
正見他靈處 verily it manifested its spirituality.
兩處難 either course is hard.
本處 this place; this office; I; the writer.
尊處 and **敝處** your honourable place and my humble place, respectively,—conventional terms for one's own and other people's dwellings; also, for the individuals themselves.
兩處之銀 money belonging to both parties.
大憲處 the high authorities.
如何辦理之處 as to how to deal with,—the preceding.
所難之處 the difficult part, or point.

chhu'
處
2661

Same as No. 2660.

tshi' tsho'
楚[3]
2662
R. 語
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'o*
F. *ch'u*
W. *ts'o, ts'u*
N. *ts'u*
P. *ch'u*
M. } *ts'u*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shu, so*
A. *sŏ*
Rising Upper.

Name of a feudal State which existed from 740 to 300 B.C. Sharp; painful; to punish. Clear; distinct.

不歸楚則歸漢 if you don't side with the Ch'us, you must side with the Hans. Used in the sense of a dilemma.
楚痛 painful; sore. *See* No. 12,291.
苦楚 or **辛楚** or **酸楚** distressful; grievous.
夏楚 a ferule for punishing schoolboys.
鞭楚 to flog. *See* No. 2808.
清楚 clear; perspicuous; settled up, as accounts.
南楚 a region in the south of Hunan and Kiangsi.

tshi'
儲[4]
2663
R. 御
See 楚
Sinking Upper.

Rough; rugged.

tshi'
噿[1]
2664
R. 魚
See 初
Even Upper.

To scold; to abuse.

tshi'
憷[3]
2665
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

Grieved; pained.

tshi'
濉[3]
2666
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

Streamlets.

tshi'
礎[3]
2667
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

The base or plinth of a pillar. A pedestal.

礎潤而雨 a damp plinth betokens rain.

tshi'
齼[3]
2668
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

The teeth set on edge by something sour.

hyuk
畜[4*]
2669
R. 屋
C. *ch'uk*
H. *hiuk, k'iuk*
F. *höük*
W. *hsiu, ch'üc*
N. *hsüoh, c'üoh*, v. *chung*
P. *hsü, ch'u*
M. *hsiu, ch'u*
Sz. *hsiu*
Y. *hsiuk, ts'uk*
K. *ch'uk, hiuk*
J. *chiku, kiku*
A. *suk*
Entering Upper.

To feed; to nourish; to rear. To cultivate. To keep in store. To restrain. Also read *hsü*[4*], and used with No. 4744.

畜養 to feed; to rear.
不足以畜妻子 not enough to keep wife and children.
畜牧 to rear,—as domestic animals.
六畜 the six domestic animals,—ox, sheep, horse, dog, pig, and fowl.
畜之池 kept it (a fish) in a pond.
畜類 or **畜生** animals; brute beasts.
畜生 you brute!
畜衆 to nourish the people.
畜德 to cultivate virtue.
苟爲不畜 if you have it not in store.
畜君何尤 what fault is it to restrain one's prince?
難畜 difficult to rear; difficult to restrain.
畜幸臣 to keep a harem.
大畜 the 26th Diagram, relating to wind.

hyuk
傶[1*]
2670
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

Bent down.

傶佩 cramped; compelled to stoop.

hyuk
慉[1]
2671
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

To nourish; to foster. To bear; to tolerate.

慉驕 to nourish feelings of pride.
慉怒 to nourish wrath.
不我能慉 he cannot bear me.

hyuk
滀[1]
2672
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

Water flowing. To flush from excitement.

滀溪 waters running together.

Digitized by Google

怵 4* 2673
R. 貭
C. *chut, tut*
F. *t'ouk*
W. *ts'ŏ*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u²*
M. *ts'u, ch'ü*
Y. *tsw'êh*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'ul*
J. *chutsz*
A. *t'nêt*
Entering Upper.

Afraid; timorous. To entice.

怵惕 apprehensive.
怵迫之徒 one who is urged on, or tempted.

悚 4* 2674

See No. 10,459.

矗 4* 2675
R. 屋
C. *ch'uk*
F. *ch'öük*
W. *ch'üo*
N. *ts'oh*
P. *ch'wo²*
Y. *ts'uk*
K. *ch'uk*
J. *shuku*
A. *t'uk*
Entering Upper.

Straight; upright. Lofty.

直矗的 very straight.
矗然不誣 upright and without guile.
崇山矗矗 hills over hills.
矗燈 to raise a lamp.

歜 1* 2676
R. 沃
See 燭
Entering Upper.

Choked with anger.

歜怒 filled with wrath.
叔歜國 a region beyond the sea, to which the legendary Emperor 顓頊 Chuan Hsü's son was appointed.

Read *ts'an³*. A dish or platter.

菖歜 a dish of sweet flag,—eaten as a relish.

觸 4* 2677
R. 沃
C. *chuk, ch'uk*
H. *ts'uk*
F. *ch'öük*
W. *ch'üo*
N. *c'üoh, ts'oh, v. dzoh*
P. *ch'wo²*
M. *ch'u, ch'o*
Y. *ts'uk*
Sz. *ch'wo*
K. *ch'ok*
J. *shoku, soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To butt, as horned animals. To strike against; to meet. To offend.

頂觸 to butt.
牛觸角 the oxen are butting.
羝羊觸藩 like a ram butting a fence,—it gets its horns through, and cannot get them back again.
觸藩之勢 the butt-fence state,—in inextricable difficulties.
觸機會 to hit the opportunity.
觸目驚心 strike the eye, rouse the mind,—of an interesting book.
觸眼之處 a conspicuous place,—as suitable for posting handbills, etc.

觸 4* 2677

觸處洞然 whatever subject he attacked, he mastered.
觸類而長*chang³*之 to extend the application of a principle or system; to apply a principle or system to new or other departments or categories according to analogy.
觸類引伸 to hit on something analogous as a means of explanation; to shew by analogy.
觸景生情 the scenery (also circumstances) stirred his feelings.
觸寒 to take cold.
觸怒 to irritate; to excite anger.
觸犯 to insult.
觸起 suddenly; to bring to mind.
觸山之力 herculean strength.
觸衣 a waistband worn by princesses.
觸鼻 to strike the nose,—as a smell.
觸沙 to ground,—of ships.
空神無身而覺觸 mere spirit without body and yet having the sense of touch.

閱 2* 2678
R. 沃
See 穻
Entering Upper.

A crowd in a doorway.

阿閱婆 a fabulous Buddha who was a contemporary of Shâkyamuni. Sanskrit: *Akchôbya*. Also, a numerical term equal to one followed by seventeen cyphers.

欶 2679

See No. 10,468.

CHUA.

To beat; to strike.

撾 1 2680
R. 麻
C. *cha*
H. *k'o, 'ku*
F. *k'wa, wa², ch'wa²*
W. *ku*
N. *gdzo, ts'on*
P. *chwa*
M. *chwa, wa*
Y. *tswa*
K. *chwa, kwa*
J. *ta*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.

撾門 to strike a door,—with a stone.
撾鼓 to beat the drum,—as that outside a magistrate's *yamên*, which should be struck only under urgent necessity.
更鼓畏添撾 fearing the beating of the night watches,—specially of New Year's eve, as suggestive of the flight of time. [撾 may here be read *ko¹*.]

撾 1 2680

漁陽撾鼓 to sing the *yü-yang* song and beat the drum,—as was done by 禰衡, tutor to 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao, seizing the opportunity to abuse the latter. Hence the phrase has come to mean abuse.
撾婦翁 a "Bluebeard", from a man named 伯魚 Po Yü, who married three wives.

檛 1 2681
R. 麻
C. *cha, kwo*
F. *chwa, k'wo*
N. *k'on* used for 邁撾
K. *chwa, kwa*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.

A switch; a whip.

馬檛 a riding-whip.

邁 2682

Same as No. 2681.

膕 1 2683
R. 麻
See 撾
Even Upper.

The thigh.

爪 2684

See No. 484.

抓 1 2685
R. 爭巧
C. *'cháu*
H. *'tsau*
F. *'chau, chwa*
W. *'tsoa, tsoa*
N. *tsoa, v. tso, cho, ch'o*
P. *chau, chwa*
M. *tsau, tswa*
Y. *tswa*
Sz. *chwa*
K. *cho*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *trau*
Even and Rising Upper.

To scratch; to seize; to grab; to take. Also read *tsao³* and *nao²*.

抓頭 or 抓首 to scratch one's head,—as when in doubt or perplexity.
抓癢癢 to scratch an itch.
抓破臉 he has scratched his face and made it bleed.
抓住 to seize, as a hawk; to take possession of.
抓乖 to grab the best,—like a spoilt child.
抓鬮 to draw lots.
抓替身 to grab a substitute,—as the spirits of drowned people and those who have met violent deaths are supposed to do. *See* No. 451.
抓取 to choose; to select.
抓裂 to break by scratching, etc.
一把抓 the name given to the caps, rather like caps of liberty, worn by junkmen in the south.
抓尋 to seek out.

Digitized by Google

tsau¹ 抓¹ 2685

抓局 to make a raid on a gambling hell.
抓賊 to arrest a thief.
抓空 to make a useless attempt.
抓上了 to have seized it,—as a hawk.

tsha₂ 爪 2686

See No. 11,682.

tsha₂ 髽¹ 2687
R. 麻
H. *tsa, ts'a*
P. *chua*
Y. *tsua*
K. *chwa*
J. *sa, sha*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.

To dress the hair.

髽髻 an ancient style of *coiffure*, worn by women in mourning,—the hair being set free and then fastened up loosely in a coarse net by a large hair-pin.
髽而相弔 they dressed their hair (as above) and mourned.

thai' 大 2688

See No. 10,470.

thiu khyuh₂ 茁 2689

See No. 141.

šoh₂ 灼⁴ 2690
R. 覺藥
See 雹勺
A. *tŏk*
Entering Lower.

A shooting star. Also read *pao*³.

tsha₁ 叉 2691

Same as 爪 No. 484. [To be distinguished from 叉 No. 186.]

CH'UA.

fuh₂ 欻 2692

See No. 4983.

CHUAI.

yi₂ 拽 2693

See No. 5476.

tsŏn' 轉 2694

See No. 2711.

tshui' 惴⁴ 2695
R. 寅
C. *ch'ün, ch'öü*
F. *ch'oui*
W. *tsü*²
N. *tsei*²
P. *chwei*², *ch'wei*²
M. *tsuei*²
K. *ch'wi, ch'we*
J. *tsui, sui*
A. *ch'ui, chüen*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

惴懼 anxious; worried.
惴惴其慄 very much frightened.

tshai' 揣³ 2696
R. 支紙銑
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'ui*²
F. *ch'oui*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'e*
P. *ch'wai, ch'wai*
M. *ts'wai, ts'wai*
Y. *ts'urai*
K. *ch'wi*
J. *sui, sen*
A. *chui*
Even and Rising Upper.

To feel for; to estimate; to conjecture.

揣摩 or 揣摸 to feel; to guess; to estimate.
揣度 to conjecture.
殊不自揣 unable to gauge oneself.
揣測 to fathom.
不揣 cannot guess.
揣練 to study and imitate,—as a good author.

tshai₂ 踹¹ 2697
R. 銑翰
C. *ch'ái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. v. *tak*₅
P. *ch'wai*
M. *ts'wai, ts'wai*²
J. *sen, tan*
A. *chüen, duan*²
Rising and Sinking Very Irregular.

To stamp on; to trample. To destroy. To trace. Used with No. 12,396.

踹足而怒 stamped his foot in anger.
踹了一脚 stamped his foot.
踹死 to trample to death.
踹一脚泥 stepped up to his ankle in mud.
踹實 step firmly on it.
踹住他 stamp it down.
踹成肉漿 to trample to a jelly.
踹西瓜皮 to tread on a melon-skin,—to be deceived.
馬踹芳草 the horse treads over the sweet grass,—of a spring ramble.
踹高脚 to walk on stilts.
踹輭索 to walk on the slack-rope.
踹繩子 to walk on a tight rope.
踹破營盤 to destroy a camp.
踹拏 to trace and seize.

tshai₂ 踹⁴ 2697

踹緝 to examine step by step; to follow up the traces of.
想當踹緝 I think they will be caught.
踹准 to follow up,—traces.

tshui, 膗² 2698
R. 支佳
See 膗
cf. 搋揣
Even Lower.

Fat; gross; unwieldy. [To be distinguished from 膗 No. 3977.]

膗猪 a fat pig.
膗肉 fat pork.
是一塊膗 he is a lump of fat.
那個人狠胖，是個膘膗 that man is very stout: he is only a lump of fat.

tsa' 膞⁴ 2699
R. 鬲卦
See 醡薆
A. *sa (sha)*
Sinking Upper.

Soft fat; suet.

猪肚下膞 the fat under a hog's belly.
牡猪膞掃地 the sow's belly sweeps the ground.

tshai₁ 搋¹ 2700
R. 佳紙
C. v. *nuk*₅
H. *ts'ai*
F. v. *nüh*₅
W. v. *koa*², *so*,
N. v. *nüoh*₅
P. *ch'wai*
M. *ts'wai, ts'ɛ*
Y. *ts'urai*
J. *sai, chi*
A. *ji*, *tri*
Even and Rising Upper.

To thump; to pound. To put into the pocket or bosom of the dress.

搋麵 to knead dough.
搋起來 put it in your pocket.
只宜肚飽，不可懶搋 you may only fill your bellies, you must not pocket.
搋着一本書 walking off with a book.
搋一肚子的壞 to cherish evil schemes.

Read *ch'i*¹. To split; to knock to pieces.

tsui' 嘬³ 2701
R. 卦
C. *shái, ch'ái*²
H. *ts'ai*²
F. *ch'oui*
W. *ts'a*², *ts'ai*,
N. *ts'e*²
P. *ch'wai*
M. } *ts'wai*²
Y. }
K. *ch'we*
J. *sai, se*
A. *ñwai*²
Sinking Irregular.

To lap with the tongue; to suck; to sip.

嘬血 to suck blood.
禽獸同嘬 birds and beasts feeding together,—as on a carcass.
蠅蚋蛄嘬之 the flies, gnats, and mole-crickets ate it up.

Digitized by Google

4tone 專[1]
2702
R. 寸 寒先
C. *chün*
H. *chon*
F. *chiong*
W. *tsüe*
N. *chöñ*
P. *chwan*
M. *twan*
Y. *tsun*
Sz. *chwan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *chüen*
Even Upper.

CHUAN.

Single; particular; special; express. To take upon oneself; to assume responsibility.

專專的 specially; for the express purpose.
專一 concentration upon one; specially; particularly.
專人 a special messenger.
專說 to particularly allude to.
專等 to specially await.
專爲拜客，不作別用 specially for visiting purposes, and for no other,—an endorsement on cards.
專誠 in full sincerity; simply and entirely.
專謂 or **專指** to specially refer to.
專指藥料而言 with special reference to medicines.
專權 sole control.
專寄 to forward, as by special messenger.
專此奉布 I therefore write this expressly to inform you.
專意來 to come on purpose.
專心致意 singleness and fixedness of purpose.
受人專責 I have been specially entrusted, or commissioned.
專對 to give replies unassisted; ready of wit; a referee.
專房之寵 the special favour accorded to the favourite concubine.
擅專房 to be sole favourite,—as a concubine.
專門 a specialist; an expert.
專務 to specially attend to,—as any branch of business.
不敢擅專 I do not venture to act on my own responsibility.
可以自專 you can act on your own responsibility.
專照 a special certificate.
專單 a special permit.
專章 or **專條** special rules.
專差 a special mission.
專重 special attention to.....
專信 a special note.
專肅 specially and respectfully,—a final phrase in notes.
專覆 to write back with reference to a special matter.

專[1]
2702

專主 to be devoted exclusively or specially to.
專管 to deal specially or exclusively with.
專泐 to write specially,—a formal phrase.
專候 to specially await.
專用 to use exclusively.
專臨 to come specially.

See No. 2740.

4thone 傳
2703
4tone 剸[1]
2704
R. 寸 See 專團 Even Upper and Lower.

To cut to pieces; to mutilate.

4tone 嫥[1]
2705
R. 寸 See 專 Even Upper.

Gentle. Beautiful.

嫥挩 gentle and yielding.
嬌嫥秀媚 delicate and beautiful,—as flowers.

4tone 甎
2706

Same as No. 2707.

4tone 磚[1]
2707
R. 寸 See 專 Even Upper.

A brick; a square flat tile for paving.

磚頭 a brick.
石磚 a flag-stone.
磚瓦 bricks and tiles.
磚麵子 brick-dust.
磚地 a brick floor.
磚窰 a brick-kiln.
青磚 or **沙板磚** the blue or common brick.
火頭磚 red bricks.
方磚 or **階磚** square red tiles for paving.
拋磚引玉 to throw a brick to get back jade,—a sprat to catch a salmon.
打磚 to beat the brick,—to beg, beggars often beating their bodies with stones to excite compassion.
茶磚 brick tea, *i.e.* tea in compressed cakes, much used in Mongolia, where the cakes pass as currency.
舂坭磚 to make mud bricks.
青磚梨 a brick pear,—a stingy fellow out of whom no juice is to be got.
桂元磚 cakes of the dried **龍眼** lungan fruit.

4thone rising 縳[4]
2708
R. 糸 See 篆絹 Rising and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A fresh white colour. Used with No. 3139. A bundle of a thousand feathers. [To be distinguished from **縳** No. 3634.]

4tone 鄟[1]
2709
R. 阝 See 專 Even Upper.

Name of a place.

鄟門 an ancient city in Honan.

4tone 鱄[1]
2710
R. 魚 See 專 Even Upper.

A large fish found in the Tung-t'ing lake.

鱄 (or **專**) **諸** name of a man of the Chou dynasty, who tried to kill **王僚** Wang Liao, the prince of **吳** Wu, B.C. 540, with a poisoned dagger concealed in the belly of this fish served at dinner.
有鱄之勇 brave as Chuan Chu. *See above.*

4tone rising 轉[3]
2711
R. 車 See 篆絹 Rising and Sinking Upper.

To turn round.

轉回 to turn round.
轉身 to turn the body; to turn round.
轉眼 to turn the eyes.
轉眼間 or **轉息間** in a twinkling; instantly.
轉灣 to turn a corner; to turn, as an argument.
轉語 to turn the subject.
轉旗 to join the enemy; to leave one's party; change of front.
法輪常轉 the wheel of the Law (of Buddha) is always revolving,—and bringing back to the world those who have gone out of it, in good or evil conditions according to their deserts; *sc.* metempsychosis.
轉輪王 a Chakravartti king,—the conqueror and monarch of a universe. So called because when he ascends the throne, a wheel falls from heaven, indicating by its material (gold, silver, copper, iron) the character of his reign.

Digitized by Google

轉[3] 2711

意欲轉一轉再來 thought he would take a turn and call again.
轉風 a change in the wind; the wind is veering.
得風便轉 to alter one's course according to the wind,—of circumstances.
轉症 the crisis of a disease.
轉念悞之 his second thoughts spoilt it,—hindered the course of action at first adopted.
轉曲 serpentine; winding.
想教轉他 I will try to bring him into a proper frame of mind.
轉運 to have a change in one's luck; to re-transport goods.
轉展售於寒家 in the course of events she was sold into my family. *See* No. 295.
轉相效尤 they will then (after the turn or change of front) act still more badly.
轉折太大 too much changing; very troublesome.
轉輪骨 a ball and socket joint, —*i.e.* similar to an articulation.
轉批 or 轉租 to sub-let.
轉賃與人 to turn round and let to another,—to sub-let.
轉飭 to turn round and order, —to instruct subordinates in the sense of orders received.
轉報 to report information received.
轉咨 or 轉照 to transmit a communication to an equal.
轉請 to transmit a request.
轉賣 to re-sell.
轉付 to transfer to,—as money, property, etc.
轉詳 or 轉呈 to transmit communications to superiors.
轉遞 to forward on; to hand over to.
轉准 to authorise in one's turn, *i.e.* having been previously authorised by a superior. Also, to receive a communication from one party for transmission to a third. Thus, a Consul at Foochow might write to the Taot'ai there saying 轉准 I have received a communication from the Consul at Ningpo, etc.
轉伸 to forward the communication of another to a superior.
轉移 to communicate through .....; to communicate to equals on behalf of.....

轉[3] 2711

轉述 to report to a superior.
轉達 to communicate to.
轉奉 received from a superior under flying seal.
轉據 or 轉接 according to (*e.g.* a despatch).....forwarded by.....
轉發 or 轉送 or 轉解 or 轉給 or 轉交 to send on; to pass on.
轉稟某某再行酌核 to appeal from a lower to a higher court.
轉行 or 轉札 or 轉諭 to issue orders that have been received.
轉頂 to hand over in substitution (as a business).
轉世 to come to life; to return to the world.
轉盼 to glance.
轉側 to turn half round; to toss to and fro.
轉船軸 the shaft of a steamer.
轉過來 returned; come back.
轉過口來 to tell a different story; to turn round and say....
轉.....爲.....to change from..... to.....
轉保 further security beyond the 原保 or original security.
轉定天下 to change the dynasty.
轉筆 to vary the use of a word.
轉變 modifications; modes.
轉貸 to negotiate a loan for.....
轉奏 to memorialise on behalf of.....
轉語辭 disjunctive particles.
我心匪石，不可轉也 my mind is not a stone: it cannot be rolled about.
胡轉予于恤 why have you rolled us into this sorrow?
女轉棄予 you have turned and cast me off. [女=汝].
日輪一轉 a revolution of the sun,—a day.
反轉 to turn upside down.
轉回來看 turn round and look.
墻壁都團團轉動 the room spun round him,—of a drunken man.
轉 or *chuan*[4] 了土音 turned back into the local dialect,—having previously spoken in Mandarin.
轉手于人 to hand over to some one else,—as a job.

轉[3] 2711

轉注 deflected characters,—one of the Six Scripts under which all Chinese characters are arranged. *E.g.* 山 *shan* "mountains" when turned round on its side becomes 阜 *fou* "a mound", (in their antique forms).

Read *chuan*[4].

連軸兒轉 to turn with the turning axle,—not to be able to stop.
轉筋 spasms; convulsions; cramp.

囀[4] 2712
R. 囗
See 轉 Sinking Upper.

To warble, as a bird; melodious.

鶯囀 the song of the oriole.
黃鸝囀 the warbling of the oriole or mango-bird.
聲嬌囀 a sweet voice.

耑[1] 2713

Same as No. 2702. Also read *tuan*[1]. *See* No. 12,136.

顓[1] 2714
R. 先
See 專 Even Upper.

To carry the head high. Dignified; sedate; respectful. Only; alone.

顓頊 Chuan Hsü,—a legendary Emperor (2513-2435 B.C.) whose personal appellation was 高陽氏 and who was grandson of the Yellow Emperor. A star in Aquarius, named after the above.

僎[4] 2715
R. 饣
See 撰 Rising Lower Irregular.

The president of a village feast. To number. Tools; gear.

僎爵 or 僎席 to preside over a feast.

譔[4] 2716
R. 言
See 撰
A. *tüen*
Sinking Lower.

Valuable.

珍譔 precious; desirable.

譔[4] 2717
R. 言
See 撰
K. *sün, chön*
A. *swan, t'üen*
Sinking Lower.

To exhort by precept. To discourse in praise of.

論譔 or 譔文 a eulogy,—of some deserving man.
手譔 his own composition.

Digitized by Google

4shyen'
撰[4]
2718
R. 潛旱霰
C. *chan²*
H. *ʿsen, ʿtsʿion*
F. *chwang²*
W. *ʿdzü*
N. *djüen, djön*
P. *chwan²*
M. *tswan²*
Y. *tswaa²*
Sz. *chwan²*
K. *chʿan, chön*
J. *san, sen*
A. *siwan*
Rising and Sinking Lower Irregular.

To compose; to record; to write a book. Used for No. 4822.

撰文 to compose.
撰制 to prepare a book for the press.
著撰 to write a work.
撰述 to narrate, as annals.
修撰 to prepare the annals of the dynasty, as is done in the 國史館 State Historiographer's Office.

4shyen'
饌[4]
2719
R. 潛霰
H. *ʿsion, ʿtsʿion*
See 撰
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To feed; to provide for; flesh food; dainties.

設饌 to set out food.
盛饌 a banquet.
殺饌 delicious food; dainties.
菜饌 vegetable and animal food.

Read *hsüan*[4]. An ancient weight of six ounces of silver.

4shan
贍
2720
4shan' 4yen
賺[4]
2721
R. 陷
C. *chan²*
H. *tsan*
F. *ʿchwang, v. tʿeing²*
W. *ʿdza, v. ʿchiang*
N. *djöü, dzaan*
P. *chwan²*
M. *tswan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chwan, chan*
K. *cham*
J. *tan, dan, wan*
A. *kʿiem, kwan, liem*
Sinking Lower.

Same as No. 2721.

To make a profit on sales; to earn. To cheat; to humbug.

賺錢 to make a profit; to earn money.
賺得多 a large profit.
沒有賺 I have made no profit.
賺不着 there is no profit to be made.
加倍賺 to make cent per cent.
賺辛苦 to earn disappointment and sorrow.
賺得作 to gain nothing but one's pains.
賺人 to cheat people.
賺詐 to palm off.
賺生離門 he inveigled the gentleman into moving from the door.
賺奪 to gain another man's business out of his hands.
賺食 to gain one's bread.
賺利 interest accruing.
賺賬 an account of profits or earnings.

4chon'
塚[4]
2722
R. 銑
See 篆
Rising Lower Irregular.
4chon'
琢[4]
2723
R. 銑
See 篆
Rising Lower Irregular.
4chon'
篆[1]
2724
R. 銑
C. *sün²*
H. *ʿchʿion*
F. *tiong²*
W. *ʿdziü*
N. *djüen²*
P. *chwan²*
M. *tswan²*
Y. *tsun²*
Sz. *chwan²*
K. *chön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *jüen, trien*
Rising Lower Irregular.

To plough.

An ornament on the tablets formerly used by officials at an audience. To engrave.

良玉不琢 good jade should not be engraved.

The so-called "seal" character of the Chinese. A seal of office. Also applied to curving lines in nature or art. To style, or designate.

大篆 the "greater seal" character,—a style of writing said to have been invented about B.C. 800, by 史籀 Shih Chou to take the place of "hieroglyphs" or simple pictures of things and ideas. But there is no evidence to show that Chinese, though doubtless springing from a pictorial germ, was ever practically a hieroglyphic language.

小篆 the "lesser seal" character,—invented towards the close of the 3rd century B.C. by 李斯 Li Ssŭ, the notorious minister of the First Emperor. In this character is written the 說文, the earliest Chinese dictionary, published A.D. 100.

篆字 or 篆文 seal character,—applied to any ornamental form of writing, especially as used by the Chinese upon their seals, public and private, whence the name.

篆章 a seal.
印篆 the name or legend on a seal.
接篆 to take over the seals of office.
署篆 to hold an acting appointment.
篆烟微 the curling of rising smoke.
蝸牛篆 the curving track of a snail.
葉大人篆名琛 his Excellency Yeh, named Ming-shan.

4chen
跧[1]
2725
R. 先元刪
C. *tsʿün*
F. *chʿwang*
P. *chwan*
K. *chʿön, chʿan*
J. *sen, son, san*
A. *tʿüen*
Even Irregular.
4chen
蠒
2726

To curl up. To crawl. To kick; to trample.

身子跧着 to curl up the body,—as when in bed.
跧莊 to crawl,—as a baby.

Same as No. 2719.

CH'UAN.

4chwan
巛
2727
4chwan
川[1]
2728
R. 先
See 穿
Even Upper.

Same as No. 2728.

A mountain stream. To flow. Of or from the province of Ssŭch'uan. Radical No. 47.

如川之方至 like the ever-flowing stream.
百川沸騰 the streams all bubble up and overflow.
山川 hills and streams; mountain streams, or simply streams; also used for that which consists of hills and streams, *sc.* the country.
滌滌山川 parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.
反山川 he made streams run backwards.
川水 stream water.
川澤 marshes.
川流不息 flowing without ceasing.
盤川 or 川資 travelling expenses.
三川 a Prefecture in Honan under the T'ang dynasty. Now 滎澤縣 Jung-tsê Hsien.
四川 four streams,—the province of Ssŭch'uan; so called from the 岷江 Min river, the 沱江 T'o river, the 黑水 Black river, and the 白水 White river, which water that part of the empire.
川羌 (correctly 薑) ginger from Ssŭch'uan,—a kind of medicine.

Digitized by Google

川[1] 2728

川土 Ssŭch'uan opium.
川綢 Ssŭch'uan silk piece-goods; Ssŭch'uan crape.
川扇 fans from Ssŭch'uan.
川縐 Ssŭch'uan crape.
川廠 the usual name for the province of Kirin.

圳[4] 2729 R. 雨 See 釧 Sinking Upper.

A ring of jade.

釧[4] 2730 R. 金 See 串 Sinking Upper.

An armlet; a bracelet.

釵釧 or 釧鐲 hairpins and bracelets,—women's ornaments in general.

拴 2731

See No. 10,109.

栓 2732

See No. 10,110.

喘[3] 2733 R. 口 C. *ch'ün* H. *ch'on, ch'un* F. *ch'wang, ch'iong* W. *ts'üe* N. *ch'ön* P. *ch'wan* M. *ts'wai, ts'wan* Y. *ts'on* Sz. *ch'wan* K. *ch'ön* J. *sen* A. *sien (shien)* Rising Upper.

To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; breath; life.

喘氣 to pant for want of breath; to fetch a deep breath.
喘喘氣兒 to take a breathing space; to rest for breath.
喘定了 the breathing settled down; the panting ceased.
吳牛喘月 the buffaloes in Kiangnan pant when they see the moon,—mistaking it for the hot sun. Used of imaginary fears.
喘逆 to hiccough; a catch in the breath.
喘吹 to wheeze and cough.
殘喘 my decayed breathing,—my poor old life.
喘嗽 to cough.

諓[1] 2734 R. 先 See 專 Even Upper.

To number; to reckon. To yield.

遄[1] 2735 R. 先 C. *chün* H. *chon* F. *chiong, ts'wang, tsiong* W. *ts'üe* N. *djön, chön* P. *ch'wan* Y. *ts'un* K. *ch'ön* J. *sen* A. *sien* Even Upper.

To hurry. To go to and fro.

胡不遄死 why does he not quickly die?
亂庶遄已 the disorder would probably quickly cease.
遄往 or 遄行 to go quickly.
式遄其行 in order to accelerate his progress.
戎馬遄征 the cavalry hasten forth to war.

孱[1] 2736 R. 刪 C. *shan* H. *ts'an, tsan* F. *chang* W. *dza* N. *dzaan* P. *ts'an, ch'wan* M. *ts'an* Y. *ts'waa* K. *chan* J. *san* A. *sien, san, (shan)* Even Lower.

Embarrassed; in poor circumstances. Enfeebled; unfit for.

孱商 a poor trader.
孱弱 enervated; enfeebled.
孱劣不堪任事 unequal to the management of affairs.
攝衣步孱顏 to pick up one's skirts and climb a mountain peak.
孱陵 an old name for 華容縣 Hua-jung Hsien, north of the Tung-t'ing lake.

僝[1] 2737 R. 刪 潛 See 孱 A. *san* Even and Rising Lower.

To abuse.

僝 to scold at; to revile.

潺[1] 2738 R. 刪 See 孱 A. *san* Even Lower.

Water flowing. A river in Ssŭch'uan.

潺湲 rushing water; tears flowing.
口潺 saliva; phlegm.
吐潺 to expectorate.
潺涎 to drivel.

穿[1] 2739 R. 穴 C. *ch'ün* H. *ch'on* F. *ch'iong, ch'wong* W. *ts'üe* N. *ch'ön* P. *ch'wan* M. *ts'wan* Y. *ts'ou* Sz. *ch'wan* K. *ch'ön* J. *sen* A. *hsüen* Even Upper.

To bore through. To leak out. To thread, as beads. To put on, as clothes, opposed to 脫 No. 11,375.

穿石 to bore through rock. *See* No. 9964.
穿窬 to bore through,—as a burglar does a wall.
何以穿我屋 how could it bore into my house?
穿出 went right through,—as a bullet.

穿[1] 2739

穿土中出 made a hole in the ground and came out.
眼望穿 to bore through by gazing at,—of a person anxiously watching.
穿鑿 to bore through.
穿鑿道理 to bore through principles of right and wrong,—to set them at naught.
百步穿楊 to pierce a willow-leaf at 100 paces,—as was done by the Tell of China.
穿井 to dig a well.
穿耳 to bore the ears.
穿透 to penetrate.
穿山甲 the scaly ant-eater (*Manis tetradactyla*); a crafty fellow.
百穿 hundred "bores",—a bee-hive.
穿珠 to string pearls; elegant sequence.
穿針 to thread a needle.
穿貫 to string; to connect.
貫穿經傳 conversant with the Classics, etc.
穿房入屋 to have the run of a house.
穿房使喚 a general servant.
穿插衙門 to be a *yamên habitué*; to be accustomed to the public offices.
穿廊 a passage; a covered way.
穿挽 intimacy.
穿眼 to tear out the eyes.
穿堂 an open building.
穿花 fluttering in and out of flowers,—as butterflies.
穿往 social intercourse; intimacy.
過穿往 to exchange social civilities.
穿朝馬 to ride on horseback through the Palace grounds,—a privilege conferred by Imperial Decree.
穿紅着綠的 gaily dressed,—of women.
穿起衣裳 put on your clothes. *See* No. 4334.
重 *ch'ung*[2] 覆穿上 put them on again.
穿褲子 to put on trousers.
穿鞋 to put on shoes.
穿衣鏡 a dressing-glass.
皮襖還是穿不住 it is too soon to put on fur clothes yet.
那個材料穿不住 that stuff wears very badly.

Digitized by Google

穿[1] 2739

這個馬褂兒我穿不上 I can't wear this jacket,—it is too small.

我皮襖你都穿壞了 you have quite worn out my fur coat.

穿戴 what one wears on the body and carries on the head,—apparel.

穿金戴銀 splendidly dressed.

穿草鷄 the Siberian fieldfare (*Turdus ruficollis*).

傳[2] 2740

R. 先霰
C. *ch'ün, chün*
H. *ch'on*
F. *tiong*
W. *dzüe*
N. *djön*
P. *ch'wan, chwan*
M. *ts'wan, tswan*
Y. *ts'on, tsou*
Sz. *ch'wan, chwan*
K. *chön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *trüen*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To transmit by word of mouth; to hand down. To deliver, as orders; to summon; to send a message. To spread, as a disease. To interpret.

傳報 to announce.

傳聞 to hear news.

人傳我聞 I hear from some one, as a rumour.

傳說 to tell to some one.

傳法 to preach the Law,—of Buddha.

傳教 to spread or teach a doctrine,—as missionaries preaching Christianity.

祖傳 handed down by one's ancestors.

風俗都是傳下來的 customs are all handed down from generation to generation.

傳位 to transmit the Throne.

傳旨 to promulgate the Imperial will.

傳言 hearsay; something one has heard = 人傳之言.

傳話 to convey a person's words or orders = 傳話於人. Also, to interpret.

裏邊又傳話出來 orders were again sent out.

傳情 to give a hint; to tip a wink.

傳遞 to pass from one to another.

傳書遞簡 to convey letters and notes.

傳世 to make known to mankind.

傳點 to announce guests.

二十六傳 twenty-sixth in descent from the founder of the 宗祠 ancestral hall, *sc.* family.

傳令 to publish or circulate orders.

傳[2] 2740

傳單 a circular notice; an "express".

傳授 to deliver to any one.

傳家 to hand down in the family.

秘傳 secretly handed down,—as some valuable recipe or prescription.

吝不傳 meanly refused to spread,—to give seeds or cuttings of rare flowers.

舊傳 there is a legend that.....

傳染症 a contagious or infectious disease.

驛傳 a mounted courier.

傳案 to summon to the hearing of a case.

傳出 to cause to appear,—as a witness.

傳喚 to summon.

傳訊 or 傳究 or 傳審 to summon for examination.

傳票 a summons.

傳証 to summon witnesses.

傳他來 summon him; bid him come.

隨傳隨到 to be brought up for trial when wanted.

傳供 an underling who acts as medium between the magistrate and the parties to the case, specially as interpreter of the local *patois*.

傳集人等 to summon all the parties to a case.

抗傳不到 disobeyed the summons.

傳奇 to relate wonders, as story-books do. Also, to turn prose episodes into 曲 verses for the stage; to dramatise.

傳開謠言 to spread false reports.

這個病滿村子都傳開了 this disease has spread all over the village. *See* No. 9300.

傳留 to survive, as a custom; to be handed down.

傳流 to give or leave a record of.....; handed down.

傳飯 to send for dinner,—from a restaurant.

傳習 to instruct in.....

傳電報 to send a telegram.

傳家寶 an heirloom.

傳燈 lanterns announcing the return of the soul to the corpse at the 接三. *See* No. 1480.

傳[2] 2740

傳名 to get one's name known; to become famous.

傳知 to apprise.

傳解 to summon and send on to.

傳信 to send word; to let one know.

傳諭 to notify through an intermediary; to send a message ordering.

傳述 to spread,—rumours.

傳示 to report the words of.....

傳臚 the fourth on the list at the 殿試 Palace examination.

Read *chuan*[4]. A record; a chronicle; a biography. *See* No. 2328; No. 11,753.

古傳 an ancient record.

家傳 a family record.

列傳 biographies.

舡 2741

Same as No. 2742.

船[2] 2742

R. 先
C. *shün*
H. *shon*
F. *sung*
W. *züe, jüe*
N. *jön*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'on*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *sön, chön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'üen*
Even Lower.

A boat; a junk; a ship; a canoe, etc. [This character has been analysed as follows: 舟 a vessel, 八 eight, 口 mouths, or individuals,—*sc.* the Ark!]

一隻船 one boat, or junk, etc.

船隻 vessels; ships.

船頭 or 船首 the bow of a ship.

船尾 the stern.

船身 the hull.

船面 or 船板 the deck.

船桅 the mast.

船欄 the taffrail.

船舵 the rudder.

船篷 the sails. Also, the mat roofing to a boat.

船艙 the hold. Also used for cabins.

船頭支出之桅 the jib-boom.

船家 the crew. On a junk: 舵工 the helmsman, in charge of the navigation; 出海 the supercargo, who decides upon the port of destination, etc.; 親丁 a check on the two last-mentioned; 拏班 the boatswain or mate; 水手 the sailors; 廚戶 cooks.

船戶 or 船夫 boatmen; sailors.

行船手 to be a sailor.

Digitized by Google

船[2] 2742

船夥 a mate; a ship's officer.
船主 or 船公 the master; the skipper.
船廠 a dockyard.
船澳 or 船塢 a dock.
船政局 a government dockyard; an arsenal; the Harbour Department, Hongkong.
船鈔 tonnage dues.
船鈔執照 tonnage dues certificate.
船料 port dues,—paid by junks at native custom-houses.
船牌 a ship's register; a junk's license. The Customs' Grand Chop is also so called.
船契 a ship's certificate of sale.
船名之旗 a signal flag denoting the name of a ship.
船路 the channel for ships,—as in a river.
船匪 pirates.
船汛 stations for examining junks.
船餉 maritime customs' duties.
船票 or 船紙 a passage ticket.
船東 the owner of a vessel.
船櫓 the large scull at the stern of a Chinese boat.
船費 or 船價 passage-money.
船簿子 a ship's log.
商船 a merchant vessel.
船裂 the vessel sprang a leak.
船腰闊 the breadth of beam of a vessel.
撐船 or 刺船 to pole or punt a boat.
一幫船 a fleet; a squadron.
拖船 a tug-boat.
兵船 or 戰船 a man-of-war.
鐵甲船 an ironclad.
官船 a junk employed on government service; passenger-junks for high officials.
巡船 a revenue cruiser.
押船 a customs' guard-boat.
渡船 a ferry-boat.
夾板船 or 篷船 or 帆船 a sailing-vessel.
輪船 or 火船 or 火輪船 a steamer.
明輪船 a paddle-wheel steamer.
暗輪船 a screw steamer.
開船 to weigh anchor; to sail.
整備開船 to get ready for sea.
開得船來 the anchor having been weighed.

船[2] 2742

船駕不住風 the vessel could not make way in (or, could not ride out) the gale.
看風駛船 note the wind before you sail.
解船下墜 to lower a boat.
上 *shang*[3] 船 to go on board a ship; to join a ship.
上 *shang*[3] 船上 (*shang*[4]) to go on board a vessel.
少個幫手,就上了他的船 a hand was wanted, so I joined his vessel.
下船 to go on board. Used in the north for "to go ashore".
下船之後 when he had got on board (or ashore, as above).
携手下船 went on board hand in hand.
一齊扣下船來 brought them all on board,—by force.
八個箱子都下了船 the eight boxes are all on board.
蓮船盈尺 boat-shaped lilies (*sc.* feet) a foot long.
天船 the stars γ η in Perseus.

椽[2] 2743
R. 先
C. *yün*
H. *yen*
F. *t'iong, t'wong*
W. *djüe*
N. *djüeñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *chön*, v. *yön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *jüen*
Even Lower.

The beam which supports the eaves. A rafter; figuratively, houses.

采椽 painted beams,—fine houses.
椽料 timber for beams or rafters.
排椽 short side rafters.
無一椽一人 not a rafter nor a man left,—of a deserted site.
數椽 several houses.
欲煩椽筆 I venture to trouble your grand pen,—to write for me.

鷇[4] 2744
R. 鬳
See 豫
A. *jüen*
Sinking Upper.

A bird, known as 癡鳥 the stupid bird.

豫[4] 2745
R. 鬳 See 串傳
J. *ten*
A. *jüen*
Sinking and Even Upper and Lower.

A hare scampering away.

舛[3] 2746
R. 舛
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'on, ch'un*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *ts'üe, ts'üe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wai, ts'wan*
Y. *ts'on*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *sien*
Rising Upper.

Contradictory; incompatible; perverse. Radical No. 136.

舛駁 contradictory.
何前後之舛 why this discrepancy?
舛錯 or 舛悞 mistaken; erroneous.
舛錯之誤 a mistake,—of a purely accidental character.
舛謬 to deceive purposely.
舛忤 or 乖舛 opposing; perverse; disobedient.
命途多舛 in the path of my life there have been many slips.

荈[3] 2747
R. 舛
See 舛
Rising Upper.

The old leaves on the tea-plant.

賜茶荈以當酒 to bestow old tea instead of wine.

僝[3] 2748
R. 舛
See 舛
Rising Upper.

To flow in opposite directions. To turn a dying man's feet inwards from the door, as is done among the Laos tribes.

See No. 11,903.

簒 2749, *fan*
舋[4] 2750
R. 願
See 反
Sinking Upper.

A small mortar for hulling rice.

See No. 379.

弗 2751

串[4] 2752
R. 鬳
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'iong, ch'wong*
F. *ch'on*
W. *ts'üe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *hsüen*, v. *kwan*
Sinking Upper.

To string together; to connect; to league together. *See* No. 1244.

串貫 to string,—as beads.
串錢 to string cash.
一串錢 a string of 1,000 cash.
二千串 2,000 *tiao*, or strings of 1,000 cash each.
串過了 it is strung on,—as a bead.
串通 to league together; to conspire,—as beads pierced by a thread mutually communicate without the thread being visible.

Digitized by Google

串[4] 2752

串計 or **串謀** to conspire.
串騙 or **串吞** to combine to swindle.
串同作弊 to combine for purposes of fraud.
串合 in connection,—as the divisions of an army.
不串 irrelevant; unconnected, as two sentences in a book.
文理貫串 the argument is correctly worked out,—according to the proper sequence.
串炮 a string of fire-crackers.
串窃 complicity in a theft.
串珠花的 women who administer drugs to pregnant women, and having put them to sleep, disembowel them and use the eyes, brains, and after-birth of the unborn children for composing certain medicines.

CHUANG.

庄[1] 2753
R. **陽**
F. *choung, ch'oung*
See **裝** Even Upper.

A farm. A workshop. A place of business; a warehouse. Used for No. 2760.

田庄 or **庄子** a farmstead.
立爲義庄以贍鄉里 turned it into a free farm, for the benefit of (the poor of) the neighbourhood.
庄戶 or **庄稼人** (or **漢**) farmers; peasants.
管庄的 a farm bailiff; an overseer.
庄丁 farm labourers, belonging to the place.
庄客 hired farm labourers.
木庄 a carpenter's yard or workshop.
飯庄子 a restaurant.
庄口 a mercantile house.
布庄 a piece-goods establishment.
庄主 or **作庄** a manager; a working partner.
茶庄 an establishment where tea is prepared from the raw leaf.
那一庄事 that affair.

粧[1] 2754
R. **陽**
See **裝** Even Upper.

To adorn oneself, as a woman, especially by painting the face. To disguise; to feign; to pretend. *See* No. 2759.

粧修 or **梳粧** to paint the face and dress the hair,—to adorn.
粧扮 costume; to dress; to decorate.
素粧 or **淡粧** dressed without paint or rouge,—as when in mourning.
濃粧 thickly painted; overdressed.
粧奩 or **嫁粧** a bride's *trousseau*; a dowry.
粧匣 a lady's dressing-case.
粧次 or **粧臺** your ladyship.
慵粧 dowdy.
粧飾 to dress; to adorn; to gloss; to pretend.
外面粧作羊似的 dressed up to look like a sheep.
粧假 to pretend; to make believe.
你這個樂是粧作出來 this joy of yours is all put on.
粧病 to sham illness.
粧模作樣 to put on the appearance of; to pretend; to feign.
粧腔 to affect; to pretend; to sing falsetto, as male actors who play the parts of women.
賜粧 the name of a palace built by an Emperor for a favourite concubine.
梳粧盤 a paper toilet service, burnt by women on the 7th of the 7th moon in honour of **織女** the Spinning Damsel.

妝 2755

Same as No. 2754.

狀[4] 2756
R. **爿**
C. *chong*
H. *tsʻong*
F. *chaung*
W. *joa*
N. *zoŋ*
P. *chwang*
M. } *tswang*
Y. }
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*
J. *djō*
A. *trang*
Sinking Lower.

Form; shape; appearance; behaviour. To state. To accuse.

形狀 or **體狀** form; outline; embodiment.
狀貌非常 of unusual appearance,—generally in a good sense.
毫無善狀 I have nothing good to tell you about myself,—a conventional phrase used in letters.
狀如 in appearance like; as if.

狀[4] 2756

情狀 the appearance of the circumstances; the aspect of the case.
口寫而手狀之 wrote with her mouth and shaped with her hands,—described by word of mouth and gesture.
無狀 unmannerly.
醉後無狀 drunk and disorderly.
口言無狀 he spoke rudely.
無狀之狀 the likeness of things unseen.
口不能狀也 no tongue can tell.
具狀 to draw up a statement; to prepare a case.
不可具狀 indescribable.
告狀 to file a plaint; to accuse. *See* No. 10,014.
狀子 or **狀詞** a plaint; a charge.
狀棍 one who assists in preparing or fighting a case; a pettifogging unlicensed attorney.
狀師 the term adopted for "barrister".
告御狀 to appeal from a provincial decision to the Censorate.
告人一狀, 三世冤 one plaint filed makes three generations of foes.
久狀不離原詞 however protracted the case, it must always keep to the lines of the original plaint.
狀元 the title of the candidate who wins the first place at the **殿試** or triennial Palace Examination, which is a final test of the already successful **進士** graduates of the third degree. The holder is thus, popularly speaking, the best man of his year.

壯[4] 2757
R. **爿**
F. *chaung*
See **裝** Sinking Upper.

Strong; robust; vigorous; flourishing; fertile.

壯大 or **壯强** strong; vigorous.
壯人 a strong man.
少壯 a lusty young fellow.
壯丁 an able-bodied man; an adult.
壯士 a lusty soldier; a good fellow; So-and-so.
壯勇 irregular troops; braves.
武壯 martial and strong; an athlete.

Digitized by Google

壯[4] 2757

壯健 or **壯盛** hale; healthy.
壯繆 martial dignity.
關壯繆 a title of Kuan Ti, the God of War.
壯氣 vigour; robustness.
壯肥 portly; stout; in prime condition.
壯年 from 20 to 30 years of age; the prime of manhood.
壯心 or **壯志** determination; firmness; strength of mind.
壯他的膽 to strengthen his courage.
大壯 name of the 34th Diagram, which refers to thunder.

tsoń
奘[3] 2758
R. **養**
P. *chwang*
M. *'tswang, tswang'*
K. *chang*
J. *sō, sho*
A. *tang*
Rising Upper.

Large; thick; stout; strong.

有奘的有細的 there are both thick and thin.

tsoń
裝[1] 2759
R. **陽**
C. *chong*
H. *tsong, chong*
F. *chong*
W. *tsoa, chüa*
N. *tsong*
P. *chwang*
M. } *tswang*
Y. }
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *trang*
Even Upper.

To dress. To pack; to load; to contain; baggage. To pretend. Used with No. 2754.

裝束好看 well dressed.
裝殮 or **裝裹** to dress a corpse.
閒裝 ordinary dress; plain clothes; *en déshabillé*.
裝神像 to dress idols. *See below.*
天然裝飾 dressed by nature, —as flowers.
男女改裝易服，有干例禁 for men and women to wear each others' clothes is against the law.
裝男扮女 women dressed as men and men dressed as women.
裝成 to dress as.....
裝點 to dress up,—a statement.
裝點折閱 to falsify accounts.
裝作 to make; to manufacture.
裝修 external woodwork.
裝釘 to bind,—as a book.
外裝曲謹 in outward demeanour scrupulously decorous.
裝載 to pack; to stow, as cargo; to be laden with; to contain.
裝載于駁船 to place on board a cargo-boat.
裝車 to load a cart.
裝箱 to pack a box.

裝[1] 2759

裝運 to carry to,—as a ship carrying cargo.
裝有 laden with.....
裝船 to load a ship.
裝船處 the place of shipment.
卸裝 to unload, as a boat.
裝卸 to ship and to discharge cargo; to work a ship.
裝免 to carry cargo exempted from duty.
裝免數目 the "exemption account" of the Customs, showing exemption from duties on account of tribute-rice carried.
裝鎗 to load a gun.
裝藥 loaded,—as a gun.
僅存八桶原裝 only eight tubs remained in their original condition,—were undamaged.
無天裝 there is no place for you to hide in.
行裝 travelling dress; baggage.
收拾行裝 packed up his baggage.
裝裱 to mount scrolls or pictures.
裝整 to put in order; to furbish up.
裝頭 a pattern; a fashion; a style.
裝頭賣面 to advertise one's wares by putting the best at the top.
裝佯 to feign; to pretend.
裝不聽見 pretended not to hear.
裝幌子 to counterfeit a trade-mark or sign; to wear the distinguishing badge of one's profession.
裝像 to imitate the cries of animals, birds, etc. *See above.*

tsoń
莊[1] 2760
R. **陽**
W. *tsoa*
See **裝**
Even Upper.

Sedate; serious; grave; correct. A point where six roads meet; *see* No. 5908. The correct form of No. 2753. Used for No. 2754.

端莊 correct; proper; dignified; decorous.
莊重 or **莊敬** serious and respectful.
莊誠 grave and earnest.
莊闊 grand; imposing.
莊嚴 stern; severe; majestic. Also, of adornment, splendid; imposing; to decorate.

莊[1] 2760

莊嚴王 the king of ornament, —a fabulous Bôdhisattva, said to have been in the retinue of Shâkyamuni.
莊嚴經 the *sûtra* of ornament, —an exposition of the principal doctrines of the Tantra school.
不莊 *see* No. 9456.
莊整 dressed in the height of fashion.
柳莊 a prosperous appearance.
色莊者乎 is he so only in appearance? is it all put on?
故莊其詞以實之 so he began to speak gravely, in order to give an air of truth to it.
莊子 or **莊周** the famous Taoist mystic, moralist and social reformer, who flourished in the third and fourth centuries B.C. and wrote the work now known as the **南華經** *Sûtra* of Nan-hua.
義莊 a free dead-house,—where poor people may place coffins to await interment.

tsoń
糚 2761

Same as No. 2754.

tsuń
樁[1] 2762
R. **江**
C. *chwang*
F. *ch'ung, chung, chong*
W. *sung, chüa, djüa*
N. *tsong*
P. *chwang*
M. } *tswang*
Y. }
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*
J. *tō*
A. *t'ung, hwên*
Even Upper.

A post; a stake; a club; a stick. To beat. A beacon; a buoy.

樁子 a post; a pile.
打樁 to drive piles.
拴馬樁 a post for tying up horses.
拔樁 to pull up the stake,—to return home; to have done with anything.
你牽牛，我拔樁 you lead the ox, I will pull up the stake, —do the hardest part.
半樁子 half a post,—a youth; a hobbledehoy.
獸醫樁子 a frame for raising horses off the ground in order to shoe them. Also, a veterinary surgeon's pole or shop-sign,—shaped like a gallows, in imitation of the frame to which horses, mules, etc., are made fast.
樁其心 beat his breast.
浮樁 a buoy.
千斤樁 a windlass for dragging boats across a "haul-over".
一樁事 an affair. *See* No. 2753.

Digitized by Google

𥳇[1] 2763
R. 江
See 舂
Even Upper.

Short clothes; unbecoming dress. Also read *ch'uang*[1].

𨇤[1] 2764
R. 冬
See 舂
Even Upper.

To tread on.

鶭[1] 2765
R. 冬
See 舂
Even Upper.

A bird, known as 蜀鶭 and resembling the cuckoo in its habits. It appears in Kiangnan in the spring, and its note is said to be 麥黃快割 the yellow wheat will soon be cut.

撞[4] 2766
R. 絳
C. *chong*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *taung*
W. *djüoa*
N. *dzong*, v. *ts'ung*
P. *chwang*
M. *tswang*
Y. *tswang*
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*, v. *tang*
J. *tō, dō*
A. *ʂchang*
Sinking Lower.

To strike; to run up against; to meet; to collide with.

撞鐘 to strike a bell; to play pitch-farthing.
撞門 to knock or push at a door.
撞額 to bump foreheads; heads close together, as for a confidential talk; *tête-à-tête*.
相撞 to meet,—as in the street.
撞頭 to collide with; to run into one another.
撞破 to smash up by collision.
撞倒 to run up against and knock over; to push down.
撞遇 or 撞見 to meet unexpectedly; to run up against.
劈面撞着了 ran right up against; met face to face.
一時撞不着人家要 I can't meet with any one at the moment who wants it.
撞着和尚 to meet a priest,—a bad omen.
撞鬼 to meet a devil; to have a fright; to meet a foreigner.
瞎撞 blindly beating,—as a bird against its cage; reckless; desperate.
撞口卦 to hear some word or phrase of evil omen.
衝撞了 I beg pardon for my rudeness.
白撞 to go in anywhere under pretence,—as a thief to reconnoitre.
白撞雨 a sun-shower.

撞[4] 2766

撞騙 to swindle.
撞磕 to come suddenly against.
撞沈 to run down,—as a ship.
撞壞 to damage by a collision.
撞開 to burst open by collision.
撞攏 to be in collision,—as when more prolonged than a momentary shock.
撞屍 a wandering corpse,—a term of abuse.

獞[4] 2767
R. 東
See 童
Even Lower.

Savage tribes of the south.

幢[4] 2768
R. 冬
See 衝
Even Upper.

Read *t'ung*[2]. The name of a dog.

戇[4] 2769
R. 絳 送
C. *ngong*, *ngong*[2]
H. *ong*
F. *ngaung*[2], *maung*, *koung*, *noung*
W. *kung*, *'kung*
N. *kung*
P. *'ch'wang*
K. *chang*, v. *tang*
J. *tō, dō*
A. *chöng*
Sinking Very Irregular.

A war-chariot. Also read *ch'ung*[1].

創[4] 2770
R. 陽漾
C. *ch'ong*
H. *'ts'ong*
F. *ch'aung*, *ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'iang*
P. | *ch'wang*
M. |
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sang*, *(shang)*
Even and Sinking Upper.

Simple; stupid; crazy.

戇拙不苟 a simple, honest fellow.
粗戇 dull; half-witted.
愚戇 idiotic; stupid.
詐戇 to feign idiocy.
戇喪 crazy; wild.
莽戇 hasty; unmethodical.

CH'UANG.

To begin; to lay the foundations of; to be the first to make; to invent.

創始 to make a beginning; to initiate.
創事業 to found a family, or a business.
創得狠好 getting on well; thriving.
創開 or 創立 to found; to begin.
創世以來 from the beginning of the world until now.
創國基 to found a dynasty.
創造 or 創作 or 創修 to be the first to make; to invent.
創藝精緻 a clever contrivance.
創設 to establish; to set up, as a lighthouse.

創[3] 2770

Read *ch'uang*[3]. To cut; to wound.

身被多創 his body was covered with wounds.
金創 a wound from a metal instrument.
未得獸者,唯恐其創之小也 before you have secured your quarry, your only fear is lest you should not wound it severely enough,—followed by 已得之,唯恐傷肉之多也 when you have got it, your only fear is lest you should have damaged its flesh too much.
懲創 to punish.
創風 a side wind.
折創走 to tack, in sailing.
創深痛鉅 deeply wounded and sorely afflicted; in great distress.
創劇 to be very ill; to grow worse.
創口 a wound; a sore.
創木 wooden supports; piles to support an embankment.

愴[4] 2771
R. 漾
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *'ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'iang*
P. *ch'wang*, *ts'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *sang*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

Sad; grieved.

悽愴 or 愴惻 sorrowing; sick at heart; disappointed.

𠘨[4] 2772

Same as 創 *ch'uang*[3]. *See* No. 2770.

瘡[1] 2773
R. 陽
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*
M. | *ts'wang*
Y. |
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sang*
Even Upper.

A sore; a boil; an ulcer.

瘡症 boils; ulcers, etc.
瘡瘍 a running sore.
火疔瘡 or 疔瘡 a boil with a head.
長瘡 or 生起瘡 to have a boil forming.
楊梅瘡 venereal ulcers.
瘡口 the mouth of a sore.
瘡疤 or 瘡瘢 the scab or scar of a sore.
瘡痍滿目 ulcers and sores (*sc.* poverty-stricken people) everywhere meet my eye.
寄瘡 or 過瘡 to communicate sores to other people,—by means of magical charms.
刮肉成瘡 to scrape the flesh and make a sore,—to make trouble by meddling.

Digitized by Google

tshwin
囪[1]
2774
R. 江東
N. *ts'ung*
K. *ch'ang, ch'ong*
See 窗
Even Upper.

The vent or flue of a furnace. The original form of No 2775. *See* No. 4634.

烟囪忽裂 the boiler suddenly burst.

tshwin
窗[1]
2775
R. 江
C. *ch'öng*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ch'üoa*
N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*
M. *ts'wang*
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang*
J. *sō*
A. *song*
Even Upper.

A window.

窗戶 or 窗門 a window.
窗框 a window-frame.
窗臺 a window-sill.
窗紙 the paper on a window,—used in the north instead of glass.
窗帳子 window-curtains.
窗簾 a window-blind.
窗搭子 an outer screen to a window.
天窗 a skylight.
紗窗 a gauze frame for keeping out insects.
窗下 below the window,—at one's studies.
窗課 window pursuits,—study.
同窗 or 窗友 or 窗兄弟 fellow-students.
寒窗 a poor student.

tshwin
牕
2776

Same as No. 2775.

tshwin
窓
2777

Same as No. 2775.

tshon
床[2]
2778
R. 陽
C. *shong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *joa, jwoa*
N. *joñg, zoñg*
P. *ch'wang*
M. *ts'wang*
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang, sang*
J. *shō*
A. *sang*
Even Lower.

A bed; a couch. Any board or framework on which things rest. [To be distinguished from 庄 No. 2753.]

床子 or 一張床 a bed; a bedstead.
床榻 a bed; a couch.
入我床下 get under our beds,—of crickets, for warmth, in the 10th moon.
上床 to go to bed.
坐在床頭 sat at the head of the bed,—to nurse.
床鋪 bed and bedding.
鋪床 to make a bed.
床氈 blankets.
床帳 bed-curtains.
床幛 the valance.

床[2]
2778

同床 bed-fellows.
移床 to sleep in another bed; to change the place of the bed,—as is done for sick people, to expedite recovery, generally accompanied by religious ceremonies.
停了床了 they have stopped moving the bed,—there is no hope.
棉一床 or 被一床 one coverlet.
床第之情 married life; conjugal affection.
東床 a son-in-law.
囚床 a kind of shelf, on which prisoners are chained for the night.
睡編床 to sleep on the piled-up bed,—as in gaol, where many prisoners are forced into the same bunk, unless prepared to bribe the gaoler.
拉氷床 to drag an ice-sled.
匠床 a couch or divan for guests. *See* No. 5919.
羅漢床 a comfortable divan, arranged with pillows, for sleeping on.
牙床 an ivory bedstead; the jawbone.
載寢之床 they shall be put to sleep on couches,—of boys, as opposed to girls who will be put to sleep on the ground.
或息偃在床 some loll about on couches.
床位 a sleeping-place; bedstead.
床席 the matting of a bed.
東床坦腹 *see* No. 3715.

tshon
牀
2779

Correct form of No. 2778.

tshon
霜[2]
2780
R. vulgar.
Used for 淙
P. *ch'wang*
Even Upper.

Heavy rain.

天沛然作霜 the weather suddenly became rainy.

tsung
淙
2781

See No. 12,025.

soñ
傸[3]
2782
R. 養
See 窗 磢
A. *san* (sic)
Rising Upper.

Evil; wicked; perverse.

懷傸 to harbour evil designs.

soñ
剷[3]
2783
R. 養
See 磢
Rising Upper.

To wound slightly.

剷剮 to break the skin.
剷了肉了 a flesh wound.
悞爲棘剷 accidentally ran a splinter in.
鏃剷 wounded by an arrow-head.

soñ
磢[3]
2784
R. 養
cf. 窗
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sang*
Rising Upper.

To clean things with sand.

sim tshon
闖[3]
2785
R. 沁
C. *'ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong'*
F. *ch'aung', ch'aung²*
W. *'ch'üoa*
N. *ts'ong*
P. *'ch'wang, ch'wang'*
M. *'ts'wang, 'tswang*
Y. *'ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'im, ch'im*
J. *chin*
A. *t'êm², t'êm²*
Sinking Very Irregular.

To burst in; to rush violently. Suddenly; forcibly; rudely.

闖進 or 闖入 to burst in.
闖轅門 to burst in at a *yamên* door.
闖道 to rush across a person's path.
闖關 to evade the Customs.
闖然而出 he rushed out.
闖出頭 to force oneself into notice.
闖婚作 to marry without ceremony.
闖亮的 a thief who watches for the door to be opened in the early morning to rush in and steal.
闖禍 to court misfortune.
李闖 or 闖王 an epithet applied to 李自成 Li Tzŭ-ch'êng, the rebel who helped to overthrow the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1643.

tshon tshwin
幢[2]
2786
R. 江東
C. *'ch'ong*
H. *'t'ung, ts'ong'*
F. *'t'ung*
W. *'dung, djüoa²*
P. *'ch'wang*
M. *'ts'wang*
Y. *'ts'wang, tswang'*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang tang*
J. *tō, dō*
A. *doung, chang*
Even Lower Irregular.

A curtain for a carriage. A streamer; a pennant.

幢幡 pendant scrolls of silk, inscribed with words of thanksgiving and hung before shrines.
海幢寺 the so-called Honam temple at Canton.

Read *t'ung²*. To screen.

樹羽幢幢 he put up the feather screens to shade them.

Digitized by Google

憧[4] 2787
R. 忄
See 衝
Even Upper.

Unsettled; irresolute.

憧憧往來 hesitating; wavering.

艟[2] 2788
R. 舟
See 幢
A. *doung*
Even Lower.

To sow seed.

饛[2] 2789
R. 食
See 幢
A. *doung*
Even Lower.

To eat immoderately.

饛饋 to gorge; to be a glutton.
饛酒 to soak,—as a sot.

刅 2790

Same as **創** *ch'uang*[3]. *See* No. 2770.

㓁 2791

Same as No. 2770.

撞[1] 2792
R. 手
See 窗
Even Upper.

To beat; to strike. To beckon.

撞金鼓 to beat the gong and drum.

椿[1] 2793
R. 木
See 椿
Even Upper.

Grain half withered. To cut grain.

覮[1] 2794
R. 見
C. v. *chong*
F. v. *chiong*
N. v. *ts'ong*
See 矇覮
J. *tō*
A. *t'ung*
Even Upper.

To see indistinctly. To peer ahead.

CHUI.

隹[1] 2795
R. 隹
F. *ch'wi, chwi*
See 追
A. *chui*
J. *sui*
Even Upper.

Short-tailed birds. Radical No. 172. [To be distinguished from 佳 No. 1174.]

Read *tsui*[1]. Wind blowing.

山林之畏隹 the forest's dread of the gale.

椎 2796
See 錐
Even Upper.

See No. 5076.

錐[1] 2797
R. 金
C. v. *yöü*
F. *ch'wi*
See 隹
A. *chui*
Even Upper.

An awl; a sharp-pointed tool. The tip or point; a trifle.

錐子 an awl.
錐眼兒 or 錐孔 to bore holes.
錐鑽不動 can't bore into it.
囊中之錐 an awl in a sack,—sure to work its way out sooner or later. Used of genius in obscurity.
無地立錐 not ground enough to stick an awl in,—miserably poor.
貧無置錐地 the poor have not even land enough to stick in an awl. *See* No 390.
上無瓦片,下無立錐 no shelter for my head, no resting-place for my feet.
錐刺股 he pierced his thigh with an awl,—to keep himself awake for study. Said of 蘇秦 an eminent statesman of the 4th century B.C.
錐牛不若鷄豚 a chicken, or a pigling, (though small) is better than a lean ox,—in sacrifice, or as a present.
毛錐 a hair awl,—the Chinese hair writing-brush or pen.
毛錐子 a mere penman; a copyist.
安用毛錐 why use the hair point (*sc.* the pen)?—why not the sword point? A saying attributed to 班超 Pan Ch'ao, who exchanged his pen for a sword and became a famous military commander. 1st century A.D.
錐鋩 pointed and sharp.
錐刀之末 an awl's tip,—a mere trifle.

騅[1] 2798
R. 馬
F. *ch'wi*
See 隹
A. *chui*
Even Upper.

A piebald horse. A horse with grey and white markings.

烏騅馬 a piebald horse, which belonged to 項羽 Hsiang Yü, the usurper. 3rd century B.C.
有騅 some are piebald.
黃騅魚 a yellowish kind of carp.

雖[1] 2799
R. 隹
See 雀
Even Upper.

A pigeon; a turtle-dove.

沙雖 a snipe.

鼨[1] 2800
R. 鼠
See 雀
Even Upper.

An old name for the rat.

追[1] 2801
R. 辵
C. *chöü*
H. *chui*
F. *twi*
W. *tsü, tai*
N. *tsei*
P. *chwei*
M. } *tswei*
Y. }
Sz. *chwei*
K. *ch'wi*
J. *tsui*
A. *trui*
Even Upper.

To follow; to pursue. To trace out. To press for payment. To go back; to revert; to reflect upon. To escort. Name of a wild tribe.

追趕 to pursue.
追不到 or 追不及 can't catch him up.
追他回來 fetch him back.
追兵 soldiers in pursuit.
窮寇莫追 do not press an enemy at bay,—resistance will be desperate.
追拏 to pursue and seize.
追究 to follow up a clue; to investigate.
追出來 to trace out.
追還 or 追繳 or 追償 or 追出 or 追呼 to force to pay or hand over; to recover, as debts.
追取 to get out of a person,—as money.
追討 or 追債 to dun for debt.
追領 to recover and receive,—as money.
追尋 to follow up; to enquire closely into.
追價 to recover the value of.....
追懽 to pursue pleasure; to share in another's pleasure.
追求 to investigate; to go thoroughly into.
何必那麼撒開追求 why go so deeply into the subject?
好些事情追着 a number of matters to be attended to.
追魂攝影 spirit-pursuing, shadow-seizing,—a graphic description.
追索 to pursue to the death.
追賦 to recover booty or stolen goods.

Digitized by Google

追[1] 2801

追給 to recover and pay over a debt.
追仿前人 to imitate (as in writing) those who have gone before.
追辦 to act with promptitude.
追問 to exert pressure on one at a trial; to examine severely.
追隨 to pursue; to follow.
追捕 to seize after a chase.
銀追不回 (or 上) the money cannot be recovered.
不追論 not to revert to, or continue, the subject.
追念 to reflect upon.
追憶 to call to mind.
追思往日 to recall days gone by.
愼終追遠 carefully attend to the last (funeral rites of parents) and let them be followed when long gone (by the proper ceremonies of sacrifice).
追封 to obtain posthumous honours for one's parents.
追薦 to say masses for the dead.
追悔 to feel remorse.
追非 to lay the blame on others.
後世其追數吾過乎 posterity will censure me for my faults.
來者猶可追 the future may be provided against,—but not the past.
薄言追之 I will despatch him (with a parting feast).

Read *tui*[1]. To engrave.

追琢其章 to engrave ornaments.

糆[1] 2802
R. 支
See 追 (K'ANGHI's initial *t* is irregular.)
Even Upper.

Dumplings; "stick-jaw". To stick.

飲糆亦醉 to get drunk on pudding,—of one who can't stand much wine.

縋[4] 2803
R. 黃
C. *chöü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *tsui*
N. *zei*
W. *dzü*
P. *chwei*
M. *tswei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *tsui*
A. *chui*
Sinking Lower.

A cord. To let down.

縋下水 let it down into the water.
夜縋而出 he was let down by night and got out,—of the city.
縋城 to let down over a city wall,—as a letter.

膇[4] 2804
R. 寘
See 墜
Sinking Lower.

A swelling of the foot.

鎚[1] 2805
R. 支
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *t'ui*
W. *dzü, tsü*
N. *zei, djï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *dzui*
A. *chui*
Even Lower.

A hammer; a mallet. To pound. Commonly read *ch'ui*[2].

打鐵鎚 a sledge-hammer.
鐵鎚對鐵砧 the iron hammer against the iron anvil,—when Greeks joined Greeks.
一雙銅鎚 a pair of brass maces.
金瓜鎚 "melon hammers",—gilded maces carried in processions.
不鎚我 don't beat me!

觜 2806

See No. 12,332.

捶[2] 2807
R. 紙支奇
See 搥錘槌朵
A. *chui, 'dwa*
Even and Rising Lower.

To beat; to cudgel. Used for Nos. 2808 and 2836.

捶扑 to beat a criminal.
捶鉤 the bit of a bridle.

棰[3] 2808
R. 紙
N. *tsei*
P. *chwei*
M. Y. *tswei*
Sz. *chwei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *sui*
A. *trui*
Rising Upper.

A cudgel. To extort a confession by beating.

棰楚之下 under the lash; in the act of being beaten.

硾[4] 2809
R. 寘 哥
See 縋朵
A. *ch'ui*
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

Read *to*[3]. Luxuriant vegetation.

To press things down; to weight.

硾之以石 keep it down with a stone.
秤硾 the weight on a steel-yard. *See* No. 2811.
千斤硾 a stone weight to press things with.

箠[2] 2810
R. 紙支
F. *ch'woi, ch'ui*
N. *zei, 'tsei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *sui*
A. *t'ui*
Even Lower Rising Upper.

Bamboo twigs. A whip. To flog.

笞箠 to bamboo a criminal.
鞭箠 to flog.

錘[4] 2811
R. 支寘
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*, v. *t'o*
F. *t'ui*
W. *dzü, dzü*[2]
N. *zei, djï*
P. *chui*[2], *ch'ui*
M. Y. Sz. used for 銓
K. *ch'u*
J. *tsui*
A. *t'ui*
Even and Sinking Lower.

An ancient weight of twelve Chinese ounces. The weight on a steel-yard; also read *t'o*[2]. To hammer.

秤錘 or 稱錘 the weight on a steel-yard. *See* No. 11,351.
戥錘 the weight on a money balance.
錘煉 to work by hammering,—as iron on an anvil.

惴 2812

See No. 2695.

贅[4] 2813
R. 齊
C. *chöü*[2]
H. *chui*[3]
F. *chwoui*[3], *tsui*[2], *chui*[2],
W. *tsü*[3]
N. *zei*
P. *chwei*
M. Y. *tswei*
Sz. *chwei*
K. *ch'ui*
J. *sei, se*
A. *ñyüe, ñiuai*
Sinking Irregular.

To repeat; iteration. To connect. Useless; an excrescence; a parasite.

贅敘 or 贅語 or 贅言 to repeat what has already been said; reiteration; repetition.
累贅 tiresome; annoying.
多贅 prolixity; verbiage.
贅瀆 to importune,—as by letter or petition.
再贅 or 贅筆 or 贅及 to add a postscript.
行贅 to bore; to pester.
贅述 to make repeated or farther reference to.....
贅婿 a son-in-law who lives with his wife's parents.
出贅 to leave one's parents to go and live with one's wife's parents.
招贅 to have a daughter's husband to live in the house.
入贅 to enter the family of one's wife.

Digitized by Google

綴[4] 2814
R. 屑 雪
C. chöü'
H. tot
F. chiok
W. chüe
N. chêh
P. cho', chui'
M. tso, chüe
Y. tsouh
Sz. chüo, chui
K. ch'öl, ch'e
J. tetsz, tei
A. chüet, nüe'
Entering Upper.

To sew together; to connect; to continue. To mix; variegated. To put a stop to. Also read *cho*[4]*.

綴衣 to mend clothes. Also, an Imperial pavilion.
補綴 to patch a rent.
綴之以祀 to connect them by sacrifices.
步輒綴焉 following her whenever she went out.
尾而綴之 dogged him.
綴錄前報 continued from a previous issue,—of a newspaper.
爲下國綴旒 who depended on him, like the pendants of a banner.
點綴 to put those touches to a picture which bring the various details into harmony, and give a real, life-like appearance to the whole.
點綴結搆 to lay out and connect together,—as grounds.
禮以綴淫 by a sense of propriety to check lewdness.
綴綴然 friendly; on good terms with.

椯 2815

See No. 11,316.

隊[4] 2816
R. 隊
See 墜
Sinking Lower.

To fall; to tumble down.

星磉地 a star fell to the earth.

隊 2817

See No. 12,173. Used for No. 2818.

墜[4] 2818
R. 寘
C. chöü
H. chui'
F. toui
W. dzü
N. zei
P. chui
M. Y. tsui
Sz. chui
K. ch'u
J. tsui, dzui
A. trui
Sinking Lower.

To fall down; to slide; to sink, as though weighted at the bottom, which last sense differentiates it from 墮 No. 11,335, though in practice the two are freely interchanged.

墜落 or 墜下 to fall down.
墜跌 it toppled over.
墜馬 to fall off a horse.

墜[4] 2818

善騎者必墜 the best riders get the most falls,—they become over-confident.
墜星 an aërolite.
墜底 to sink to the bottom.
墜胎 falling of the womb. *See* No, 11,335.
未墜於地 not yet collapsed,—of plans.
雖天地覆墜 though heaven and earth may pass away,.....
墜脚 hung by the end of,—as an ornament suspended at the end of a string.
作爲墜脚 to serve as ballast.
髮與足齊墜地 her hair reached down to the ground.
墜轂轆兒的 bent on (having, etc.).
墜獸 a bell-hound.
墜子 small ear-drops.
墜角兒 a single large bead at the end of the 記念兒. *See* No. 923.

懟 2819

See No. 12,166.

憝 2820

Same as No. 12,166.

譈 2821

Same as No. 12,166.

CH'UI.

推 2822

See No. 12,185.

椎 2823

Same as No. 2837.

顓[2] 2824
R. 支
F. chwi
See 椎
Even Lower.

A projecting forehead.

項顓 the vertebræ of the neck.

吹[1] 2825
R. 支 龠
C. ch'öü
H. ch'ui
F. ch'wi, ch'oui
W. ts'ü
N. ch'ï, ts'ei
P. M. Y. Sz. ch'wei
K. ch'wi
J. sui
A. tsui
Even and Sinking Upper.

To blow upon; to blow into; to blow out; to blow open; to blow to pieces; to blow down. To praise. To brag.

吹火 to blow a fire.
吹灰 to blow away dust.
把土吹下去 blow the dust off it.
風吹日曬 blown upon by the wind and scorched by the sun,—exposed to the weather.
風其吹女 how the wind is blowing you away! [女 for 汝.]
風吹浪湧 wind blowing and a rough sea.
吹哨 to whistle.
吹氣 to whistle,—as a steamer.
吹戒險汽螺 to blow a steam fog-horn.
吹簫 to play the flageolet.
吹笙 to blow an organ.
吹筒 to blow a sumpitan, or pipe for throwing small poisoned darts.
吹手 musicians.
吹打 to blow and beat,—music.
吹彈 wind and stringed instruments.
吹水 to blow water,—into meat, to make it weigh heavier.
吹滅 to blow out; to extinguish.
吹燈 to blow out a lamp.
吹開 to blow open.
吹毛求疵 to blow open the fur to find the blemish,—to go out of one's way to discover weak points.
過事吹求 to rake up old grievances.
吹壞 blown to pieces,—as a flag.
吹倒 to blow down,—as the wind a house.
吹噓 to praise; to recommend: to puff.
吹獎 to flatter.
吹牛 or 吹牛角 or 吹謗 to brag; to boast.
吹號 to give a signal, *e.g.* by winding a horn.

Read *ch'ui*[4]. The wind; sound of music.

吹唱 playing and singing.
鼓吹 drums sounding.
吹習 to practise playing the drum.

Digitized by Google

歡 2826

Same as No. 2825.

炊[1] 2827

R. 支
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *ch'wi*
W. *ts'ü*
N. *ts'ei, ch'i*
P. *ch'wei*
M. *ts'wei, ts'ei*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'wi*
J. *sui, shi*
A. *hsui*
Even Upper.

To cook food; to steam. Used for No. 2825.

炊飯 to steam rice.
炊餅 to bake cakes.
先炊者先餐 first to cook his food, first to eat his meal,—first come, first served.
先炊 or 古炊 my late mother.
晨炊 an early meal.
炊爨 to blow up the stove.
彈半炊許 she played for more than half a meal-time,—for some time.

乘 2828

Same as No. 2829.

垂[2] 2829

R. 支
C. *shöü*
H. *shui*
F. *sui*
W. *dzü*
N. *zei*
P. *ch'wei*
M. *ts'wei*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *su*
J. *sui, zui*
A. *t'ui*
Even Lower.

To hang down; to droop; to let fall. To be gracious; to condescend.

垂頭 to hang the head.
垂首不敢聲 hung his head and dared not speak.
垂下來 to hang down,—as a tassel.
垂手而得 to hang the hands and get,—without effort. *Cf.* "hands down".
天垂雨露 heaven sends down rain and dew.
垂拱而天下治 they let fall their robes and the empire was governed,—of the virtuous administration of Yao and Shun.
名垂後世 his name will be handed down to posterity.
垂法於後 to leave an example for posterity.
垂老 to grow old.
垂危 to be in imminent danger.
垂淚 to let fall tears.
垂念 to think of; to dwell upon.
垂柳 a weeping willow.
垂烟 overhanging smoke,—used of a flower overhanging in a vase, or of a weeping willow.
垂絕 nearly dead.
垂照 to look down,—as from heaven.
垂示 to hand down for the information of,—posterity.

垂[2] 2829

垂領 to hang down over the shoulders.
垂眉 to droop the eyebrows,—as at death.
垂戒 to hand down, or leave, as a warning.
垂系 to extend to; to reach as far as,—of Imperial condescension, etc.
垂顧 or 垂愛 to regard with kindness.
垂詢 to graciously enquire,—after a subject's health.
垂憐豁免 to have pity and magnanimously pardon.
垂恩 or 垂情 gracious kindness.
垂青樂購 to cast a favourable eye on and wish to buy.
千金之子坐不垂堂 a youth of one thousand ounces of silver (*i.e.* one to whom life is worth something) does not sit with one leg of his chair overhanging the daïs. *See* No. 3912.
垂穗 a fringe.
垂花門 the second gate before entering the inner gates of a *yamên*.

倕[2] 2830

R. 支
See 垂
Even Lower.

Name of a famous artisan of legendary times.

工倕旋而蓋規矩 Ch'ui the artisan could draw circles with his hand better than (another man) with compasses.

捶 2831

See No. 2807.

腄[2] 2832

R. 支
See 髦
(Upper unaspirated)
Even Upper and Lower.

The callosities, or rudimentary toes on a horse's leg. A cock's spur. The buttocks.

腄縣 the ancient name of 福山縣 in Shantung.

陲[2] 2833

R. 支
See 垂
Even Lower.

A frontier; a boundary; an edge.

邊陲 the frontier.

䬳[2] 2834

R. 支
See 垂
Even Lower.

The wind bending things by its force.

弱柳受風䬳 the soft willow bends to the blast.

髽[2] 2835

R. 支
See 搥
Even Lower.

The front tresses of an unmarried girl.

高髻雲髻不復髽髻 the hair once bound up high (in wedlock) can never be again let fall in maiden tresses.

搥[2] 2836

R. 支灰
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *tui, t'ui*
W. *dzü*
N. *tsei, djī*
P. *ch'wei*
M. *ts'wei*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'u, t'we*
J. *tui, te*
A. *chui, doui*
Even Lower.

To beat; to pommel; to shampoo; massage. To throw.

搥鼓 to beat a drum.
搥金爲箔 to beat gold into leaf.
搥楚 to give a beating.
一搥打倒 knocked him down with one blow.
搥打一頓 gave him a beating.
搥胸 to beat the breast,—in anger.
擣枕搥床 to pound the pillow and beat the bed,—unable to sleep.
搥腰 or 搥背 to pound the loins,—to shampoo or knead the body with the hands, as is done in barbers' shops, often to relieve rheumatic pains, etc.
搥石 to cast stones.
搥提仁義 to discard charity and duty to one's neighbour.
搥魯 stupid; doltish.

槌[2] 2837

R. 支
See 搥
Even Lower.

A mallet; a beetle; a rammer or pile-driver; a bludgeon.

槌鼓 to beat a drum.
鼓槌 a drum-stick.
研槌 a beetle; a rammer.
打樁槌 a pile-driver.
擂槌 an apothecary's pestle; large fingers.

髓 2838

Same as No. 2824.

揣 2839

See No. 2696.

毳 2840

See No. 11,940.

Digitized by Google

CHUN.

埻 3 — 2841 — R. 軫 震 — See 隼 — Rising and Sinking Upper.

A target.

稕 4 — 2842 — R. 震 — See 隼 — Sinking Upper.

A truss of hay or straw.

諄 1 — 2843 — R. 眞 — C. chun — H. chun — F. tung — W. ciung — N. chïng — P. chun — M. chun, chün — Y. chun, tên — Sz. chun — K. sun, ch'un — J. shun — A. chwên — Even Upper.

To impress upon; to reiterate; repeatedly.

諄諄然命之乎 did (God) confer the empire on him (the Emperor Shun) with specific injunctions?

諄囑 to give particular orders.

諄諄的求雨 to earnestly pray for rain.

誨爾諄諄 I taught you with assiduous repetition.

諄懇 to importune.

惇 — 2844

Same as No. 12,203.

屯 — 2845

See No. 12,232.

吨 1 — 2846 — R. 元 — See 屯 — Even Lower.

Babble; gibberish; drivel.

Read *t'un*4. Discontented.

窀 1 — 2847 — R. 眞 元 — C. chun t'ün — H. t'un — F. tung — W. ciung — N. tdêng — P. chun — M. t'ên — Y. t'ên — K. tun, chun — J. chun, ton — A. chwên — Even Upper and Lower Irregular.

To bury.

窀穸 to store away for the long night,—to bury.

窀穸之敬 contribution towards funeral expenses.

肫 1 — 2848 — R. 眞 — C. chun, v. tch'ên — H. v. t'in — F. v. keing2 — W. ciung — N. chïng — P. tsên, chun — M. tsun, chün — Y. tsun — K. chun — J. shun — A. chwên — Even Upper.

The cheek-bones. Flesh dried for winter use. A meat dumpling. Used for No. 12,215.

鳥肫膲 the offal of a bird.

肫肫其仁 his charity of heart was genuine.

肫誠 sincere; earnest.

肫肝 fried dried liver.

准 3 — 2849 — R. 軫 — See 準 — Rising Upper.

To authorise; to grant. To acknowledge receipt of communications from an equal or others, as below.

不准 not allowed,—to be filed, as a plaint or petition. Such is the formula endorsed by an official upon any case into the merits of which he declines to enter.

稟准 the petition has been allowed,—the case can go on.

准狀 to allow the filing of a plaint.

准行 to sanction.

旨准 WE grant his request; a Decree authorising.

准奏 his memorial is granted.

允准 to agree to allow; to connive at.

准以十日 to grant ten days for.....

准期 to appoint a day.

准單 a Customs' permit.

准予免稅 to grant exemption from duty.

准往憑單 a parents' certificate of emigration granted to minors.

准此 on receipt of the above,—used between equals. May be used conventionally in reference to the communications of superiors or inferiors of other nationalities.

頃准貴道來文 I have just received your (the Tao-t'ai's) communication.

准據此 on receipt of the above,—two or more documents, showing that some were from an equal, others from an inferior.

准 3 — 2849

准奉 to receive from an equal and a superior, respectively.

案准 referring to a communication already placed on record, *i.e.* received some time previously.

准文 to receive a despatch.

准令 or **准爲** or **准與** to allow.

准駁 sanction and reversal.

隼 — 2850

See No. 10,162.

鶽 — 2851

Same as No. 10,162.

準 3 — 2852 — R. 軫 — C. chun — H. chun — F. chung — W. ciung — N. chïng — P. chun — M. chun — Y. chun — Sz. chun — K. chun — J. djun — A. chwên — Rising Upper.

A water-level. To adjust; to equalise. To fix; to determine. Originally the same as No. 2849, and still to a certain extent interchanged.

準能內守其水而外不流 a water-level keeps its water within and does not let it run out,—referring to the importance of the internal as opposed to the external.

準秤 adjusted scales.

準繩 a marking line.

準人 a magistrate.

對準 or **較準** to compare and verify.

準規 or **準則** a rule; a standard.

準情準理 to consider the circumstances of.

準章程 fixed regulations.

準時刻 the proper time.

準不準 is it certain (or right, as a watch) or not?

準得 to be certain of getting.

射到準 he has hit!—anything aimed at with bow and arrow.

準折多少 what discount will you allow?

探準 to enquire accurately.

瞧準 to look carefully.

準確 or **準對** perfectly correct.

準成 absolute.

準話 the truth.

準賬 to compound for a debt by accepting articles in lieu of money.

Digitized by Google

準[3] 2852

準兒 something to go by; a standard.
準於某月某日 shall, on such and such a day.....
隆準 a nose that is not flattened down on the face,—a mark of good looks.
鼻準 or 準頭 the end of the nose.
鷹準 an aquiline nose.

4hun, 衝[1] 2853
R. 眞
See 諄
Even Upper.

Genuine; unmixed; pure; simple.

CH'UN.

4hun, 春[1] 2854
R. 眞
C. H. ch'un
F. ch'ung
W. c'iung
N. ch'ing
P. M. ch'un
Y. ts'wên
Sz. ch'un
K. ch'un
J. shun
A. hswên
Even Upper.

Spring; used figuratively for a year. Pleasant or joyous; wanton or lewd.

春季 the season of spring.
春天 spring-time.
春間 in spring.
春生, 夏長, 秋收, 冬藏 born in spring, grown in summer, reaped in autumn, stored in winter,—of grain.
春生秋成 born in spring, completed in autumn,—of grain.
立春 the beginning of spring,—a solar term beginning about the 6th February.
春分 the vernal equinox,—a solar term beginning about the 20th March.
春曉 a spring morning; the early spring.
春雨 spring rains.
迎春 to meet the spring,—an annual official ceremony.
春牛 the spring ox,—of clay, carried in procession at the above ceremony, and afterwards broken up as a sacrifice to agriculture.
春祭 the spring visit to the family tombs.
春光明媚 spring-time bright and winsome.
春氣 spring warmth.
春燕 spring swallow,—a pattern.
春茶 spring tea,—one quality of tea.
熙春 hyson tea.
春紬 spring gauze,—a very light quality.

春[1] 2854

春餅 spring cakes. *See* No. 9288.
青春 the green spring-time,—of life; one's green and salad days. *See below.*
問青春多少 asked how old he was.
春日載陽 or 春日遲遲 the spring days lengthen out.
維莫之春 it is now the end of spring.
人不知春, 草知春 if man does not recognise spring, plants do.
春來無處不花香 when spring comes, every spot is perfumed with flowers.
花怕春光老 flowers dread the departure of spring.
春茗候光 I shall expect you at my feast.
春秋 Spring and Autumn,—the annals of the kingdom of 魯 Lu from 722 to 484 B.C., said to have been compiled by Confucius himself. So called from the custom of prefixing to each entry in the national annals the year, month, day, and *season*, in which the event recorded took place. Thus, spring includes summer, and autumn winter.
春秋人 a man of the Spring and Autumn period,—of the early centuries of the Chou dynasty.
春秋高 or 有春秋 his springs and autumns are many,—he is old.
幾易春秋 how old are you?
已有了春秋了 already old.
新春 the new year.
滿面生春 smiled all over his face.
滿口春風 very pleasant of speech.
春色 joyous-looking; gay.
少添春色 slightly "sprung"; a little elevated,—with wine.
百病回春 in all diseases he can bring back health,—of a clever doctor.
春畫 or 春宮 or 春工 obscene pictures.
春册 books with indecent plates.
春藥 or 春方 aphrodisiacs.
春憶 lewd thoughts.
人到了歲數了, 春心是要動的 at a certain age, a man's fancies "lightly turn to thoughts of love".

春[1] 2854

春王月 the first moon.
陽春月 the tenth moon.
春夢 spring dreams,—unreal.
春婆之夢 dreams of love.
春官 officials of the Board of Rites—from the 周禮 Chou Ritual.
春鉏 *Egretta modesta.*
春明 Peking.

4hun' 傖[3] 2855
R. 軫
See 蠢
Rising Upper.

Rich; well-to-do.

傖厚 well-off; rich.

4hun, 椿[1] 2856
R. 眞
See 春
J. chin
Even Upper.

A long-lived tree. A father.

香椿 *Cedrela odorata,*—the buds of which when boiled in water and eaten are said to be "very exciting".
臭椿 *Ailantus glandulosa.*
大椿 or 椿堂 your father.
靈椿未老 your vivacious father does not grow old.
椿萱並茂 parents both alive and well.

4hun' 賰[3] 2857
R. 軫
See 春
Rising Upper.

Corpulent; fat.

4hun' 蠢[3] 2858
R. 軫
See 春
Rising Upper.

To wriggle like worms. Stupid; doltish.

蠢子 a blockhead.
蠢笨 or 蠢鈍 or 愚蠢 or 蠢才 foolish; doltish.
萌蕚蠢動 sprouting and wriggling (like plants and insects in spring),—of incipient sedition.
獃蠢 silly-looking.

4hun' 踳[3] 2859
R. 軫
See 蠢
Rising Upper.

Blended; mixed. Obstinate.

踳駁 perversely obstinate.

4hun, 鰆[1] 2860
R. 眞
See 春
Even Upper.

A salt-water fish; a mullet. Also, a roach.

3un, 淳 2861

Same as No. 10,139. *See* No. 10,138.

Digitized by Google

淳 2862

See No. 10,139.

犉[2] 2863

R. 眞 See 醇 Even Lower.

An ox, seven cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

九十其犉 ninety great oxen.

諄 2864

See No. 2843.

醇 2865

See No. 10,141.

鶉 2866

See No. 10,142.

杶[1] 2867

R. 眞 See 椿 A. *hsuên* Even Upper.

The wild varnish tree or 野漆樹. Often used for No. 2856.

純 2868

See No. 10,149.

醇 2869

See No. 10,151.

唇[2] 2870

R. 眞 M. *hsün* Vulgarly used for 脣 K. *chin* J. *shin* A. *t'ên* Even Lower.

The lips.

口唇 the lips.
啓一點朱唇 opened a little rosy dot of a mouth.
唇紅齒白 red lips and white teeth,—pretty.
點唇 to rouge the lips.
撟唇 gaping lips.
劌唇子 or **崩口唇** a hare-lip.
費唇舌 to waste one's breath in talk.
有唇舌 to be plausible; to have the gift of the gab.
唇齒 to compress the lips,—in anger.
唇竭 (or **亡**) **而齒寒** when the lips are gone, the teeth feel cold. Figuratively used of the exposed condition of the central power when its outlying defences are taken.
唇齒之邦 States which stand to each other in the relation of lips and teeth, as above.
唇寒 to ignore; to take no notice of.

脣 2871

Correct form of No. 2870.

橁[1] 2872

R. vulgar. C. *ch'un* Even Upper.

The eggs of birds, reptiles, etc.; testicles; truffles.

鷄橁 hens' eggs.
蛇橁 snakes' eggs.
雷公橁 the eggs of the Thunder-God,—aërolites; also, truffles.

橐 2873

Same as No. 2867.

輴[1] 2874

R. 眞 See 春 usually read like 椿 K. *sun, ch'un* J. *chun* A. *t'wên* Even Upper.

A hearse. A mud sledge.

龍輴 a hearse ornamented with dragons.
泥乘輴 a sledge to slide across mud flats.

CHUNG.

中[1] 2875

R. 東送 C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *chung* K. *chung* J. *chū* A. *trung* Even and Sinking Upper.

The middle; that which is in the middle. Within; inner. Midway. Medium; middling. Painted on a wall, **中** stands for "commit no nuisance", from its rough similarity to a turtle; *see* No. 6421.

當中 in the middle; at the centre.
中間 in the middle; among; within.
內中有 among them are.....
中有一個人 among them was a man.
個中人 an insider, or one of us, as opposed to **門外漢** an outsider.
非個中人, 不能道及半字 unless to one of the initiated, you cannot say a word about it,—they won't understand you.
中人 or **中保人** a middleman; a go-between. The former is also a man of mediocre abilities.
五中 the five viscera. *See* No. 3715.
中年 middle-aged.
中流 in mid-stream.

中[1] 2875

中門 the middle or principal gate; to stand in the middle of the gateway.
中道 or **中途** half way; incomplete.
中道而歿 he died in mid-career.
中線 the middle thread,—the meridian from which longitude is reckoned.
中樑 the ridge-pole,—forms the basis on which rents are reckoned.
中覺 (*chiao*[4]) the midday siesta.
中膈 the diaphragm.
中止 to stop midway.
中和 right; good.
中衣 underclothing.
中飽 to pilfer.
中表 cousins of different surnames.
中白 salts of urine,—used in the Chinese pharmacopœia.
中古 the "middle ages",—of China, about 1100 B.C.
中秋 mid-autumn,—the 15th of the 8th moon.
中友 a mutual friend; a friend of both parties; an arbitrator.
難中悔 to repent when in trouble,—when too late.
心中 in my mind.
中心 fair-minded; impartial.
中央 the centre; the bull's-eye. *See* No. 4562.
在水中央 he is in the middle of the water.
舟中望去 he looked out from the ship,—and saw....
黃流在中 full of yellow wine,—as a goblet.
中國 the Middle Kingdom,—China, from a belief that it was situated at the centre of a vast square earth, surrounded by the Four Seas, beyond which lay islands inhabited by barbarians. The use of the term dates back to many centuries B.C. The term is also found in the sense of "the middle of the kingdom", the capital. Also used by early Buddhist writers for Central India.
中華 or **中土** or **中原** similar terms for "China".
哀恫中國 alas for the Middle Kingdom!
惠此中國 let us cherish this capital.

Digitized by Google

中[1] 2875

中軍 or 中軍官 a military secretary.
中軍作好 the general in the middle looks pleased.
中軍帳 a military commander-in-chief.
中帷之言不可道也 the story of the inner chamber cannot be told.
中外 an objectionable term for China and foreign nations, or native and foreign, based upon the geographical views given under 中國. Also, metropolitan and provincial; *see* 外 No. 12,442.
中西 the middle and western nations,—Chinese and foreigners.
中都 Peking,—a term used by the Mongols.
中天景運 the noon-tide of prosperity.
中午 midday; noon.
中飯 the midday meal.
不辨中夕 couldn't tell noon from night.
上中下 best, medium, and worst,—three degrees of excellence under which persons or things may be classified. These are each again divided into three; *e.g.* 上上, 上中, 上下, best of best, medium of best, worst of best, and so on. Also, original, duplicate, and triplicate, *e.g.* of deeds. Also, first, second, and third, of volumes.
中中兒的 medium of the medium class; medium.
人物却只中中 of mediocre personal attractions.
中碗 a medium-sized bowl.
中等人才 of ordinary capacity.
中宮 the Empress.
中堂 colloquial designation of a 大學士 Grand Secretary.
貴中堂 you, the honourable Grand Secretary.
中翰 a secretary of the Grand Secretariat.
中書科 the Imperial Patent office.
中書行省 the (thirteen) provincial Governorships established under the Yüan dynasty.
中議大夫 title of a functionary of the second division of the 3rd grade of honorary rank.

中[1] 2875

中憲大夫 title of a functionary of the first division of the 4th grade of honorary rank.
中丞 epistolary designation of a 巡撫 Governor of a province.
中譯 secretary of the Council for the administration of Tibet.
中呂 the first moon; the beginning of spring.
中數 the middle number,—five.
中庸 the invariable medium,—one of the Four Books, translated by Dr. LEGGE as Doctrine of the Mean. It is ascribed to 子思 Tzŭ Ssŭ, a grandson of Confucius.
中行 to walk in the mean (*cf.* medio tutissimus ibis); to act in accordance with right.
中州 an old name for Honan.
中山 an old name for Lewchew.
中旛 a rod with a pennant, used by jugglers.
中涓 or 中官 a eunuch.
得中山之名 to get a Chung-shan reputation,—for hard drinking. Referring to the story of 劉元石 Liu Yüan-shih, who had wine given him at an inn at Chung-shan which made him drunk for a thousand days, so that his family thought he was dead and buried him, his living body being exhumed at the instance of the innkeeper just before the expiration of the thousandth day.

dzhung⁴

Read *chung*⁴. To hit the centre; to be successful. To be struck or affected by; to fancy. To fall into.

中了 or 中上了 he has hit!—as a target.
中不得 he can't hit.
中計 to make a lucky hit; to succeed in a plan.
猜中 or 估中 to guess right,—as a riddle.
量中 to make a correct estimate,—of weight or size.
中了六十五名 he passed sixty-fifth on the list. [中 is used for the 2nd and 3rd degrees, but not for that of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai*, 進 being substituted.]
被太師批卷不中 he had his essay rejected by the examiner.

中[4] 2875

高中 to reach the highest degrees,—by success at examinations.
他沒考中了 he has not passed,—at the examination.
中寒 to catch cold.
中暑 to get a sunstroke, or heat apoplexy.
中風不語 struck with wind and unable to speak,—paralysis.
中酒 to get drunk.
看中了 approved of; took a fancy to, as a woman.
不知你中意那一位 which young lady may you fancy?
不中喫 unpalatable.
中聽 worth hearing.
中毒 to be accidentally poisoned. *See* No. 3727.
中了他的圈兒 I have fallen into his trap,—been taken in.
不中 *chung*⁴ or *chung*¹ 用 of no use.
不中用了 at the point of death; no hope.

dzhung⁴

仲[4] 2876

R. 送
C. *chung*
H. *ch'ung*
F. *töüng*
W. *djung*
N. *dzung*
P. *chung*
M. | *tsung*
Y. |
Sz. *chung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū, djū*
A. *trong*
Sinking Lower.

The second in order of birth; *see* 伯 No. 9340. The younger of two. Used for No. 2875.

仲氏 the younger of two,—men or women.
仲子 Mr. Chung.
仲父 a father's younger brother; an old title = chief adviser.
仲秋 the eighth moon.
仲冬 the second moon of winter.
仲尼 Chung-ni,—the style or common name of Confucius, who was the second son.

dzhung⁴, dzhung¹

忠[1] 2877

R. 東
See 中
K. *ch'ung*
Even Upper.

Loyal; patriotic; faithful, as opposed to 奸 No. 1628.

忠臣 a loyal minister.
忠烈 or 忠勇 loyal and devoted.
忠義 loyal and unswerving from the right.
忠信 honest; faithful.
忠厚 upright; without guile; worthy.
忠厚是無用之別名 worthiness is another name for uselessness,—worthy people are mostly fools.

Digitized by Google

忠[1]
2877

忠言逆耳 honest advice is unpleasant to the ear.
私臣不忠，忠臣不私 a selfish minister is not loyal; a loyal minister is not selfish.
忠臣視死無難色 a loyal minister faces death without blenching.
忠菓 the loyal fruit,—the olive, which tastes sharp at first, like loyal counsels.

tšung,
盅[1]
2878
R. **東**
C. H. *chung*
F. *ch'üng*
W. N. *ciung*
P. *chung*
M. Y. *tsung*
Sz. *chung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū*
A. *trung*
Even Upper.

A cup with a cover to it, in which tea is infused, and from which it is drunk. A bowl; a goblet.

茶盅 a tea-cup, with a cover.
酒盅 a wine-cup.
湯盅 a soup-plate; a soup-tureen.

ɬšhuei,
衷[1]
2879
R. **東**
C. H. *ch'ung*
See **中**
K. *ch'ung*
Even Upper.

Inner garments. The inner man; the heart; the feelings; a sense of justice. To weigh; to agree upon.

和衷 to harmonise the moral nature (of the people),—as when sovereign and minister act in due fulfilment of their proper functions. Also, friendly; in sympathy.
上帝降衷于下民 God has bestowed a moral sense upon the people.
不衷 insincere.
言不由衷 your words are not sincere.
衷懷 to cherish in one's mind.
衷情 or **衷腸** the feelings; the emotions.
衷曲所發 one's train of thought.
折衷 to weigh opinions; to discriminate; to mollify; to conciliate.
言者莫衷一是 the speakers could not agree to any one course; no consensus of opinion.
私衷抱歉 to be conscious of one's deficiencies,—as towards a friend.

ɬšhuei,
重[4]
2880
R. **腫宋冬**
C. *ch'ung, chung², ch'ung*
H. *ch'ung, ch'ung², ch'ung*
F. *töung, tääng, t'üng, t'üng*
W. *djüoa, djüoa*
N. *djung*
P. *chung², ch'ung*
M. Y. *tsung, ts'ung*
Sz. *chung, ch'ung*
K. *chung*
J. *chō, djū*
A. *trong², trung² trung*
Even, Rising, Sinking Lower.

Heavy, as opposed to **輕** No. 2183; weighty; important. Strong; violent; severe. Deep, of mourning.

重輕 heavy and light.
輕重 light-heavy,—weight.
重三斤 three catties in weight.
有多重 how heavy is it?
恩重如山 favours weighty as mountains.
不足輕重 the matter is of no importance.
重大 grave; important; serious.
重地 important ground,—a term applied to any official precinct.
重位 an important post.
重臣 a high official.
自重 to respect oneself. Also, to weigh oneself down,—as with cares, etc.
君子自重 "commit no nuisance".
以重稅餉 in order to maintain due regard for the Customs' revenue.
須念前程爲重 you must make your career of paramount importance.
以重人倫 in order to give weight to the (five) relationships. *See* No. 7464.
以重其國 in order to honour that nation.
三重 the three important things, *viz.* **議禮** to determine ceremonies, **制度** to enact laws, and **考文** to hold examinations in literature.
不重虛詞 not to give any attention to unimportant expressions.
以重論 to interpret in its severest sense,—as a law, by application of the severest penalty.
重以口說 a hard (or unpleasant) thing to have to say.
武不可重用 force should not be used to excess.
重打 to beat severely.
見老兒口重 seeing that the old man was using strong language.
重究不貸 to be severely dealt with.

重[4]
2880

重罪治之 punished him severely.
他的罪重 his crime was very great.
重傷 a severe wound.
重寶 precious gems,—a term for large copper cash.
重待 to treat well; to make much of.
重生女，不重生男 to think more of getting daughters than sons,—a phrase which took its rise from the influence of the famous **楊貴妃** Yang Kuei-fei.
重星 the planet Jupiter.
重言 weighty words,—the words of recognised authorities quoted in argument against an adversary.
重言所以已言也 language based on weighty authority is used to bar further argument.
不倚重 not to be relied on, of men; not to be leant on, of things.
重用 very desirable for employment,—of men and things.
重木板 hard-wood planks.
重數 a large number.
重報 a substantial recompense.
重筆 a laboured style of writing.
重案 an important or difficult or grave case.
重以 to regard with attention.
重重的 severely; heavily; liberally.
重情 a serious matter.

ɬšhuei,
Read *ch'ung²*. A fold; a layer; a thickness; a repetition.

三重 thrice; three thicknesses, measured either vertically or laterally. *See* No. 12,529.
九重 the Taoist heavens; the Emperor's palace.
重九 or **重陽** the 9th of the 9th moon. *See* No. 10,858.
重陽節 the festival of the 9th of the 9th moon.
重複 to repeat; tautology.
重疊 piled up.
一重一重 one laid above the other in a pile.
重刊 to re-cut blocks,—for a new edition.
重夫 a second husband.

Digitized by Google

重[2]
2880

打入重圍 to break through the enclosing lines.
重抄 to re-copy.
抄重 to copy out in duplicate.
重修 to revise; to repair.
福無重至 blessings never come more than one at a time. *See* No. 5313.
面如重棗 his cheeks like two dates,—very red. Said of 關羽 Kuan Yü.
若重覆之,得二十稔 by putting a new one over the old, it will last twenty years.
耳重 deaf.
人不知其重聽 people did not know he was deaf.
重落 to relapse,—of illness.
重孫 a great-grandson.
重重 one above (or behind) the other; thick; numerous.
重繭 callosities.
重演 to repeat a performance.
重說 to repeat.
重用 to reduplicate.
重煩 repeated; reiteration.
重累 duplicated.
重兵 reinforcements.
重岡 numerous ridges.
重新 anew; afresh.

tsun'
倯[3]
2881
R. 宋
See 種
A. *chung*
Sinking Upper.

Careless; heedless.

傯倯 fickle; unstable; careless.

tsun'
腫
2882

Same as 腫 No. 2887.

tsun'
塚
2883

Same as No. 2889.

tsun'
煄[3]
2884
R. 腫
See 種
A. *chung*
Rising Upper.

Fire flaming up; to kindle.

tsun'
瘇[3]
2885
R. 種
See 腫
A. *t'ung*
Rising Upper.

Swelling of the legs.

tsun'
種[3]
2886
R. 腫宋
C. *chung*
H. *'chung, tsung'*
F. *chüng*
W. *cïwa*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *chung*
K. *chung*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *chung, chŏng*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

A seed; a germ. A kind; a sort.

種子 or 種兒 seed. *See below.*
播種 to sow seed.
穀種 grain for sowing, etc.
布種 to scatter seed; to disseminate, as doctrines.
誕降嘉種 he gave his people the beautiful grains.
傳種 to propagate a species,—of plant.
打種 to beget.
遺種 to leave descendants behind.
雜種 of mixed seed, as the son of a harlot; illegitimate; a term of abuse.
痘種 vaccine lymph. *See below.*
種類 a kind; a class; brute beasts, as opposed to human beings.
種種不合 everything goes wrong; wrong in every way.
頭髮種種 a few scattered hairs on his head.
禍種 the source of misfortune.
種式 or 種樣 a pattern.
種切 minutely; in detail.

tsun'
Read *chung*[4]. To sow; to plant.

種菜 to plant vegetables.
種花 to cultivate flowers. Also, to vaccinate.
種種 *chung*[3] 兒 to sow seed.
種植 to plant trees; to plant.
種子 (*tzŭ*[3]) to beget chidren.
種牛痘 to vaccinate. *See above.*
種禍 to sow the seeds of misfortune.
種瓜還得瓜 plant melons and you'll get melons; as you sow, so will you reap.
種竹 to garden.
種因 to sow causes,—to do things which will entail consequences in another life.
種田 or 種地 to till fields.
福田廣種 to prepare a rich harvest of blessing.

tsun'
腫[3]
2887
R. 腫
See 種
A. *t'ung*
Rising Upper.

To swell.

腫脹 to swell.
忽然腫起來了 suddenly it swelled up.
腫起青黑 swollen up black and blue.
癆腫 puffy; dropsical.
浮腫 a dropsical swelling.
腫傷 a swollen bruise.
腫疼 swollen and painful.

tsun'
諵[4]
2888
R. 宋
See 中
Sinking Upper.

To offend by harsh words.

tsun'
踵[3]
2889
R. 腫
See 種
A. *chung chŏng*
Rising Upper.

The heel; to follow at the heels of; or in the footsteps of. To reach. *See* No. 4034.

踵不貼地 his heels did not touch the ground.
衣敝踵決 clothes dirty and shoes down at heel.
機發於踵 to give an earnest or inkling of one's inward grace or energy—*lit.* to manifest power through one's heels.
接踵而至 they arrived in quick succession, *i.e.* heel upon heel. Also, to follow in the wake of.
踵步而前也 to advance with one foot, continually bringing the toe of the other foot to the heel of the former,—in token of respect.
踵跡 to follow one's footsteps, or example.
踵其意而推廣之 followed out the idea (*i.e.* carried out the scheme), but on a larger scale.
踵門 to reach a door; to visit.
踵貴國 to visit your honourable country.
踵轅 to visit your *yamén*.
踵事增華 to adorn or carry out with *éclat* whatever one undertakes.

tsun'
腫[4]
2890
R. 宋
See 重
Sinking Lower.

A woman with child.

Digitized by Google

鍾[1] 2891
R. 冬
C. H. chung
F. chüng
W. cüoa
N. ciung
P.
M. Y. Sz. chung
K. chong
J. shō, shu
A. chung
Even Upper.

An ancient measure equal to four 斗 No. 11,427. A cup; a goblet. To cherish; to love. [To be distinguished from 鐘 No. 2893.]

鍾杯 a cup.
酒鍾 a wine-cup.
蓋鍾 a tea-cup with a cover.
千鍾電釂 he drained a thousand cups in a twinkling.
鍾情 feelings of affection.
鍾愛 to love.
鍾建 a husband.
鍾靈毓才 endowed with supernatural talent,—as a prophet.
鍾靈 a term in geomancy, referring to auspiciousness of site.
龍鍾 imbecile; childish.
號鍾 a kind of lute.
鍾子期 a connoisseur of music —from the name of a musical woodcutter in the story of 俞伯牙.

蹖[1] 2892
R. 冬
See 鍾
Even Upper.

To stagger along; to shamble; to fall.

行路亂蹖 to stagger along the road.
蹖下水 to topple into the water.

鐘[1] 2893
R. 冬
C. H. chung
F. chüng
W. chüoa
N. chung
P. chung
M. Y. tsung
Sz. chung
K. chung
J. shō, shu
A. chung
Even Upper.

A bell. A clock. [To be distinguished from 鍾 No. 2891.]

鐘鼓樂之 with bells and drums let us show our delight in her.
打鐘 or 敲鐘 to strike a bell.
搖鐘子 to shake a hand-bell.
撞木鐘 to strike a wooden bell,—used figuratively of labour lost, like our "blood from a stone", etc.
一口金鐘 a golden bell.
鐘樓 a bell-tower; a belfry.
老身鐘漏並欹 the old man's clock and clepsydra are both stopping,—I am about to die.
黃鐘律 name of the longest of the pitch-pipes, corresponding with the 11th moon. *See* No. 7548.
鐘黃長棄 you have long neglected yourself,—to aid me.
時辰鐘 a clock.
鐘表舖 a watch and clock-maker's shop.

鐘[1] 2893

坐鐘 a "sitting" clock,—as for a mantelpiece.
三點鐘 three o'clock.
鐘時 clock time,—according to the foreign division.
不知鐘點 not to be able to tell the time.
醒鐘 an alarum.
鐘弦 a watch-spring.

終[1] 2894
R. 東
F. chüng
See 中
A. chung
Even Upper.

The end; final; for ever. Hence, death. Extreme; utmost; the whole; to last. A cycle of twelve years. A thousand square *li*. Used to strengthen the introduction of the apodosis.

始終 beginning and end; first and last. *See* No. 9982.
年終 the end of the year.
終久 in the end; at death.
終末 the extreme; the very last.
未知其所終 there is no saying where it will end.
請終之 please let me finish,—what I was saying.
終不可諼兮 he can never be forgotten.
終其天年 to complete one's allotted span of life.
終食之間 in the time of finishing a meal.
終身 one's latter end; the end of life.
終身沒作 I never did it in all my life.
終身大事 the great business of finally settling oneself,—marriage.
歡好不終 their friendship has not lasted.
以永終譽 in order to perpetuate their fame.
終性難改 it is hard to change one's nature.
從一而終 faithful to one (husband) to the last.
終然不聽 he would not heed.
這雨終止 this rain must stop sooner or later.
善終 a happy end.
臨終 near his end.
送終 to gather round a death-bed.

終[1] 2894

老母終堂 your old mother dead.
壽終 dying in old age. *See* No. 12,901.
愼終 to perform the last rites.
終日 or 終朝 the whole day; every day.
終日延捱 kept delaying from day to day.
不終日而不知病之去也 before the day was out he was well again.
終古 through all antiquity.
雖然.....終是.....although....., still (or after all).....
終須 it is absolutely necessary, —in spite of all that may have been previously said or done.
終留 to keep for good.
終非 is by no means; is in no sense.
終覆 the final bout,—*e.g.* at the District Magistrate's examinations of students.
一賣終休 an absolute sale.
終不 can or will never....

螽[1] 2895
R. 東
H. chung, ch'ung
F. chüng
See 中
A. chung
Even Upper.

A long-headed green grasshopper, known as 螽斯 (*Truxalis*).

螽斯衍慶 (or 蟄蟄) may your children be numerous as grasshoppers!

豵[1] 2896
R. 冬
See 終
Even Upper.

A rodent found in western China, marked with spots like a leopard.

冢[3] 2897
R. 腫
See 塚
Rising Upper.

A mound; a peak. Eminent; great.

冢土 a mound; an altar to Earth.
冢碣 a boundary-mark.
山冢崒崩 the peaks of the hills came crashing down.
冢子 an eldest son; the Heir Apparent.
冢宰 a minister of state.
冢君 an old term for a sovereign.

Digitized by Google

塚[3] 2898
R. 土
C. chʻung
H. chʻung
F. tʻung, tʻüng
W. düa
N. chung
P. chung
M. chung
Y. chung
Sz. chung
K. chʻung
J. chō, chu
A. trung
Rising Upper.

A mound; a tomb.

墳塚 or 塚墓 a tomb; a burying-ground.
開塚 to dig a grave.
舂塚 to make a hard or concrete bottom to a grave.
荒塚 an abandoned grave,—at which no one worships.
義塚 a public cemetery,—for the temporary accommodation of the bodies of strangers.
明塚 a grave or vault above ground; a temporary grave.
古塚巍然 old graves like a chain of hills.
挖塚 to rifle graves.
發塚 to open a grave, as for removal, etc.; to rifle a grave.
疑塚 sham tombs which have been built to put enemies off the scent.
雙燕窩塚 the last resting-place of two swallows,—*i.e.* of a betrothed couple who have died before marriage.

塚[3] 2899
R. 土
See 塚
Rising Upper.

The tumulus over a grave.

衆[4] 2900
R. 血
C. chung
H. chung
F. chöüng
W. ciung
N. cüung
P. chung
M. chung
Y. chung
Sz. chung
K. chung
J. shō, shu
A. chung
Sinking Upper.

A company of three or more. A crowd; all; the majority.

衆人 or 衆民 people in general; mankind; the majority.
公衆 of or belonging to the public.
衆皆 all; every.
衆生 all living creatures,—including man.
衆目所(or 共)見 every one saw it.
衆論 or 衆議 public opinion. *See* No. 12,777.
衆論悅服 very popular: acceptable to all.
寡不敵衆 the few cannot oppose the many.
衆口難犯 it is difficult to oppose the voice of the public.
衆口一詞 or 衆口如一 or 衆口僉同 all agree in saying; unanimous.
出衆 to emerge from the common herd.
衆位 you gentlemen.
衆盛 many; abundant.
衆多 numerous.

衆[4] 2900

一衆僧 a Buddhist priest.
有幾衆僧 how many priests are there?
衆全 all; entirely.
衆志成城 collective purposes form a fortress,—union is strength.
衆志專一 unanimity of purpose.

眾 2901

Correct form of No. 2900.

刨[1] 2902
R. 冬
See 鍾
F. v. *tʻai* "to kill"
Even Upper.

To scrape. To oppose.

相刨 to quarrel and fight.

忪 2903
R. 心
See 公
Even Upper.

Same as No. 2904.

忪[1] 2904
R. 冬
See 鍾
Even Upper.

Agitated.

征忪 restless; nervous; fidgetty.

忪[1] 2905
R. 冬
See 鍾
Even Upper.

Agitated.

宜爾惶忪 it is right that you should be nervous.

CH'UNG.

中 2906

See No. 2875.

仲 2907

See No. 2876.

冲[1] 2908
R. 東
C. chʻung
H. chʻung
F. chʻüng
W. cʻiung
N. tsʻung, cʻiung
P. chʻung
M. chʻung
Y. chʻung
Sz. chʻung
K. chʻung
J. chu, chū
A. hsung, trung
Even Upper.

To shake; to mix; to infuse. To soar to; to dash against; to collide with. To be rude to. Used with Nos. 2910, 2916.

冲動 to shake.
冲服立效 mix and swallow, and you will at once feel better.
冲漿子 to make paste.
冲茶 to infuse tea.
冲天 or 冲霄 to rise towards heaven.

冲[1] 2908

怒氣冲天 his anger went up to heaven,—filled the sky.
冲天羽翼 wings for rising to heaven,—a term applied by an Emperor of the Sung dynasty to a newly appointed Minister, who might, as it were, assist in that sense.
冲鋒陷陣 to rush on points and fall upon the line of battle,—to attack fiercely.
冲破 to defeat; to burst over, as water.
冲倒了 or 冲躺下 broke down,—as water a dam.
冲塌河岸 to burst the banks of the river.
冲卸 to break or burst over,—as a cascade.
冲撞 to offend a person; to run up against angles; to tread on corns.
不是冲撞你說 I don't say it out of rudeness to you.
出言冲撞 to use rude language.
冲和 on good terms; propitious and unpropitious.
日子相冲 the day not in harmony,—*e.g.* with the nativity characters of a person who wants to be married on that day.
某日冲 such a day is unpropitious,—as opposed to 和 No. 3945.
冲童 a youth.
冲齡 or 冲年 young; boyish.
冲人 a sovereign who is a minor.
冲煞 malign,—as a bad geomantic influence.
冲遠 spreading afar; wandering from the point; digressing.
冲羽紗 imitation camlets.
冲小羽綾 imitation lastings.
冲銷 to sell clandestinely while evading payment of taxes.
冲冲 the noise of tinkling gems, of bubbling water, etc.
冲散 to disturb or break up a company.
冲圍而出 to burst through the besieging lines.
打冲河 name of a river in 寧遠府 Ning-yüan Fu (the insect-wax region) in Ssŭ-chʻuan.

Read *chʻung*[4].

冲着 facing; confronting; towards.

Digitized by Google

沖 2909
Correct form of No. 2908.

种[1] 2910
R. 東
See 沖
A. *trung*
Even Upper.

Tender; delicate.

幼种 young and delicate.

狨[1] 2911
R. 東
See 沖
A. *trung*
Even Upper.

To fly up; to soar.

志可狨霄 his determination reaches to the sky,—of an ambitious man.

忡[1] 2912
R. 東
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *ch'ūng*
W. *ch'iung*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū*
A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

Sorrowful.

憂心忡忡 deeply grieved in heart.

沖[1] 2913
R. 東
See 忡
Even Upper.

A wide expanse of water.

沖瀜沆瀁 vast and deep.

重 2914
See No. 2880.

撞[4] 2915
R. 宋腫
See 衝撞
A. *hsung*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To push into; to stir out.

撞通水渠 to clear out a drain with a pole.
撞落來 poke it down.
莫撞蜂窩 don't stir up a wasps' nest,—meddle with dangerous things.

衝[1] 2916
R. 冬
See 沖
A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

To rush towards, or against; to collide with. A thoroughfare.

相衝 to collide with.
衝倒 to knock over by collision.

衝[1] 2916

衝突 to bang up against.
衝散 to scatter; to rout.
衝透 to dash through.
衝撞 to run against; to be rude to. *See* No. 2908.
衝撞馬頭 to get in front of the horse; to impede; to come into conflict with.
折衝 to break through, as an enemy's lines; a name for a general.
子午相衝 *tzū* and *wu* are (astrologically) opposed,—these characters must not both appear in the names of persons to be betrothed, in the name of a man and the expression of the date on which he purposes to do anything particular, and so on. *See* No. 2908.
衝移 to carry away,—as a gale carries away a buoy.
衝途 a public road.
水衝 a water-course; a canal; a sluice.
中衝 the pulse in the middle finger.
衝繁疲難 populous, busy, wearying, difficult,—four words applied to provincial posts to indicate their relative importance. It is customary to ask if such-and-such an appointment is a "four-word" or only a "three-word" post, and so on. *See* No. 1604.
臨衝閑閑 the engines of assault were steadily applied.

Read *ch'ung*[4]. Towards.

面衝上 face upwards.
衝要 an important point; the key to a position.

罿[1] 2917
R. 冬東
See 沖童
Even Upper and Lower.

A trap to catch birds.

雉離于罿 the pheasant falls into the snare.

艟 2918
Same as No. 12,280.

衝 2919
Same as No. 2916.

舂[1] 2920
R. 冬
C. H. *chung*
F. *chūng, ch'ung*
W. *sung*
N. *song*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *song, v. yong*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *t'ung*
Even Upper.

To pound grain, in order to remove the husk. To ram down. [To be distinguished from 舂 No. 2854].

舂米 to hull rice.
舂鋤 pound and hoe,—a name for the white egret or paddy-bird, from its bobbing movements when seeking food.
舂墻 to ram mud in frames and make walls for houses.
舂容乎大篇 what a long document!

憃[1] 2921
R. 江
See 戇
A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

Simple; unsophisticated.

憃笨 stupid; doltish.

搥[1] 2922
R. 冬
See 舂
Even Upper.

To pound; to ram down. To run against; to batter.

搥其喉以戈 he ran his spear through his throat.
搥脫之牙齒搥還個牙齒 a tooth for a tooth.
搥門甚迫 to knock violently at a door.
搥跌倒 knocked over,—by collision.
搥盆蓋 to smash the dishes.

充 2923
Same as No. 2924.

充[1] 2924
R. 東
See 沖
A. *sung*
Even Upper.

To fill; to satisfy; to fulfil. To act in place of. To stuff up.

充滿 to fill; to gratify.
充補 to fill a vacancy.
充當 or 承充 to fill an office.
充當水手 to be a sailor by profession.
充役 to be a runner in a *yamên*.
充作 to serve as; to fill the place of; to pretend to be; to act as.
充名冒籍 to usurp the name and address of any one,—for nefarious purposes.
假充官長 (*chang*[3]) to pretend to be an official.
充雜 mixed; adulterated.

Digitized by Google

充[1] 2924

他人物還充得過 in his general appearance (manners, etc.) he is prepossessing.
食不充口 not enough to eat.
充足 or 充盈 ample; well supplied; vigorous.
仁義充塞 full of charity and duty to one's neighbour.
充實 stuffed full of; abundant.
充耳盈聽 filled the ears,—as with music.
褒如充耳 notwithstanding your full robes, your ears are stopped. Also explained as "not hearing what you say, answers with a smile".
充公 to become public property.
充人 one who fattens animals.
大充 repletion; surfeit; stuffed too full.
充軍 liability to labour as a camp-follower.
口外充軍 sent for ten years' servitude beyond the Great Wall.
充徒 to banish for seven years.
充發 to banish for three years.
充數 to fill up the number; to be something merely in name.
充塞 to fill up.
充爲 to fill the post of .....; to act as.....
充賺 to make money by infringing the right of others, as against a monopoly.

tshung
忡[1] 2925
R. 東
See 冲
A. *sung*
Even Upper.

Excited; agitated.

tshung
抢[4] 2926
R. 送
See 銃
Sinking Upper.

To leap; to skip.

tshung
流[1] 2927
R. 東
See 充
Even Upper.

Murmuring water.

流淙 the bubbling of a spring.

tshung
茺[1] 2928
R. 東
See 充
Even Upper.

A labiate plant, known as 茺蔚, used in female complaints.

tshung
銃[4] 2929
R. 送
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *ch'öüng*
W. N. *c'iung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
J. *djū, shu*
A. *sung*
Sinking Upper.

A gingal; a blunderbuss; a mortar.

銃炮 artillery.
鐵銃子 the petards fired as salutes at Chinese *yamêns*.
銃手 the man whose duty it is to fire the petards.
手銃 a pistol; a hand-petard.
三銃出巡 with a salute of three guns he goes forth on his round. [The Chinese salute consists of three guns only.]

tshung
崇[2] 2930
R. 東
C. *shung*
H. *ts'ung*
F. *chung*
W. *zung*
N. *dzung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz.
K. *sung*, v. *chong*
J. *shū, djū*
A. *sung* (*shung*)
Even Lower.

Lofty; eminent; noble; worthy of worship. To reverence; to adore. [To be distinguished from 崇 No. 10,424.]

福祿來崇 may your happiness and prosperity be the very highest!
崇安 I wish you peace,—a phrase used in letters. Also, name of a District in Fuhkien.
敬崇 or 欽崇 to reverence; to respect.
崇尙 or 崇奉 to esteem very highly; to venerate.
崇拜 to worship.
崇階 your house.
崇朝 in the morning.
崇山 name of a peak in Hunan, to which 驩兜 Huan Tou was banished by the Emperor Shun.
崇明縣 name of a District on an island at the mouth of the Yang-tsze river.

tshung
崇[2] 2931
R. 東
See 崇
Even Lower.

Name of a feudal State.

tshung
虫[2] 2932
R. 東
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *t'üng, t'öng*
W. N. *djung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū, djo*
A. *trung*
Even Lower.

An old term for all creatures with legs, classified as 羽毛介鱗倮 feathery, hairy, shelly, scaly, and naked. Insects and reptiles, classified as 飛者潛者動者植者 of air, water, earth, and wood. Radical No. 142. [This character is properly read *hui*[3], but is now universally used for No. 2932.]

百虫 insects and reptiles generally.

虫[2] 2932

虫類 or 虫部 the insect and reptile class.
長虫 a serpent.
虫積 worms in the bowels.
小虫 my son.
彫虫小技 engraving worms with little skill,—to get one's living as a literary hack.
華虫 a pheasant.
桃虫 a name for the tailor-bird.
虫虫 the irritation of great heat.
夏虫不可以語於氷者, 篤於時也 you cannot speak of ice to a summer insect, the creature of a season.

Read *chung*[4]. To eat into, as moths do.

tshung
蟲 2933

Correct form of No. 2932.

tshung
寵[3] 2934
R. 皿
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *t'üng, t'ung*
W. N. *c'iung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *ch'ong*
J. *chō, chu*
A. *sung*, (*shung*), *lung*
Rising Upper.

Favour; grace; kindness. To esteem; to love.

寵錫 gracious favour.
恩寵 grace; kindness.
寵貺 special favour.
寵命 the favour of your command.
寵愛 to delight in; to love.
承天寵 to receive favours from God or the Emperor.
得寵 or 承寵 to find favour in the eyes of any one.
失寵 to lose favour.
居寵思危 in the enjoyment of favour, think of peril.
內寵 or 寵妾 a favourite concubine.
納寵 to take a concubine.
毋啟寵納侮 neither listen to flattery nor let people despise you.
必然擅寵 sure to find favour, —in his eyes.
當其被寵之時 when they basked in the Imperial smiles.
威則斧鉞, 寵則鞶帶 axes to inspire terror, girdles for rewards.
希爲寵臨 I hope you will do me the honour to call.
想來寵兒必定美麗 I fancy his favourite must be very good-looking.

tshung
寵 2935

Same as No. 2934.

Digitized by Google

tshuin
𣍐[4]
2936
R. 辵
F. v. *ch'öung*
See 銃
Sinking Upper.

To enter abruptly. To nod.

𣍐𣍐 to arrive uninvited.
𣍐食 to drop in at a meal; to "sponge" for food.
亂𣍐 to intrude rudely.
趺跌𣍐𣍐 reeling about,—as when tipsy.
𣍐着 nodding; sleepy.

tshuin, thuin
遄[4]
2937
R. 東 辵
See 充銃𣍐
A. *chung*
Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Leisure; retirement.

CH'UO.

tshuk
擉[1*]
2938
R. 覺
H. *ts'uk*
F. *ch'öuk*, v. *ch'ouk*
P. *ch'o*
M. *ch'u. tsu*
Y. *ts'wak*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku, soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To pierce; to break through. Used for Nos. 2677, 11,788.

擉刺 to spear; to stab.
擉刃 a prong, used for stabbing soles and other fish.
以鐵叉擉鼈 with the iron prong he stabbed the turtle.
擉紗 to embroider.
用手擉破窻戶 to break through a (paper) window with the hand.
擉一擉 take a pinch,—as of snuff.
擉了手 jarred the hand.
擉碰 to run up against; to collide, as ships.
擉火 to apply a light,—as to a touch-hole.
擉眼 to do something against the grain.

tshok
戳[1*]
2939
R. 覺
C. *ch'ök*
F. *ch'ouk*, v. *cheik*
W. *c'üo*
N. *ts'oh*
P. *ch'o*
M. *ts'o*
Y. *ts'wak*
Sz. *ch'o*
J. *saku, soku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To stab; to stick into. To stamp; to seal.

錨齒戳損 the flukes of the anchor pierced,—the vessel.
拏棍子戳 give it a prod with your cane.
戳傷 to wound by stabbing.
戳心 to rouse or stir up.
戳印 to seal; a stamp.
蓋戳 to affix a seal.
戳記 or 木戳 the wooden seal of office granted to petty officials.

戳[1*]
2939

名戳子 a block or seal for stamping visiting cards.
蓋騎縫戳記 to seal duplicate documents with a single seal, half on each.
戳頭機 to deceive; to play a trick on.
戳樹 *Sambucus Sieboldianus.*
一戳一戳的 limpingly.

tshuk
觸
2940
See No. 2677.

tshuk[1*]
齪
2941
R. 覺
C. *ts'uk*, v. *tsou*
H. v. *tsau*
F. *ch'auk*
W. v. *tsöc*
N. *ts'oh*, v. *tsau*
P. *ch'o, ch'o*
M. *ts'o*
Y. *ts'uk*
Sz. v. *tsang*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku, soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To grind the teeth.

委瑣齷齪 paltry and narrow-minded.

齷齪 dirty; pettish; peevish; mean. *See* No. 12,693.

tshok[4*]
戳
2942
R. 覺
See 濁 and the same aspirated upper series.
Entering Lower and Upper.

To pierce. To dart, as pain.

tshok, hok[4*]
焯
2943
R. 藥
C. *ch'ök*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *ch'auk*
N. *ts'oh*
P. *ch'au, ch'o*
M. *ts'o*
Y. *ts'ak*
Sz. *ch'o*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *shaku*
A. *chök*
Entering Upper.

Light; bright; hot.

焯爍 glowing; flaring.

tsoh
綽
2944
See No. 2439.

hhyok
却
2945
See No. 2230.

khyok
卻
2946
Same as No. 2230.

kü
句[4]
2947
R. 口
F. *kwo*
See 鋸
K. J. A. *ku*
Sinking Upper.

CHÜ.

A sentence; a clause, such as would be ended by a semi-colon (*see* No. 12,069 *tou*[4]); a phrase. [To be distinguished from 勾 No. 6135.]

句讀 (*tou*[4]) sentences.
句段 clauses and sentences.
分句讀 to punctuate.
點清句讀 to mark off the sentences clearly,—as by Chinese punctuation.
作一句讀 *tu*[2] 非是 must not be read as one sentence,—but be divided.
點句勾股 mark the sentences and point the paragraphs.
一句話 a sentence.
一句詩 a verse; a line of poetry.
不成句 not a sentence; ungrammatical; nonsense.
句貴單行 single sentences are best,—be sparing of words.
得新句如得良友 meeting a new phrase is like making a good friend.
句見莊子第三篇 for this passage, see the 3rd chapter of Chuang Tzŭ.
並無半句虛言 not a word of what he says is false.
句句中 *chung*[4] 窠 every sentence hits the mark.
半句非言誤損平生之德 a single wrong word mars the virtue of a life-time.
琢句 to polish up one's sentences,—the *labor limæ* of authorship.
題句 to take a theme.
兩扇句 a phrase with two meanings; *à double entente.*
四六句 compositions in sentences of four and six characters consecutively, as letters and certain kinds of poems.
句就鬼神驚 a phrase to startle the gods.
句容縣 a District south of Nanking, famous for its barbers.

Read *kou*[1]. Crooked.

句章 an old name for Chusan.

Read *kou*[4]. Drawn to the full, as a bow.

敦 *tiao*[1] 弓既句 the ornamented bows are drawn to the full.

Digitized by Google

ki, 拘[1] 2948 R. 虞 C. köü H. ki F. kü W. cü N. cü P. chü M. chū, chü, Y. chü Sz. chü K. kü J. kü A. kêu Even Upper Irregular.

To grasp; to seize; to detain. To adhere to, in a conventional or bigoted manner.

拘拏 or 拘令 or 拘追 to seize; to arrest.
把他拘來 arrest and bring him here.
拘禁 or 拘押 or 拘管 to keep in custody.
給他拘住了 I was caught, or detained, by him.
所得何罪，拘我在此 what have I done to be kept here?
盡執拘以歸于周 arrest them all and send them to Chou.
拘緊 or 拘束 to restrain; to keep in order.
拘案 or 拘解 or 拘赴 or 拘傳 to arrest and bring to court.
拘究 or 拘訊 to arrest and put on trial.
銷拘票 a warrant for arrest, authorising the use of chains.
拘留 to detain forcibly.
拘謹 to be rigidly precise.
拘定 certain; positive.
拘牽 to drag.
拘禮 to stick to, or stand on, ceremony; to be formal.
不拘禮 excuse my want of ceremony,—used when about to do anything of an unceremonious character.
不用拘 don't stand on ceremony.
不拘 or 莫拘 without restraint; immaterial; no matter; optional; make yourself at home, etc.
不拘多少 never mind the amount, much or little.
不拘往來 come and go as you please.
拘泥 to be bigoted; to see a thing only in one light; to stick to the letter of the law.
拘執 obstinate; self-opinionated.

ki, 疴[1] 2949 R. 虞 See 劬 Even Irregular.

A crooked back; a hunchback.

疴僂 a hunchback.
疴長 an old man bent with years.

ki, 豭[3] 2950 R. 麌 See 句 Rising Upper.

Crooked plumes. A horse with white hind feet. The feather on an arrow.

ki, 跼[1] 2951 R. 虞 See 駒 Even Upper.

The feet benumbed; stiff with cold.

陡跼 to limp, as when one foot is asleep.
拳跼 the feet curled up.

ki, 輿[1] 2952 R. 虞 See 劬 Even Lower Irregular.

The ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck.

Read *kou*[1]. The projecting end of the axle.

輿牛 a small ox.
輿車 the chariot used by the Empress under the 夏 Hsia dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

ki, 駒[1] 2953 R. 虞 C. köü H. ki F. k'ü W. cü N. cü P. chü M. chü Y. chü Sz. chü K. ku J. ku A. kêu Even Upper Irregular.

A colt. Strong; spirited.

白駒 a white colt. *See* No. 1003.
良駒 a fine horse.
千里駒 a horse that will go 1,000 *li* a day. Used figuratively of men.
駒光易逝 the brightness of the colt is soon gone,—time flies.
我馬維駒 my horses are colts,—young and strong.
嘴勤出金馬駒兒來 energetic use of the mouth brings out a golden colt at last,—seek and ye shall find.
老馬反爲駒 (*chü*[4]) the old horse thinks himself a colt again.

neu, 蒟[3] 2954 R. 麌 C. köü, v. dau H. v. deu F. kü, v. deu W. v. dau N. cü P. chü K. ku J. ku A. ku Rising Upper.

The betel pepper.

蒟醬 betel pepper (*Chavica betle*, Miq.).
蒟蒻 a kind of wild arum.

kyuk, 局[2*] 2955 R. 沃 C. kuk H. k'iuk F. kwoh, v. kwah W. djüo N. djüoh P. çhü M. chü Y. chiuk Sz. chiu K. kuk J. kioku, goku A. kuk, kwok Entering Lower.

To stoop; to bend; to be twisted. A game of chess, draughts, etc. Position; circumstances; style; fashion. A board; an association; an office; a shop.

不敢不局 I do not venture not to stoop.
予髮曲局 my hair is twisted up.
世事如棋局 life is like a game of chess. *See* No. 1031.
局勢 the position of the pieces; the situation.
局勢已成 a winning position has been secured.
不能了局 you can't finish the game, *i.e.* as a winner; you can't settle that up.
和局 a drawn game.
實力備戰，以保和局 to actively prepare for war, with a view to secure peace.
局外之人 non-players; outsiders whose interests are not involved.
局外之例 the laws of neutrality.
守局外之義 to maintain neutrality.
當局者迷 those engaged in play are dull of vision,—from excitement, etc. *See* No. 2188.
不成局 incomplete; wanting.
平局一式 a drawn game; a fair, even transaction: both sides satisfied.
騙局 to cheat.
不入局 not to enter the game; not to take a hand.
是串局 it is a case of collusion.
作局 to play cleverly; to scheme.
設局 or 擺局 to lay plans; to make arrangements.
大局 the great arrangement,—the main object; the great underlying scheme: the general state or conditions of; the public interests.
合局打算 syllogistic reasoning, *i.e.* where the game is pushed to a conclusion.
局式 style; fashion.
處此時局 under the present circumstances.

Digitized by Google

局 2* 2955

看了這個局面 when he saw how things stood.
格局 appearance; bearing.
有局格 with proper arrangements; properly.
局量褊小 a mean fellow.
各局宜合併也 the various administrations should co-operate.
總局 a board of general control; a head office.
局董 a manager of a company.
局員 clerks in a government office.
錢局 a mint.
藥局 a dispensary.
賑濟局 a charitable institution,—for giving away clothes, gruel, etc.
美人局 a brothel.
局家 keeper of a gambling-hell.
局面 correct; good form.
局局然笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.
局卡 *likin* barriers.
局紳 the members of a (Tithing Office or similar) Board.
通商局 the Board of Foreign Relations.
收局 to economise; to reduce or close one's establishment.

Khyuk 2*
侷 2956
R. 沃
See 跼 Entering Lower.

Narrow; confined.

侷促 cramped; hindered.

Khyuk 2*
挶 2957
R. 沃
See 菊 Entering Upper.

The part of a spear where it is held. A barrow or small cart.

Khyuk 2*
梮 2958
R. 沃
See 鋦 Entering Upper.

To put spikes on shoes, as for mountaineering.

Khyuk 2*
跼 2959
R. 沃
C. *kuk*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *kwoh*
W. *djüo*
N. *djüoh*
P. *ch'ü, chü'*
M. *chü*
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *chin*
K. *kuk*
J. *kioku, goku*
A. *kuk, kwouk*
Entering Lower.

Bent down; cramped; narrow.

高天何跼兮，厚地何蹐 why is high heaven so low, massive earth so cramped?—that there is no more room for me. Said by 管仲 Kuan Chung when in prison. *See* No. 896.
跼躅 to hobble along,—as a fettered horse.
跼促不安 to feel constrained and ill at ease.

Khyuk 2*
鋦 2960
R. 沃
P. *ch'ü*
J. *kioku, koku*
A. *kuk, kwok*
Entering Upper.

To bind or hoop anything with iron.

Khyuk
匊 2961

Same as No. 2962.

Khyuk 2*
掬 2962
R. 屋
C. *kuk*
H. *kiuk*
F. *köuk*
W. *ciu*
N. *cüeh*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *chü*
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *chiu, chü*
K. *kuk*
J. *kiku*
A. *kuk*
Entering Upper.

To grasp with both hands. A handful.

掬水擎天 to hold the sky reflected in a handful of water,—and think you have the real sky in your grasp.
不盈一掬 not a handful.
掬氣包腮 cheeks swelled with anger.
笑容可掬迎著道 received him with a smiling face, and said.....

Khyuk 2*
鞠 2963
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

A leather ball, used as a football.

Khyuk 2*
菊 2964
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

The chrysanthemum; the China-aster.

賞菊 to enjoy chrysanthemums,—by looking at them.
菊月 the 9th moon,—when the chrysanthemums are in bloom.
菊放，蟹初肥 when chrysanthemums bloom, crabs begin to get fat.
菊花酒 chrysanthemum wine.
菊花茶 a tea made of dried chrysanthemums.
菊花青 dapple-grey.
萬壽菊 the marigold.

Khyuk 2*
謀 2965

Same as No. 2969.

Khyuk 2*
踘 2966
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

A leather ball.

踢踘 to kick a football. *See* Nos. 2963 and 2967.

Khyuk 2*
鞠 2967
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

To nourish. To be exhausted. To allow one to go to excess. Altogether. To address. A ball. A child.

母兮鞠我 O my mother, who nourished me!
昔育恐育鞠 formerly I was afraid our means might be exhausted.
降此鞠訩 sending down these exhausting disorders.
曷又鞠止 why do you still indulge her desires?
鞠爲茂草 it is all overgrown with grass.
陳師鞠旅 he marshalled his hosts and addressed them.
鞠躬盡瘁，死而後已 to bending my body and exhausting my energy (in the service of the State), only death shall put a stop. Said by 孔明 K'ung-ming, the famous patriot.
爾惟自鞠自苦 you must meet your own troubles yourself.
鞠丸 a ball.
善蹴鞠 good at football.
鞠子 a stripling.

Khyuk 2*
鵴 2968
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

The common cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), known as 鵓鵴.

Khyuk 2*
鞫 2969
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

To reduce to extremity. The further shore of a river. To investigate judicially.

鞫窮 to reduce to extremities.
鞫哉庶政 reduced to extremities are the heads of departments.
鞫人 to beat people down.
芮鞫之卽 they went to the other side of the Jui.
訊鞫 or 鞫審 to hear a case; to take depositions.

Digitized by Google

鬻 2970 — R. 屋 — See 粥 Entering Upper.

Curvature of the spine.

且 2971

See No. 1555.

咀 3 2972 — R. 語 — C. *tsöü* — N. *chï* — See 阻詛 — Y. *tsu, chü* — K. *chê, chu* — A. *trö* — Rising and Sinking Upper.

To suck; to chew.

咀片 lozenges.
咀嚼 to suck and chew.
含英咀華 to hold in the mouth excellence and suck ornament, —to dwell upon the beauties of a composition.
商量咬咀 to consider a proposal.

岨 1 2973 — R. 魚 — F. *chu, ch'u* — See 苴徂 — A. *trö, trö* — Even Lower.

Rocky; rugged.

陟彼岨矣 toiling up that rugged mount.
岨嵣 hilly.
岨嵣而不安 up and down; uneven; irregular.

狙 1,4 2974 — R. 魚御 — See 徂苴 — K. *chê, ch'ê* — A. *trö, trö* — Even and Sinking Upper.

A monkey, known as **狙猿** and **猿猴**. To spy; to watch for.

狙伺 to lie in wait for.
狙察 to examine closely.
狙伏 to lie in ambush.
狙詐之兵 troops in ambush.
其人狙詐不測 this man's tricks are unfathomable.

疽 1 2975 — R. 魚 — C. *tsöü* — F. *chü* — P. *chü* — See 苴 — A. *trö* — Even Upper.

An ulcer; an abscess; a carbuncle.

疽爛了 the abscess has opened.
主癰疽 he went and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancer.
乳疽 cancer of the breast.

砠 2976

Same as No. 2973.

苴 1 2977 — R. 魚麻 — C. *tsöü* — H. *tsz* — See 雎雌 — F. *chü* — P. *chü, chu* — M. *chi* — Y. *chü* — K. *chê, ch'a* — J. *so, sa* — A. *trï, trö* — Even Upper.

The female plant of the nettle hemp (*Bœhmeria nivea*), of which **枲** is the male. Sackcloth; rush matting. Rustic; coarse.

苴蔴 the female plant of the common hemp.
苴布 sackcloth; mourning clothes.
苴杖 the chief mourner's staff.
補苴 to mend sackcloth, —which costs more than the stuff is worth.
履苴 sandal or straw-shoe grass.
如彼棲苴 as water-plants attached to a tree,—in a state of decay.
荻苴 name of an ancient place near the gulf of Chihli.

趄 1 2978 — R. 魚 — F. *chü, ts'ö* — P. *ch'ü, ch'ü* — See 虮苴 — A. *trï* — Even Upper.

Halt; lame.

其行趦趄 hobbling along. *See* No. 12,343.
趄阻 to stumble along.
就成了個趄條子了 then you'll become a mere country bumpkin.
趄坡子 a bank; a slope.

跙 2979

Same as No. 2978.

阻 2980

See No. 11,831.

雎 1 2981 — R. 魚 — C. *chöü* — H. *tsz* — F. *ch'wi* — W. *tsü* — N. *chï* — P. *chü* — M. *chü, chi* — Y. / Sz. *chü* — K. *ch'ê* — J. *sho, sa* — A. *trö, trï* — Even Upper.

A kind of fish-hawk; an osprey.

雎鳩 a waterfowl (*Casarca rutila*), emblematical of conjugal harmony.
關雎 the cry of the above bird. Used for "marriage", in reference to the first of the *Odes*, which is on that subject.
次雎 same as **趦趄**. *See* No. 2978.

齟 3 2982 — R. 語 — C. *ts'ü, ch'o* — H. *tsz* — F. *ch'u, sch'u* — W. *tsz* — N. *dzu* — P. *ch'ü* — M. *ch'ü, tsz'u* — Y. *ts'z, tsz'u* — Sz. *chü* — K. *cho, chu* — J. *so, sho* — A. *trö* — Rising Irregular

Teeth which do not fit one against another; irregular; not in harmony. To gnaw.

齟齬 at cross purposes; locked together so as to be unable to move.
其志齟齬 his disposition was not in harmony,—with other people's.

沮 3 2983 — R. 語魚 — C. *tsü* — H. *tsz, tsi* — F. *chu, chü, chöü* — W. *tsu* — N. *tsu, chï* — P. *tsu, ch'ü* — M. / Y. / Sz. *tsu, chü* — K. *chê, (chö)* — J. *shu, so* — A. *trö, trö* — Rising and Even Upper.

To stop. Also read *ch'ü*[3] and *hsü*[3].

何日斯沮 when will he stop in his course?
亂庶遄沮 the disorder might be quickly abated.
不可沮 it cannot be stopped,—as a drought.
沮止 to stop; to end.
沮之以兵 to stop him with troops.

Read *chü*[4]. Marshy ground.

彼汾沮洳 in the oozy grounds of the river Fên.
濕沮 damp.
沮洩 to leak out; to become known.
地氣沮洩 the malaria escapes.
自有此失，法之氣稍沮矣 since which loss, the energy of the French has somewhat ebbed away.
沮人是非 to chatter about other people's doings.

Read *chü*[1]. The name of a river.

Read *chien*[1]. Ripples.

涓沮 a rippling flow.

菹 1 2984 — R. 魚 — C. *'cho* — F. *chü* — P. *chü* — M. *chi* — A. *trö* — See 葅 — Even Upper.

Pickled fruit or vegetables.

菹菜 salted vegetables.

Read *chieh*[1]. A marsh; a morass.

驅蛇龍而放之菹 drive off the dragons and snakes, and let them loose in the swamp.

Digitized by Google

尻 ki 2985

Same as No. 2987. Used for No. 5961.

屃 ki 2986

Same as No. 2987.

居[1] ki 2987
R. 魚
See 舉
Even Upper.

To inhabit; to reside in; to occupy. To be in, of various states and conditions. Only. An untranslatable particle.

我獨居憂 I dwell here alone and sorrowful.
巷無居人 in the street there are no inhabitants.
爰居爰處 here will he reside, here will he sit.
不遑啟居 no leisure to rest.
居住 to dwell at.
居處 or 居址 or 居屋 a residence.
蝸居 my snail-shell of a house.
居家 to live at home.
閒居 to live in retirement.
居士 a retired scholar; the Buddhist laity.
歇居 to rest awhile.
民居 the people's dwellings.
居民 the resident population; the inhabitants.
居喪 to be in mourning.
居官 to be an official.
居仁 to be charitable.
居敬 to be respectful.
居停 to remain quiet. Also, a polite term for one's employer or chief.
居坐 to occupy,—as rooms.
居無何 after the lapse of a short time.
居人下 to remain below people,—of one who has not distinguished himself.
居高臨下 to look down from on high.
居月 in childbed.
居孀 to remain a widow.
豈敢定居 how dare we remain inactive?
居心散蕩 he is bent upon dissipation.
居心爲萬物之本 concentration is the foundation (of success) in all things.

居[1] 2987

居易學問 the study of *chü i*,—of not insisting on, or forcing, a course of action.
居身務期質樸 in your personal habits aim at simplicity.
自居 self-opinionated.
居公斷直 he is just and upright.
善居室 to be good at domestic economy.
官居極品 he has reached the highest rank.
居停 a host; an entertainer.
居奇 to hold goods until the market price has gone up. *See* No. 5329.
何居乎 what is the matter?
其意何居 what is the meaning of this?
起居 rising up and sitting down,—whatever is embraced by these two states; condition; circumstances; way of going on.
問候起居 to enquire how a person is getting on.
居之不疑 there was no doubt about it.
居然 off-hand; presumingly; contrary to expectation; simply; nothing else than; after all; nevertheless.
居然生子 she easily brought forth her son.
居居 unkindly.
日居月諸 O sun and moon!
成居多,不成居少 the odds are in favour of success.

倨[4] kü 2988
R. 御
H. ʻki, ˌki
See 鋸
Sinking Upper.

Rude; haughty. Powerful.

前倨而後恭 to treat rudely at first but respectfully afterwards.
倨傲 or 驕倨 haughty; imperious.
倨牙 strong tusks.

宧 ki 2989

Same as No. 2996.

嵁[1] ki 2990
R. 魚
See 居
Even Upper.

Name of a peak in Ssŭch'uan.

嵁州 the old name of 松潘廳 the independent sub-Prefecture of Sung-p'an, in Ssŭch'uan.

据[1] ki 2991
R. 魚御
C. köü', ˌköü
H. ʻki, ˌki
See 據
Even and Sinking Upper.

To seize. Used for 據 No. 3044.

予手拮据 with my claws I tore and held,—the grass for my nest. *See* No. 1466.
据以驕傲 he gives himself great airs.
据法 in accordance with law.
据難開口 unable to say what one wants to.

椐[1] ki 2992
R. 御居
See 鋸舉
Even and Sinking Upper.

A knotty tree, known as 椐樻, which furnishes walking-sticks for old people.

椐木 the timber of a kind of elm, found in Kiangsu.

琚[1] ki 2993
R. 魚
See 舉
Even Upper.

Ornamental gems for the girdle.

琚佩 girdle ornaments.
報之以瓊琚 I returned for it a fine girdle.

腒[1] ki 2994
R. 魚
See 居
Even Upper.

The dried flesh of birds.

夏用腒 in summer use dried poultry.

裾[1] ki 2995
R. 魚
See 舉
Even Upper.

The flap of a coat; a robe; a skirt.

絕裾而去 broke away from her grasp.
長裾 a long train.
爲人廉裾 a man of limited skirt,—of small pretensions.

賕[1] ki 2996
R. 魚
See 居
Even Upper.

To store property.

賕賣 to keep on hand for sale.

踞[4] kü 2997
R. 御
H. ʻki, ˌki
See 鋸
Sinking Upper.

To crouch; to squat. To occupy.

箕踞而坐 to sit on the haunches; to squat; to attitudinise.
盤踞 to sit with the legs doubled up,—in a disrespectful attitude.
踞處 a squatting place.
虎踞江東 to squat like a tiger on (*i.e.* to hold, to occupy) the east bank.
踞抗 to hold a city,—as rebels, etc.

Digitized by Google

鋸 4
2998
R. 御
C. *köü*
H. *ki*
F. *köü*, v. *kü*
W. *cü*, v. *kuˀ*
N. *cü*, v. *ʿka kcin*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. *kê*
J. *kio, ku*
A. *kï*
Sinking Upper.

A saw; to saw; serrated.

鋸齒 or **鋸牙** the teeth of a saw.
葉有鋸齒 the leaves are serrated.
下視城如鋸牙 looking down, the city wall (*i.e.* the battlements) appeared like the teeth of a saw.
拉鋸 to saw.
鋸開 or **鋸斷** to saw in two.
鋸麵 or **鋸末子** or **鋸糖** or **鋸屑** sawdust.
鋸頸 to cut one's throat.
齒森森如鋸 (a boar) with teeth as close set as a saw's.
鋸價 to abate the price.
刀鋸不加 not to apply the knife,—as of criminals who are not to be executed.
鋸拉草 *Galium aparine*, L.

鶋 1
2999
R. 魚
See 居
Even Lower.

Read *chü*[1]. To mend by riveting.

鋸碗 to mend bowls, *i.e.* crockery in general.
鋸不結實 it is not strongly mended.
鋸上 to rivet; to bring together; to reconcile.

泬 2*
3000
R. 屋
See 掬
Entering Upper.

A sea-bird with a white breast, known as **鵜鶋**.

鵜鶋 the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*, Pall.).

猰 1*
3001
R. 物
See 屈
A. *kʻwêt*
Entering Upper.

The ripples made on water by the wind.

茁
3002

An animal, known as **猰貐**, said to feign death when wounded.

See No. 141.

巨 4
3003
R. 語
C. *köüˀ*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köüˀ köüˀ*
W. *djüˀ*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Chief; great; very.

巨擘 the thumb.
巨室 a large house; a powerful family.
巨室大戶 large houses and big doors,—flourishing villages.
巨工 a fine performance,—literary or otherwise.
巨盜 or **巨寇** powerful banditti or rebels.
張開巨口 to open a big mouth,—to draw the long bow.
巨萬 myriads; innumerable.
巨紅 crimson.
巨端 a serious matter.
巨禍 a great misfortune or disturbance.
巨眼 large eyes.
巨觴 a great goblet.
巨浪 a heavy sea.
巨鎮 large commercial centres.

岠 4
3004
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

To reach; to go to. A peak.

怚 1
3005
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Disrespectful; contemptuous.

拒 4
3006
R. 語
C. *ʿköü*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köüˀ*
W. *ʿdjü*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to decline.

拒守 to guard.
抗拒 to resist,—by refusing to obey.
力拒 to strenuously oppose.
拒敵 to oppose an enemy.
拒住 held them at bay.
拒傷官兵 resisted and wounded the Imperial troops.
拒捕 to resist arrest.
拒絕 to cut off all communication.
萬望不拒 I trust you will not decline.
拒阻 to impede; to object to.
拒覇 to hold to wrongfully.

柜 3
3007
R. 語
See 距
used also for 櫸 & 櫃
Rising Irregular.

A large-leaved tree, the bark of which yields an infusion like tea.

炬 4
3008
R. 語
C. *köüˀ*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köüˀ*
W. *djüˀ*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

A torch.

火炬 or **炬枝** a torch.
付之一炬 commit it to the flames,—as a letter one wishes to be destroyed.
寶炬 a painted candle,—as used in worship.
臙炬成灰，淚始乾 only when the candle has burnt to ashes are its tears (its melting fat) dried up. Used figuratively of human aspirations and affections.

矩 3
3009
R. 矢
C. *ʿköü*
H. *ʿki*
F. *küˀ*
W. *djü, cü*
See 舉
A. *ku*
Rising Upper.

A carpenter's square. A rule; a pattern.

規矩 compasses and square. *See* No. 6423.
循規蹈矩 follow the compasses and tread in the square,—conform to rules.
不踰矩 (Confucius) did not go beyond the square,—of right action.
是以君子有絜矩之道 thus the perfect man has principles by which he can square his conduct.
矩瑟佗 putchuck,—the root of a species of thistle found in Cashmere.
法矩 the torch or light of Buddhism.

秬 3
3010
R. 語
C. *köüˀ*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köüˀ*
W. *djüˀ*
P. *ʿchü*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Black millet.

有稻有秬 rice and black millet.

粔 4
3011
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Cakes of rice flour, made in the shape of rings.

粔籹細點 cakes and pastry of the finest kind.

Digitized by Google

Rhi'
苣 4
3012
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

A small rush. Lettuce; endive; sowthistle, etc.

束苣 to bind rushes for torches.
苣勝 a name for sesamum.
白苣 a kind of lettuce.
山萵苣 wild lettuce (*Prenanthes*).
苦苣 or 苣薑菜 chicory and endive (*Cichorium intybus* and *C. endivia*).

Rhi'
詎 4
3013
R. 御語
C. *köü²*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köü²*
W. *ʿdjü*
See 距
Sinking and Rising Irregular.

An interjection of surprise.

詎知 or 詎意 or 詎料 to my astonishment; unexpectedly; who would have thought it?
詎于此乎 has it come to this?
詎否 or 詎非 is it? is it not? —expecting the answer yes.

Rhi'
距 4
3014
R. 語
C. *ʿkʻöü*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köü²*, *köü²*
W. *ʿdjü*
N. *ʿdjü*
P.
M. *chü²*
Y. *chü²*
Sz. *chü²*
K. *kê*
J. *kio*, *gu*
A. *ki²*
Rising Irregular.

A bird's spur; the callosities on animals' legs. To go to; to occupy. Distant from. To resist.

鷄距 a cock's spur.
超距 to leap over.
距乎四海 I have gone over the whole country.
佔距城池 (the rebels) occupy the city.
東西相距 distant from east to west.....
距岸約一里 about a *li* from the shore.
距水面 above the water level.
違距 to resist.
閉距 to obstruct.
不距朕行 do not resist OUR proceedings.
敢距大邦 they dare to oppose this great realm.

Rhi'
鉅 4
3015
R. 語
C. *köü²*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *köü²*
W. *ʿdjü*
N. *ʿdjü*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Great. Hard; obdurate; fierce. Used with No. 2998, in both its senses.

鉅公 the Emperor.
犯伊之威, 怒如鉅鐵 if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be as hard upon you as iron.
鉅累 great hardship; injustice.

Rhi'
駏 4
3016
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

The offspring of a stallion and a she-mule.

駏驉 a kind of mule. Said to consort with the jerboa, which it carries off on its back in the face of danger.

Ki
車
3017

See No. 574. Radical No. 159.

Rhi'
具 4
3018
R. 遇
See 戵
Sinking Lower.

To prepare; to arrange. All; every; used with No. 3019. Implements; tools; utensils. A numerative of corpses, suits of armour, apparatus, etc.

具辦 or 備具 to make ready.
全具 all ready.
具稟 to petition; to hand in a report.
具結 to enter into a bond.
具呈保單 to file a security.
具奏 to memorialise the Throne.
具控 or 具狀告人 to file a charge against any one.
具帖 to write a card of invitation.
具帖請客 to send an invitation to guests.
名另具 my name is added separately,—on a card which is generally enclosed in a letter.
知名不具 as you know my name I do not put it,—a phrase used in unsigned letters.
謹具 respectfully prepared,—as a present, or a representation to a superior.
具在 already existing.
具限 to give a bond to do or pay something within a specified time.
出具 to issue or write out.
具陳 to present a statement.
具報 to present a report; to give formal notice.
具存 archived; at hand; kept.
具繳 to prepare and hand over,—as a reward.
具見 well aware; very evident.
具領 to fully take in; to receive in full.
具復 to reply to enquiries.
具訴 to draw up a defence or counter-plaint.
具詳 to draw up a report.
具文 to prepare a document.
視爲具文 to regard as a mere formal document, the terms of which will not be actually put in force.
文具 articles required for writing; stationery.
具奉過你 I present them to you.
具曰予聖 all say, we are wise.
兄弟既具, 和樂且孺 when your brothers are all present, you are harmonious and happy with childlike joy.
刑具 implements of punishment.
考具 an old man's staff; a coffin.
爾牲則具 your victims for sacrifice are ready.
具神之靈者 one into whom the spirit of the god had entered.
屍首一具 one corpse.
甲冑數千具 several thousand suits of armour.

Ki, Khi,
俱 1
3019
R. 虞
C. *kʻöü*
H. *ki*
F. *kü*, v. *köü*
W. *cü*
N. *cü*
P. *chü*, v. *chü²*
M. *chü*
Y. *chü*
Sz. *chü*
K.
J. *ku*
A.
Even Upper.

All; every; altogether; the whole.

俱全 all complete.
俱備 all ready.
俱在 both are alive,—as parents.
俱是一樣 all are of the same kind.
俱存乎一心 all were of one mind.
所爲俱善 whatever he does is good.
俱是隱瞞 in everything he was deceiving.
俱盡 totally exhausted; at an end.
俱行 to accompany.
俱譚 Gautama,—Buddha.
俱胝 a crore, or 10,000,000. Sanskrit: *koti*.

Rhi'
堪 4
3020
R. 遇
See 具
Sinking Lower.

An embankment; a dyke. Wrongly used for 埧 No. 8532.

堤堪 an embankment to keep out water.
築堪 to build a dyke.
抵通堪 (*pa⁴*) reached the landing-place at T'ung Chou.

Digitized by Google

khi'
惧 3021

Same as No. 3053.

khi'
棋[3] 3022
R. 廣
C. *köü*[2]
H. *ki*
See 矩 Rising Irregular.

The edible fruit of the *Hovenia dulcis*, also known as the 金鈎李 gold-hook plum, the 萬字菓 *svastika* fruit, 拐棗 crooked date, 鷄爪子 cock's claws, and by other names.

khi'
跱 3023

Same as No. 2951.

khi'
颶[4] 3024
R. 遇
C. *köü*, v. *kau*[2]
H. *ki*, *ki*[3]
F. *köü*, v. *poa*[3]
See 懼 Sinking Lower.

A typhoon.

颶風 a typhoon.
颶母 or **颶薹** clouds which indicate a typhoon.
打颶風 to meet a typhoon.

tsyuk
足 3025

See No. 11,840.

kit
橘[2*] 3026
R. 質
C. *kwêt*
H. *kit*
F. *kek*
W. *ciai*
N. *cüeh*
P. *çchü*
M. *chü*
Y. *chiuk*, *chüeh*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *kiul*
J. *kitsz*, *kichi*
A. *kwit*, *kwêt*
Entering Upper.

Oranges of various kinds. *See* 橙 No. 774 and 柑 No. 5833.

橘子 an orange.
硃砂橘 the mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*).
四季橘 a nutmeg orange.
紅橘 or **福橘** the Foochow orange.
金橘 the cumquat (*Citrus japonica*).
蘆 (or **櫨** or **盧** or **廬**) **橘** the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*).
廣橘 *Citrus aurantium*.
橘白 or **橘絡** the dried fibres of the orange.
橘瓣 the sections of an orange.
橘皮 or **橘紅** dried orange-skin, used for coughs.
橘酒 orange wine.

kit yuk
潏 3027
R. 質屑
C. *küt*, *kwêt*, *lut*
See 鷸
K. *yul*, *sul*, *kiöl*, v. *hiul*
Entering Irregular.

Foreshore reclaimed from a river.

khi
猘[4*] 3028
R. 質
H. *kit*
See 譎鷸 Entering Upper.

Fluttering with fear, as frightened birds.

鳳以爲畜故鳥不猘 tame the phœnix and other birds will not fly from you.

khi
窲[2*] 3029
R. 質
See 鷸 Entering Irregular.

Empty; vacant; free from passion.

窲窲如也 pure; free from guile.

khit
蹟[4*] 3030
R. 質
See 橘 Entering Upper.

Lame. To run about wildly.

khit
鐍[2*] 3031
R. 質
C. *kwêt*, *lut*
See 鷸譎 Entering Irregular.

A ring; a clasp; a buckle.

鐍軜 a ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.
鎖鐍 the hasp of a padlock.
自固扃鐍 fasten the clasp securely.

yi'
偊 3032

Same as No. 3033.

yi'
踽[3] 3033
R. 廣
See 舉禹
K. *ku*, v. *u*
Rising Upper and Lower.

To walk alone; independent.

獨行踽踽 walking alone; unfriended; independent.
踽踽涼涼 a self-reliant manner.

ki'
擧[3] 3034
R. 語
C. *köü*
H. *ki*
F. *kü*
W. (*cü*
N. (
P.)
M. (*chü*
Y. (
Sz.)
K. *kö*, *kê*
J. *kio*, *ku*
A. *kï*
Rising Upper.

To raise up; to elevate; to appoint. To undertake; to begin. To bear children. All; the whole. [Originally written 擧, and vulgarly 舉.]

擧起 to lift up.
擧目 to raise the eyes.
擧手 to raise the hand.
擧手不回 touch and move,—at chess.
擧杯 to raise the cup,—to drink.
擧言 to lift up the voice; to begin to speak.
擧哀 to lift up the voice and weep.

擧[3] 3034

擧步 to take a step; to start.
擧鄉貢 to appoint headman of a village.
公擧 appointed or nominated by the public.
不中擡擧 he is not worth bringing forward.
擧爲民上 he was appointed over the people.
總統四歲一擧 the President is elected once every four years.
擧薦 to recommend for employment.
擧善 to advance the worthy.
善擧 a worthy undertaking; a virtuous act.
所當爲之擧 any undertaking which is proper to be carried out.
擧動 actions; behaviour.
擧止大方 behaviour after the pattern of a superior man. *See* No. 3135.
擧行 to begin; to put into operation.
客不先擧 the guest should not begin,—the talking, drinking, etc.
自行檢擧 to reform one's own conduct.
竟擧一子 nevertheless bore a son.
擧世不忘 I will never forget.
擧不信 I don't believe a word.
擧家 the whole family.
擧凡 the whole of; in all cases of.
擧人 a man who has taken his second degree,—for which examinations are held in the eighth moon of every third year at the various provincial capitals throughout the empire, open to all licentiates of the first degree. The highest on the list receives the honorary title of **解元**; the next five that of **經魁**. Each of the first eighteen may inscribe **鄉魁** over his door; the remaining successful candidates **文元**.
中 *chung*[1] **擧** to take the second, or master's, degree.
一擧成名 at a single effort he made himself famous.
一擧兩得 to kill two birds with one stone.
擧子 graduates of the second degree; literary men.
擧一反三 *see* No. 13,564.
擧案, etc. *See* No. 46.

Digitized by Google

舉[3] 3034

舉辦 to take up a case; to deal with.
舉班 by rank a *chū jên*.
舉業 *chū jêns'* composition;—essays written by them, or set for them.
舉鼎 to lift a cauldron,—great strength.
舉進士 to have taken the *chū jên's* degree.

kʻi'
櫧[3] 3035
R. 語 See 舉 Rising Upper.

A small tree resembling a willow.

櫧柳 a kind of willow, the wood of which is used for boxes. Popularly known as the 胖柳 fat willow.

kʻi'
寠[3] 3036
R. 廣
C. *löü, köü'*
H. *lui, kʻi'*
F. *löü'*
W. *cü*
N. *cü*
P. *chü, lü*
M. *chü, lü*
Y. *chü*
Sz. *chü, lü*
K. *ku*
J. *kio, go*
A. *lu*
Rising Irregular.

Unceremonious; rustic; poor.

終寠且貧 rustic and poor.
寠人子 a poor man.
寠藪 a straw pad for the head, used by porters.

lui,
屨 3037

See No. 7514.

kʻi'
窶 3038

Same as No. 3036.

kʻi'
屨[3] 3039
R. 遇
C. *köü*
H. *li*
F. *löü, köü*
W. *cü*
N. *cü*
P. *chü*
M. *chü*
K. *ku*
J. *ku*
A. *lu, kw*
Rising Upper.

Sandals; straw shoes.

瓜田不納屨 do not tie your shoes in a melon-field,—or people will think you are stooping to pick the melons. *See* No. 6888.
戶外之屨滿矣 his court-yard was filled with boots,—of visitors, left in accordance with ancient custom outside the door.
葛屨 coarse sandals.

kʻi'
筥[3] 3040
R. 語
H. *lʻi*
F. *lʻü*
See 舉 Rising Upper.

A round osier basket, as opposed to 筐 No. 6406, which was square.

米筥 a rice basket.

kʻi'
莒[3] 3041
R. 語
H. *lʻi*
F. *lʻü*
M. *chü'*
See 舉 Rising Upper.

A plant from the fibres of which cords were made. Name of a State. A Department in Shantung.

莒國 a petty feudal State, in the south-east of modern Shantung.

kʻi' nki,
豦[4] 3042
R. 魚 御
See 渠 據 Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A wild boar. Also, a fabulous animal, like a yellow and black baboon, which butts with its head and is very rapid in its movements. To fight; to struggle.

nki,
懅[4] 3043
R. 魚
See 渠 Even Lower.

Ashamed; bashful.

慚懅 full of shame.

kʻi'
據[4] 3044
R. 御
H. *kʻi*
See 鋸 Sinking Upper.

To take in the hand; to receive, as communications from a subordinate. Something to rely upon; a legal instrument; evidence. To reject.

以手據地 to take the ground in the hand,—to prostrate oneself.
據舖拖租 to hold the shop and withhold the rent.
佔據 to encroach upon.
覇據 to take by violence; to usurp.
據守 to maintain; to guard.
據事論事 to take each item in turn for discussion.
神必據我 the gods will surely help me.
據稟已悉 I have received and read the petition.
茲據覆稱 I have now received his reply to the effect that.....
據此 on receipt of this; on these grounds.
據實 or 據情 judging from the facts of the case; under the circumstances.
據云 in reference to the statement that ..... according to what he states,.....
據他說 according to what he says; he says that.

據[4] 3044

據實稟明 to submit a full and true account of.
實據 actual proof; evidence.
亦有兄弟不可以據 I indeed have brothers, but I cannot depend on them.
憑據 proof,—documentary or otherwise, of any event or transaction.
有何證據 what proof have you?
立此爲據 in witness whereof the above document is hereby executed.
推據 a deed of renunciation,—of rights, claims, etc.
轉據 a deed of transfer.
海不據細流,所以成其深 the sea does not reject small streams: hence its depth. *See* No. 13,031.
據爲 to use it as.....
字據 a contract; an agreement.
據以爲質 to seize as security for.....

kʻi'
膭[4*] 3045
R. 藥
See 噱 Entering Lower.

The upper part of an animal's face; the lips.

嘉殽脾膭 the delicate morsels were the tripe and lips.

kʻi'
鐻[4] 3046
R. 魚御語
See 鋸距醵 Rising, Sinking and Even Lower and Upper.

A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

削木爲鐻 to carve wood into a stand for musical instruments.
鐻鍭 an instrument for boring women's ears.

kʻi'
遽[4] 3047
R. 御
H. *kʻi*
See 鋸 Sinking Upper.

Read *chʻü*[1]. Gold and silver dishes. A kind of jewel, or regalia.

Hurried; agitated. Suddenly; quickly.

驚遽 flurried; frightened.
慌遽而手足亂 he is so nervous that his hands and feet get confused,—he doesn't know what he is doing.
遽議 to decide hastily.
遽然 or 卒遽 or 遽爾 or 遽行 suddenly; all at once; unawares.
遽見 to suddenly see.
急遽 hurried; urgent.
傳遽之役 a government courier.

lij
虛 3048

See No. 4711.

Digitized by Google

hi, xi
覷 4
3049
R. 御魚
C. *tsöü², ts'öü²*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'öü*
W. *ch'ü*
N. *chü*
P. *chxū, ch'ü²*
M. *hsü², hsi²*
Y. *hsi²*
Sz. *hsü, ch'ü*
K. *ch'ü*
J. *shū, so*
A. *t'u*
Sinking and Even Upper.

To spy out; to watch for; to reconnoitre.

覷便而行 to watch for a good opportunity to act.
北寇覷邊 the northern hordes are reconnoitring our frontier.
覷機會 to watch one's chance.
近覷眼 short-sighted.
拘覷 mean; narrow; on a small scale.

xi
覷
3050

Same as No. 3049.

xi
眗 4
3051
R. 遇
See 句
Sinking Upper.

To look right and left. A form of 瞿 No. 3081.

彥眗 a statesman of the Sung dynasty.

思
3052

Same as No. 3053.

懼 4
3053
R. 遇
C. *köü*
H. *k'i*
F. *köü*
W. *gü, djü*
N. *djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. *ku*
J. *ku, gu*
A. *ku*
Sinking Lower.

To fear; to be afraid.

懼怕 or 恐懼 or 畏懼 to fear; to be afraid.
毫無懼怕 he is afraid of nothing.
恐懼修省 to proceed in fear and trembling to self-reformation.
畏懼王法 to fear the law.
戰懼 to tremble with fear.
怯懼 nervous.
赧懼 mortified.
懼內 to stand in awe of one's wife.

ki
斔 1
3054
R. 虞
See 拘
Even Upper.

To ladle out.

挹斔 to transfer liquids from one vessel to another.

khyu
採
3055

See No. 2318.

khyuh 2*
耷
3056
R. 沃
See 鍋
Entering Upper.

A dung-cart.

suh 2*
恤
3057
R. 質
K'ANG-HI gives the spelling as 許聿 which would be *hut*, or *hwêt*, but the character is synonymous with 怵
Entering Upper.

Violent; imperious.

恤狂 wild; ungovernable.

Read *chüeh* 1*.

恤怒 violently angry.

nhet 2
鱄
3058

Same as No. 3031.

tseu 1
最
3059

Same as No. 3061.

tseu 1
媸
3060
R. 虞
See 諏
Even Upper.

The name of certain stars called 媸訾 which lie near Perseus and Andromeda.

閭媸 a famous beauty of the State of 魏 Wei.

tshi
聚 4
3061
R. 虞遇
C. *tsöü*
H. *ts'i, ts'i²*
F. *chöü*
W. *tsjü*
N. *jü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū, dz*
A. *tu*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To collect; to assemble; to bring together.

聚集 or 聚會 or 聚同 to collect together.
聚衆 to collect in numbers; to form a crowd.
聚居 to dwell together.
聚議 to meet for deliberation.
完聚 or 聚首 a gathering of friends.
一家團聚 the family all united.
鄉聚 or 聚落 a collection of houses forming a place; a hamlet.
不聚財 not money collecting,—either of places or people.
君子學以聚之 the superior man studies with a view to bring together,—information.
聚載 to pack together with.
聚賭 to assemble people for gambling.
聚合 to unite.
聚斂 to collect specimens; to amass property; to concentrate the vital forces and senses.
聚匿 to harbour; to resort to.
聚齊 to meet all together.
聚黨 to hold a meeting of confederates.

khyuk 1*
曲
3062
R. 沃
C. *huk, k'uk*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *k'öük, k'woh*
W. *c'üo*
N. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'ü, 'ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü, ch'ü²*
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *ch'ü*
K. *kok*
J. *kioku, koku*
A. *k'uk*
Entering Upper.

CH'Ü.

Crooked; bent, as opposed to 直 No. 1846. False; deceitful. A carpenter's square; see Nos. 1992, 3009; an instrument for drawing curves. Songs; plays. Brogue; *patois*.

分解曲直 to distinguish the crooked from the straight.
曲行 crooked ways.
曲曲彎彎 or 曲溜拐彎兒 or 七彎八曲 winding; serpentine; zigzag.
曲斜 in an oblique course; out of the true path.
理曲 principle bent,—*i.e.* right made to appear as if it was wrong.
私曲 tricky; underhand.
曲心的 deceitful.
人心多曲折 man's heart is full of tricks.
受委曲 to suffer wrong.
委曲求全 to seek to have one's wrongs righted.
心曲 or 衷曲 the windings of the heart or feelings.
曲體眠 to sleep cuddled up.
曲子 or 曲詞 songs.
唱曲 to sing songs.
曲調 song tunes.
隨心應心一曲 an improvised song.
曲高必賤, 棋高必貴 a man who sings a song well will take a low position in life: a man who plays chess well, a high one.
既係曲中姊妹 since she is a singing-girl.
曲演 to perform a play.
女優進呈曲目 one of the actresses presented a list of plays,—for the visitors to choose from.
曲巷之游 going on the loose.
鄉曲 village brogue; local *patois*.
曲諭 to cause to be made known to,—*i.e.* indirectly.
曲律 banners,—the transcription of a Manchu word.

Digitized by Google

Khyuk₂
箢 4*
3063
R. 屋
See 曲
Entering Upper.

A bamboo frame, called 蠶箔, having its frame made of thin splints doubled in bows, to give silkworms more room on which to spin their cocoons.

Khyuk₂
蓄 4*
3064
R. 屋
See 曲
Entering Upper.

A coarse tray made of rushes, and used as No. 3063.

Khyuk₂
蛐 1*
3065
R. 屋
See 曲
Entering Upper.

The common earthworm, called 蛐蟮. Also used for the cricket.

鬪蛐 to fight crickets.
蛐蛐兒不喫螞蚱肉 the cricket does not eat the grasshopper's flesh,—hawks do not peck out hawks' eyes.
蛐蛐 the name given to the staple of a Chinese door-latch.
蛐蛐釘鈎 staple and hasp.

Khyuk₂
麴 2*
3066
R. 屋
C. *kuk*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *k'öük*
W. *ch'u*
N. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü*
Y. *ch'wik*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *kok*
J. *kiku, koku*
A. *kuk, k'uk*
Entering Upper.

Leaven; yeast; barm. The "mother" of vinegar and other liquors.

麴丸 balls of leaven.
麴糵 yeast for fermenting liquor.
酒麴 distillers' grains.
麴生 produced from barm,—spirits; a name for Chinese wine.
沈湎麴糵 sunk in corruption.
神麴茶 a medicine for colds.
紅麴 or 麴米 a kind of rice which reddens the food with which it is cooked.

ts'u₁
蛆 1
3067
R. 魚
C. *ts'ü*
H. *ts'z, ts'i*
F. *ch'ü*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'ï*
P. |
M. | *ch'ü*
Y. |
Sz. |
K. *chö*
J. *sho, so*
A. *t'i, t'ü*
Even Upper.

Maggots.

發蛆 to breed maggots; to become maggoty.
無縫生蛆 maggots appearing where there is no crack.
水蛆 larvæ in water, like maggots.
雪蛆 the snow maggot, found in Ssüch'uan.

Read *chü*[1]. The centipede 蠷蛆, which is said to eat serpents. *See* No. 10,554.

Khi
去 4
3068
R. 御語
C. *höü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'öü, kü, k'oa*
W. *c'ü*
N. *c'ü, c'i*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü, k'ê*
Y. *ch'ü, k'i, k'ê*
Sz. *ch'ü, k'ê*
K. *kê*
J. *kio, ko*
A. *k'i*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To go away; to depart, as opposed to 來 No. 6679; to die. Largely used to strengthen or complete the sense of other words implying motion. *See* No. 2660.

你去罷 be off!
去你的罷 mind your own business!
去來未定 it is uncertain whether he goes or comes.
說來說去 talking come and talking go,—considering the question from all points.
來去各便 either to come or to go will suit.
看花去來 I have been to see the flowers.
我去了來的 I have just been there.
一去不回 once gone, never returns.
拏去 to take away; to go and fetch.
出去 to go out of doors.
進去 to enter.
下去 to go down.
過不去 you cannot pass,—by or across.
過去之事 past affairs; bygones.
過意不去 I do not feel comfortable in my mind,—as for some want of courtesy to a friend.
巴不得去見他 would that I could go and see him!
去不得 I can't go there.
相去不遠 not very far apart.
賣不出去 not to be able to sell.
說不去 improper to be said.
去就不苟 to leave or to follow (to go or to remain, to decline or to accept), is a matter not to be carelessly decided;—*e.g.* whether one should take office or not is a matter for careful consideration.
出處去就 to go, to remain, to reject, to accept,—used of official rank.
去年 or 去歲 last year.
去世 dead.
去聲 the "sinking" or "departing" tone. *See* No. 9883.

去 3
3068

領事去漢 the Consul has left Hankow.
去文 despatches sent.
去後 subsequently.
去走 to journey.
去向 the place one has gone to.
去天尺五 a foot or so from heaven.

Read *ch'ü*[3]. To get rid of; to dismiss; to remove.

去泥水 take off the mud,—as from boots. *See* No. 6103.
去留 to dismiss and to retain,—as officials.
留同留, 去同去 if one is to be kept in office, both must be kept; if one is dismissed, both must be dismissed.
去其螟螣 we remove the insects that eat the heart and leaf.
不得已而去之 he was obliged to dismiss him.
去惡 to get rid of evil,—to reform.
去官 to deprive of office.
天所去 rejected of God.
去勢 to castrate.
去紅加紫 violet-coloured.
去火 to reduce inflammation.
[去 may also be read *ch'ü*[4].]
去掉 to get rid of; to remove.

ha₁
呿 1
3069
R. 魚麻葉
See 怯 祛
Even and Entering Upper.

To gape; to open the mouth. Used for the foreign sound *k'a* or *ka*.

khi₁
抾 1
3070
R. 魚
See 祛
Even Upper.

To feel for a thing; to grasp.

khi₁
袪 1
3071
R. 魚
H. *k'i*
See 祛
Even Upper.

The sleeve; the cuff.

摻執子之袪兮 I hold you, sir, by the cuff.
袪袪 lusty; vigorous.

Digitized by Google

khi 1
肸 3072
R. 魚
See 祛
Even Upper.

The flank of an animal. To open; to rifle. To reject.

右肸 the right flank,—of an army.
肸篋 to open trunks,—the title of one of Chuang Tzŭ's chapters; commonly used of burglars.
乘間肸其囊 to take the opportunity to make a haul.
陽鮒肸於沙，思水則無逮矣 when the light-loving minnow (?) gets on the bank, it is too late to want to be back in the water.

khi 1
祛 3073
R. 魚
See 區
K. *kê, kö*
J. *kio, ko*
A. *k'i*
Even Upper.

To drive away; to disperse.

祛風去濕 to expel wind and bad vapours.
祛散 to disperse; to alleviate, as pain.
祛祛 strongly built,—as a carriage.

khi 1
阹 3074
R. 魚
See 祛
Even Upper.

To enclose; to make a pen for keeping animals.

江河爲阹 surrounded by streams.
周阹環瀆 a ditch surrounding the pen.

khi
駏 3075

Same as No. 3091.

khi 1
鮿 3076
R. 魚
See 祛
Even Upper.

The flounder; the sole; the walrus.

Ashi 1
趨 3077
R. 虞
See 取
A. *hsu*
Even Upper.

To run; to hasten; to go on.

趨蹌 or 趨步 hurry off.
趨赴 to hasten towards.
趨走 or 趨行 to go hurriedly.
趨迎 or 趨赴逢迎 to hasten to meet.
趨利 to run after money.
趨詣 or 趨謁 to go to visit.

趨 1 3077

趨見 to hasten to meet.
趨候 to wait upon; to pay respects to.
趨領 to hasten to receive.....
趨吉 to run to, or take to, what is auspicious.
趨前 to repair to.
趨避 to go forward (if advantageous, and if otherwise), to withdraw.
趨教 to hasten to an interview with.
步亦步，趨亦趨 step for step, walk for walk,—used for close pursuit or imitation of, referring to the imitation of Confucius by 彥子 Yen Tzŭ.
趨炎附勢 to hurry towards the light (of wealth) and to attach oneself to the powerful,—as parasites do.
宇內之道各擇所趨 among the doctrines of this world, each chooses his own line.
趨時 to follow the fashion of the times.
其詞頗近時趨 the language is common-place.
人莫不有趨時 no man but has some weakness, or bias in some direction.
趨向 to dwell on fondly; to long for.

Read *ts'u* 1. To urge on.

趨民收斂 to urge the people to get in the harvest.

屈 1* 3078
R. 物
C. *wêt*
H. *k'iut*
F. *k'ouk*
W. *c'üe*
N. *c'ueh*, v. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü*
Y. *ch'wik, ch'üeh*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *kul*
J. *kutsz, ketsz*
A. *kwêt, k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

To bend; to stoop; to crouch; to contract.

屈身 or 屈背 to bend the body.
屈指 to bend the fingers,—usually in calculating.
指不勝屈 too many for the fingers to calculate.
屈膝易，屈心難 it is easy to bend the knee, difficult to bend the heart.
忠勇不屈 the loyal and brave yield not.
屈此羣醜 subduing all this foul horde.
屈曲 to bend by force.
屈節 crouching; cringing.

Khyuĕ 1*
屈 3078

屈尊 or 屈駕 I beg of you, sir.
能屈能伸 able to expand and contract.
屈殺 to kill wrongfully.
屈死 untimely death; done to death.
冤屈 a grievance; a wrong; injustice.
受屈 to suffer wrong.
屈枉 oppressed; wronged.
屈抑 injustice; oppression.
屈從 to be forced to submit; to submit under protest.
屈心的 rascally.
屈計 to reckon.
屈坐 to take a higher seat than one has a right to.
屈量 to fail to do justice to one's drinking powers; to have drunk too sparingly.

Khyuĕ 1*
蝹 3079
R. 物
See 屈
A. *k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

A grub; a woodlouse.

蜎蝹 a tree-grub.

Khyuĕ 1*
詘 3080
R. 物
C. *wêt*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *k'ouk*
W. *c'üe*
N. *c'üeh*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *kul*
J. *kutsz*
A. *k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

To bend; to contract. To crease; to wrinkle. To stutter.

道不可詘，身詘何傷 if you do not bend the truth, what harm is there in bending your body?
老子有見於詘，無見於伸 Lao Tzŭ dwelt much upon bending (*i.e.* yielding), but not upon straightening (*i.e.* righting wrongs).
詘人而從道 to bend the human (*i.e.* our passions) and follow Tao.
不充詘于富貴 not to be overawed by other people's wealth and position.
習其俯仰詘伸 practised in looking down (benignantly, on inferiors), in looking up (respectfully, to superiors), in contracting, and in expanding (according to circumstances).
陳衣不詘 to smooth the folds in clothes.
詘詞 to hesitate in speech.

Digitized by Google

Khi, 瞿 2
3081
R. 虞遇
See 衢句
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To be timid; nervous.

良士瞿瞿 the good man is anxiously thoughtful.
狂夫瞿瞿 the reckless fellows stand in awe.
瞿視 to gaze at in terror.
瞿然 in alarm.
瞿曇 Gautama,—a name of Shâkyamuni Buddha, meaning "most victorious on earth". *See* No. 1395.
瞿陀尼 or 瞿耶尼 Gôdhanya,—the continent in the west where people use cows instead of money. One of the four continents into which every universe is divided. It is circular in shape, as also are the faces of its inhabitants.

Khi, 欋 2
3082
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

A rake with four teeth. The twisted roots of trees.

Khi, 氍 2
3083
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

A square mat, called 氍毹, for the Emperor to sit on when worshipping 上帝 God.

Khi, 癯 2
3084
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

Thin; wasted.

形容甚癯 his form and features are emaciated.
心戰而癯 thin from fear.

Khi, 臞
3085

Same as No. 3084.

Khi, 衢 2
3086
R. 虞
C. *k'öü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ü*
W. N. *djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. J. A. *ku*
Even Lower.

A point where roads meet. A highway; a thoroughfare.

通衢 a thoroughfare; a public street.
天衢 the Milky Way.
步入天衢 to reach the Milky Way,—to see the Emperor.
雲衢 a road among the clouds,—literary eminence.
昏衢 the dusky road,—of life.
互交衢頭 a point where cross-roads meet.
衢州府 a Prefecture in Chehkiang.

Khi, 鸜 2
3087
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

The mainah or mynah (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), called 鸜鵒.

鸜鵒眼 greasy white spots seen in ink-stones.

Khi, 區 1
3088
R. 虞
C. *k'öü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ü*
W. N. *c'ü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. J. *ku*
A. *k'u*
Even Upper.

A place. To store away. To assign; to put in its proper place. Petty; unimportant.

大區 the universe.
區域 a region.
省會之區 a place of meeting,—a provincial capital.
區藏 to store; to hoard.
不可一理區 they cannot be all dealt with on the same principle.
勿以我爲區 do not take me as the standard.
區別 to discriminate between.
再作區處 (*ch'u*³) and then decide on some plan.
自有區處 there must necessarily be some plan,—as for getting out of a difficulty.
區處不安 disquieted in mind.
區畫方已 the arrangements had just been completed.
必留此區區者 we must leave these small,—sums.
就是區區 it is only I.
是區區者 it is but a trifle.
區區之心 my private feelings.
區區之地 a petty place.

Khi, 嶇 1
3089
R. 虞
C. *k'öü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ü*
W. N. *c'ü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. J. *ku*
A. *k'u*
Even Upper.

A rugged, steep mountain.

崎嶇 precipitous; difficult of access.
嶇晤 name of a mountain in Shantung.

Khi, 軀 1
3090
R. 虞
See 區
Even Upper.

The body; one's own self.

肉軀 or 軀體 the physical body.
佛像一軀 an image of Buddha.
捐軀 to contribute one's body,—to the welfare of the State; *e.g.* to die rather than serve a usurper.
爲國捐軀 to give up one's life for one's country.
全軀保妻子之臣 an official who protects himself, his wife, and his children,—as his first care.
千金之軀 a great beauty.

Khi, 驅 1
3091
R. 虞
See 區
Even Upper.

To drive away; to expel; to urge on.

驅出 or 驅逐 or 驅除 to drive out; to expel; to suppress.
驅邪 to expel evil influences, devils, etc.
前驅者 the attendants who precede a mandarin and clear the way.
前驅 the van-guard.
後驅 the rear-guard.
馳驅奔走 to urge to full speed,—as a horse.
驅使 to urge on by force.
驅兵前進 to urge troops to battle.
驅口 prisoners of war,—formerly kept as slaves.
驅暑 to drive away heat.
驅制 to urge on; to drive,—as horses.
驅令 to cause to go.

Khwan, 困
3092

See No. 3307.

Khi, 璩 2
3093
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

An earring. Used with No. 3046.

應璩 a general and statesman of the 魏 Wei State.

Khi, Ki' 蘧 2
3094
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A species of *Triticum* which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

蘧蔬 a kind of mushroom which grows on rotten plants, and is eaten fresh.

Digitized by Google

ki
醵[2]
3095
R. 魚御藥
N. *djih*
See 渠噱遽
Even, Sinking, Entering Lower.

To contribute to a feast; to have a picnic. Also read *chüeh*[4*].

無以祭祀，進醵飲食 having no sacrifice to offer, they made offerings of their food and drink.

khi
籧[2]
3096
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

Coarse bamboo matting. An ugly disease which prevents one from stooping; dropsy.

籧篨 a bamboo mat rolled up, which looks like a man bloated and swollen so that he cannot stoop.

籧篨不鉏 a vicious bloated mass,—for a husband.

籧筐 silkworm trays.

khi
蘧[2]
3097
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A plant resembling sweet basil. Also used for **苦葵** bitter mallows.

hi
墟
3098

See No. 4713.

hi
噓
3099

Same as No. 3089.

hi
覷
3100

See No. 3049.

khi'
虡[3]
3101
R. 語
C. *köü*[2]
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *ʿkü, köü*[2]
Y. *chü*[2]
K. *kö, (kê)*
J. *kio, gu*
A. *kɔ*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

A fabulous animal, with a deer's head and a serpent's body. The upright posts of a drum frame.

虡業維樅 on his posts was the toothed face-board, high and strong.

簴
3102

Same as No. 3101.

蟅
3103

Same as No. 3067.

khi'
覷
3104

Same as No. 3049.

khi
劬[2]
3105
R. 虞
C. *ʿkʻöü*
H. *ʿki*
F. *ʿkʻü*
W. *djü*
N. *djü*
P. *ʿchʻü*
M. *ʿchʻü, chü*
Y. *ʿchʻü*
Sz. *ʿchʻü*
K. *ku*
J. *ku*
A. *ku*
Even Irregular.

Toil; labour; distress; misery; anxiety.

劬勞 grievous toil.

劬勞于野 grievous toil in the wilds.

身劬莫擬獄苦 physical toil is not to be compared with the misery of a prison.

keu
洵[2]
3106
R. 尤
See 句
Even Upper.

The west branch of the **北塘** Pei-t'ang river in the province of Chihli.

臨洵 an old name for **三河縣** San-ho Hsien in Chihli.

Read *kou*[1]. The murmuring noise of water.

ki
絇[2]
3107
R. 虞
See 劬
Even Irregular.

Thread used to embroider shoes. The blunt figured toes of shoes.

絇屨 the blunt toes of shoes.

ki
朐[2]
3108
R. 虞
See 劬
Even Irregular.

Strips of meat cut from the flank and dried in the wind. To offer dried meat in sacrifice.

朐肉 cutlets.

朐脯 slices of dried meat.

臨朐縣 Lin-ch'ü Hsien,—a District in Shantung.

ki
鴝
3109
R. 虞
See 劬
Even Irregular.

Same as No. 3087.

khyu'k
麴
3110

Same as No. 3066.

ki
佢[2]
3111
R. vulgar.
C. v. *ʿkʻöü*
H. v. *ʿki*
Local Vulgar
See 渠
Rising Irregular.

That person or thing.

khi'
鉅
3112

See No. 3015.

khi
渠[2]
3113
R. 魚
C. *kʻöü*
H. *ʿkʻi*
F. *kü*
W. *djü*
N. *djü*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü*
Y. *ch'ü*
Sz. *ch'ü*
K. *kê*
J. *kio, gu*
A. *kɔ*
Even Lower.

Ample; spacious. Great; chief. A drain; a gutter. The felloe of a wheel. Used as a pronoun, and sometimes in the sense of "So-and-so", when it is wished to conceal a name. *See* No. 12,106.

於我乎夏屋渠渠 he assigned us a large and spacious house.

殲厥渠魁 I will destroy the chief criminals.

擒其渠帥 he seized their leader.

車渠 a scallop-shell, also known as **海扇** sea fan, from its shape; mother-of-pearl.

渠縣 a District in Ssŭch'uan.

渠答 an iron calthrop or spiked ball, thrown down to stop the advance of cavalry.

khi
磲
3114

Same as No. 3111.

khi
磲[2]
3115
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A veined white stone, called **硨磲**, used for the opaque white "buttons" of the sixth rank.

khi
蕖[2]
3116
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

The water-lily; the lotus.

芙蕖 the water-lily in bloom.

灼若芙蕖 splendid as a full-blown lotus.

石蕖 a mineral like pumice-stone, found floating on water.

khi
鸜[2]
3117
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A water-bird, known as the **鸜鵒**.

Digitized by Google

tshi'
取[3]
3118
R. **慶遇**
C. *ts'öü*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ü, ch'öü*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'ï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. *ch'ü*
J. *shu, so*
A. *t'u*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To take hold of; to take out, down, away from, etc. To bring. To exact. To choose. To take a wife; *see* No. 3119; occasionally, to take a husband.

取來 to bring.
取去 to take away.
取出 to take out, as from a box; to choose out.
取下 to take down,—from a wall.
取回 to take back; to withdraw.
收取 to receive; to require, as payment of.
取除 to take away; to deduct.
取入 to bring in.
取拔 to select; to choose.
自取之禍 a misfortune brought on oneself.
索取 to apply for,—as a loan.
取債 to exact a debt.
取贖 to redeem a pledge.
取勝 to gain a victory.
取益防損 to derive advantage and prevent injury.
取信 to inspire confidence; to fetch a letter.
取名 to strive for fame; to give a name to.
取錄 to record.
吾所不取 not in my line.
就地取才 to make use of materials ready to hand, or of local talent.
取中 (*chung*[4]) or **取魁** to be chosen,—as at an examination.
取不上 unsuccessful in the competition.
不復進取 not to attempt to advance,—beyond the first degree.
取笑 to chaff; to ridicule.
取慾 or **取樂** to pursue pleasure.
取法 to take example from.
取鬧 to cause a row.
取巧 to invent an ingenious plan; to exact an undue advantage; to select the easiest job.
取巧販賣 to deal fraudulently in goods.
大有可取 very desirable, or suitable.

取[3]
3118
一無可取 not a single recommendation.
取城池 to capture the wall and moat of a town.
取吉利 to bring good luck.
取其 with the object of.....
取其好 with the object of its being benefited.
取其方便 with a view to advantage therefrom.
取討 to demand.
取償 to demand an indemnity.
取罪 to get oneself into trouble.
取憂 to bring sorrow.
取供 to take down depositions.
取保 to find security.
取利 to derive interest,—from an investment.
取有 to procure.
取具 to require a written.....
取服 to rescue; to snatch from.
取還 to take back.
取火 to strike fire.
取送 to take and to present.
取錢 to cash.
取勢 to avail oneself of conditions or circumstances.

tshi'
娶[3]
3119
R. **遇**
C. v. *ts'ou*
F. *ch'öü* usually read in the Rising tone
See **取** Sinking Upper.

To marry a wife.

娶妻 or **娶親** or **娶媳婦** or **娶聘** or **娶老婆** to marry a wife.
娶妾 or **娶偏房** to take a concubine.
娶下妻了 he has married a wife.
續娶 to marry again,—after a wife's death. *See* No. 966.
娶二婚婆 to marry a widow.
榮娶 your noble marriage.
賤娶 my humble marriage.

tshi'
趣[4]
3120
R. **遇沃**
F. *ch'öü*
See **取沟**
A. *t'u, hsu, sïu, hsuk*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To hasten to. To incline towards; bias. Pleasant; nice; amusing; elegant.

左右趣之 right and left they hastened to him.
疾趣王事 to hasten in the discharge of public duties.
趣向 bias towards; inclination.
心之趣向不同 their inclinations are not the same.
趣操不同 tastes differ.

趣[4]
3120
意趣 thoughts; mind; soul.
精神意趣而盡得之 thoroughly caught the expression and reproduced the mind,—of the sitter. Said of the famous painter, **郭拱辰** Kuo Kung-ch'ên, of the Sung dynasty.
狠有趣兒 very amusing; very nice.
趣話 a jest.
不識趣 not to see the fun of.
打趣人家 to chaff people.
頗有興趣 very jolly.
趣事 a matter of interest.
趣裝 to pack up.
趣味 an agreeable flavour,—of people as well as of things.
趣舍萬殊 likes and dislikes are many and various.
趣女人 a beautiful woman.
六趣 the six paths of transmigration, or six conditions of sentient existence, *viz.*: dêvas, men, titanic demons, beings in hell, hungry demons, and animals. Sanskrit: *gâti*. *See* No. 10,780.

Read *ts'ou*[3]. To breed.

趣馬 to breed horses; an equerry.
蹶維趣馬 K'uei is Master of the Horse.

Read *ts'u*[4*]. To urge on.

使趣齊兵 to hurry on the levy of troops.
局趣 cramped; confined.

tshi'
漆
3121

See No. 1023.

hi' gi'
齲[3]
3122
R. **齒**
See **禹舉**
K. *ku*, v. *u*
J. *u*
A. *vu, vo*
Rising Lower and Upper.

Rotten teeth; toothache.

齲朽 decayed; rotten, as teeth.
齲割治閾 to cut off the lips to cure the toothache,—remedy worse than the disease.

tshu'
臭
3123

See No. 2521.

Digitized by Google

sip₂
闃 4*
3124
R. 錫陌
C. *kwik*
F. *heik, k'eik*
W. *hsiai, c'iai*
N. *hsih*
P. *ch'ü², hsi²*
M. *su, hsi*
Y. *hsik*
K. *kiök*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *hsw²*
Entering Upper.

To live alone. Still; quiet.

闃寂 or **闃如** silent; solitary.
窺其戶闃其無人 peeped into the house and saw that it was empty.

sip₂
鶺 4*
3125
R. 錫
C. *kwik, k'üt*
F. *kiok*
P. *çhüe*
K. *kiök*
J. *keki, kioku*
A. *kwik*
Entering Upper.

The widow-bird. A wife who has been badgered to death by her mother-in-law is said to be changed into this bird, and to cry **苦苦** *k'u-k'u*, "bitterness, bitterness", in token of her grief.

CHÜAN.

ken
埏 3
3126
R. 銑
N. *c'üeñ*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *ẓüen, ẓwên*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A police-station. A gaol for women.

ken₁
娟 1
3127
R. 先
See 捐
K. *yön*
J. *yen*
Even Upper.

Beautiful; elegant; sprightly.

嬋娟 pretty and graceful.
眉聯娟以蛾揚 a pair of gracefully-curved eyebrows like flying moths.
便娟 graceful; elegant; of easy deportment.
娟娟 swaying gracefully,—as bamboos in the wind.
娟娟明月 the beauty of bright moonlight.

ken₁
悁 4
3128
R. 先
See 捐
K. *yön, kiön*
J. *yen*
Even Upper.

Anxious; distressed; irritated.

中心悁 a heart full of cares.
搔首立悁 to scratch one's head in perplexity.
忿悁 angry; wrathful.

ken₁
捐 1
3129
R. 先
C. *kün*
H. *ken*
F. *kiong*
W. *cüe*
N. *cüeñ*
P. } *chüan*
M. }
Y. *chüei*
Sz. *chüan*
K. *yön*
J. *yen*
A. *küen*
Even Upper.

To reject; to renounce; to part with. To subscribe, either voluntarily, or in response to an official demand. To purchase, as rank or title.

捐天下 to resign the Throne.
捐棄 to reject; to throw away.
捐命 to throw away one's life.
捐軀赴義 to sacrifice one's life in the cause of duty.
捐館舍 to shuffle off this mortal coil.
開捐 to open a subscription.
捐題 or **捐銀** or **捐資** or **捐給** to subscribe.
捐納 to pay up,—as a tax.
捐項 subscriptions.
捐賑 or **捐濟** or **捐助** to subscribe in aid of...
捐助善舉 to contribute towards a laudable purpose.
釐捐 cash-contribution,—*likin*. *See* No. 6939.
捐欵 sums on account of *likin*.
捐票 a *likin*-office receipt; a *likin* pass.
捐升 promotion by purchase.
捐生 graduates by purchase.
捐足花樣 to purchase the best or highest title of a rank.
捐班 holders of purchased rank.
捐官 to purchase admission into official life.
捐銜 or **捐職** or **捐功名** to purchase an official title.
捐榜出身 to begin life by purchase,—instead of by success at the public examinations.

ken₁
涓 1
3130
R. 先
See 捐
Even Upper.

A brook; a streamlet; bubbling water. Pure; clean. To choose. To expel.

涓澴 flowing water.
涓水 the clear water of a brook.
臣受恩深重, 未報涓埃 your Majesty's servant has received much gracious kindness, but has given in return neither a drop of water nor a grain of sand,—*sc.* nothing.

ken₁
涓 1
3130

泉涓涓而始流 the spring water bubbled up and began to flow away.
雨洗山涓涓 the rain has washed the hills and made them look bright.
涓吉日 to choose a lucky day.
涓惡 to expel evil influences.

ken₂
狷 4
3131
R. 犭
W. *cüe*
Y. *chüei*
See 捐
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Sinking Upper.

Timid; cautious.

狷者有所不爲也 there are some things which the cautious man does not do.
狷介不敢行也 timid and afraid to act.

ken₁
瑈 1
3132

Same as No. 3137.

ken₁
睊 1
3133
R. 先
See 捐
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

To look at angrily; to dislike.

睊睊胥讒 they all glared at and reviled him.

ken₁
稱 1
3134
R. 先
See 捐
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

Stalks of rice or wheat.

ken₁
罥 1
3135
R. 先
See 捐
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

To hang up; to bind; to entangle.

罥結 caught in a net.

ken₁ ken₂
蜎 1
3136
R. 銑先
See 捐
K. *yön, kiön*
J. *yen, ken*
Even Upper.

Little red worms found in puddles. To move about; to be nimble.

蜎蜎者蠋 creeping about were the caterpillars.
蔭脩竹之蟬蜎 the nimble cicadas in the bamboo shade.

ken₁
鞙 1
3137
R. 先銑
See 捐泫
J. *ken*
A. *küen, hüen*
Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

A scabbard. The traces of harness. Also, the reins.

鞙鞙佩瑽 long dangling girdle gems. Used figuratively of useless people.

Digitized by Google

juān¹ 鵑 3138 R. 先 See 捐 K. kiön J. ken Even Upper.

The goatsucker, known as 杜鵑.

杜鵑花 the azalea.

juàn⁴ 絹 3139 R. 糸 H. ken, ken² See 捐 K. kiön J. ken Sinking Upper.

A thin kind of silk; silk taffeta; pongee.

絹子 a silk handkerchief.
小來穿綿，大來穿絹 when young wear cotton, when old wear silk.
黃絹 yellow silk; an Imperial order.
絹紬 lustring.
畫絹 glazed lustring for paintings.
絹布 cotton like lustring.
紗絹 gauze lustring.
絹籮 a silk sieve or strainer.
絹燈 gauze lanterns.

juàn 羂 3140

Same as No. 3135.

juān¹ 蠲 3141 R. 先 See 捐 K. kiön J. ken Even Upper.

A kind of glow-worm or luminous grub. Bright; clean; pure. To store up. To excuse; to remit.

除其不蠲 exclude whatever is impure.
蠲潔 clean; purified.
吉蠲爲饎 with happy auspices and purifications thou bringest the offerings.
不蠲烝 neither purity nor progress,—in his administration.
弗蠲乃事 as you cannot cleanse your way,—you shall be put to death.
舊年蠲的雨水 rain-water which has been kept a long time,—is said to be the best for making tea.
上帝不蠲 God could not hold them excused.
蠲免 to remit,—as taxes.
蠲賬 to excuse from paying a bill.
蠲緩 to temporarily remit the payment of taxes.
蠲首 the figure-head of a ship.

juàn⁴ 帣 3142 R. 靣 See 卷 Sinking Upper.

A bag to hold three 斗 pecks. To turn down the cuffs so as to cover the hand, turned-up cuffs being unceremonious and disrespectful.

帣韝鞠跽 to turn down the cuffs and bow reverently.

juàn 棬 3143

Same as No. 3144.

juàn¹ 棬 3144 R. 江願 See also 桮 J. kō A. kwan² Even Upper.

The ring through an animal's nose, by which it is led.

棬牛 to ring a buffalo.

Read *ch'üan*¹. A wooden bowl or dish. *See* No. 3165.

juàn⁴ 眷 3145 R. 靣 See 卷 Sinking Upper.

To love; to be fond of. Family; relatives.

眷戀 or 眷念 or 眷顧 to regard or think of with affection.
眷注 to set the heart on.
天眷世人 God loves mankind.
皇天眷佑 God Almighty loves and protects him.
眷眷不忘 unalterable affection for.
廷眷 favoured by the Emperor,—as a concubine.
親眷 near relatives.
眷族 relatives; clansmen.
鄉眷 relatives of the same locality.
眷屬 or 眷口 one's family.
家眷 a wife; my wife.
寶眷 your (or his) wife.
眷姻弟 a wife's relatives.
無家眷 unmarried,—of a man.
內眷 the women's apartments.
眷米 rice for family eating,—the best kind.

juàn⁴ 卷 3146 R. 銑靣 C. kün H. ken F. kwong W. cüe N. cüen P. M. chüan Y. chwei, tswei Sz. chüan K. kwön J. ken, kan A. küen Rising and Sinking Upper.

A roll of paper; a book; a section or chapter; a document; a record; an essay.

書卷 books; manuscript, etc.
開卷有益 there is advantage in opening a book—you are sure to learn something.
初開卷 to begin one's studies for the first time.
卷袋 a satchel; a portfolio.
卷宗 or 案卷 the "record" of a case; archives.
卷查 by reference to the archives.
卷三 chapter iii.
硃卷 an accepted essay.
落卷 a rejected essay.
汚卷 a soiled essay,—rejected in consequence.
宜署卷保 I must write you an I.O.U.
卷舌 the star ν in Perseus.

Read *chüan*³. To roll up.

我心匪席，不可卷也 my mind is not a mat: it cannot be rolled up.
卷毛 curly hair (of animals), as opposed to 順 No. 10,143.
環卷兒頭髮 curly hair.
卷耳 mouse-ear.
手卷 scroll pictures,—obscene and otherwise.

Read *ch'üan*¹. To curl.

有卷者阿，飄風自南 into the recesses of the large mound came the wind whirling from the south.
卷髮如蠆 their hair curling up like a scorpion's tail.
匪伊卷之 it was not they who gave it that curve.

juàn⁴ 倦 3147 R. 靣 C. kün H. ken F. kwong W. djüe N. djüeñ P. M. chüan Y. chüei, chwei Sz. chüan K. kwön J. ken, gen A. küen Sinking Lower.

Tired; weary.

身倦 tired in body.
困倦 tired out.
不知厭倦 he does not mind fatigue; he is indefatigable.
居之無倦 untiringly fixed,—as the mind on any object.
倦極 dead beat.
疲倦不堪 too exhausted to bear it.
精神怠倦 energies exhausted.
倦惰 lazy.
倦勤 to desist from exertions.

Digitized by Google

Rhen, 圈 3148

See No. 3162.

Ren' 埢 4 3149
R. 土 See 卷 Sinking Upper.

A wall or mound round a grave.

埢垣 a surrounding wall.

Ren' 弮 3150

Same as No. 3144.

Ren' 睠 4 3151
R. 目 See 卷 Sinking Upper.

To look back fondly.

還顧睠睠 looked back after him with longing eyes.

睠睠不捨 never taking one's eyes off,—of unremitting care.

Ren' 捲 3 3152
R. 手 W. *cüe*, v. *ciung* See 卷 Rising Upper.

To roll up, as opposed to 舒 No. 10,045.

把他捲起來 roll it up,—as a scroll, or a piece of carpet.

拏紙捲起來 roll it up in paper.

捲簾子 to roll up a bamboo blind.

捲上 to roll up.

捲手 to double the fist.

捲袖 to tuck up the sleeves.

捲角 to turn up a corner; to dog's-ear.

風捲殘雲 the wind rolls away the clouds.

風捲雨 the wind whirls around the rain.

捲席 to roll up one's mat,—and be off.

席捲而回 to pack up and go back.

席捲山川 to travel far and wide.

烟捲 (or 卷) a cigar.

捲領兒 a flat-lying collar.

捲着包 bag and baggage.

Ren' 菤 3 3153
R. 艸 See 拳 Even Lower.

Mouse-ear. Also written 卷, *see* No. 3146.

采采菤耳 we gathered the mouse-ear.

Ren' 錈 3 3154
R. 阮 先 See 倦 圈 Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

To bend iron.

柔則錈, 剛則折 the soft will bend, the hard will snap.

Ren' 餋 3 3155
R. 飠 See 卷 Rising Upper.

Thin cakes in which meat is rolled.

蛋餋 thin dry wafer cakes.

Ren' 鄟 4 3156
R. 邑 See 絹 Sinking Upper.

An ancient place in the kingdom of 衞 Wei.

Ren, 慁 3157

Same as No. 3128.

Ren, 獧 3158

Same as No. 3131.

CH'ÜAN.

Rhen' 券 4 3159
R. 刀 F. *kwong* See 勸 A. *k'wan* Sinking Upper.

A bond; a deed; an instrument in writing, originally on a tablet of wood, which was cut in two, each party having half.

券契 a deed; a bond.

券約 an agreement; a contract.

無券可憑 there is no evidence in writing.

券據 a certificate; a voucher.

操券 to hold on to the deeds.

執左券 he took the left half of the deed.

地券 written tiles placed in graves in token of ownership.

案券 the documents in a case.

書券 books; papers; documents, etc.

鐵券 an iron deed,—not to be repudiated.

搬券頭 to rake up old scores.

Rhen, 卷 1 3160
R. 手 See 圈 Even Upper.

A ring which is hung up for the purpose of teaching archery.

吊卷習射 hang up your rings and practise archery.

Rhen, 拳 2 3161
R. 手 C. *k'ün* H. *k'en* F. *kwong*, v. *kung* W. *djüe* N. *djön, djüen* P. M. *ch'üan* Sz. Y. *ch'üei* K. *kwön* J. *ken* A. *küen* Even Lower.

The fist.

拳頭 the fist.

空拳 the bare fist; empty-handed; without capital.

攥着拳頭 doubling his fists.

拳法 the art of self-defence.

拳師 a professor of boxing; a pugilist.

拳脚 boxing and wrestling.

拳棒 boxing and quarter-staff.

雙拳難敵四手 two fists are no match for four hands.

欲奮老拳 wanted to fight him.

磨拳擦掌 rubbing fists and wiping palms,—itching to begin a fight.

猜拳 or 豁拳 to play at guess-fingers. *See* No. 7720.

無拳無勇 without strength or courage.

拳拳服膺 to clasp firmly to the breast.

不勝拳拳 most carefully or respectfully.

Rhen, 圈 1.4 3162
R. 土 霰 C. *hün* H. *k'en* F. *k'wong* W. *c'üe* N. *c'üen* P. M. *ch'üan* Y. *ch'üei* Sz. *ch'üan* K. *kwön* J. *ken* A. *küen, küen* Even Upper and Sinking Lower.

A circle; a ring; used in books as a mark of punctuation and as a tone-mark; also to draw attention to striking passages, etc.

打圈 to draw a circle; to mark with a circle.

圈內 within a circle; a clique.

跳出迷人圈子 to break through the snares of sin.

打不破酒色財氣圈子 unable to break through the bonds of evil passions.

跳不出圈子裏 not to go beyond the circle.

打個紅圈 to make a red circle,—as is done by mandarins on certain characters in proclamations and other official documents, previous to their issue.

落他的圈套 fell into his snare.

Digitized by Google

khen
圈[4]
3162

圈點 circles and dots,—punctuation.

密圈 a small circle, used as a comma or a semi-colon, and sometimes as a full stop. These circles are also placed at the right-hand side of each of any number of characters of which a critic desires to express approbation.

重 *ch'ung*[2] **圈** a circle inside a circle, thus ◎, used to mark any characters of paramount importance, such as those which form the key-note to an argument, etc.

可圈可點 to be marked with circles or dots, according to the greater or lesser beauty or importance of the sentence.

發圈兒 or **圈聲** or **圈破** to mark the tone of a character at its corner, as is often done when the tone is abnormal. The five tones of Southern Mandarin are marked thus:—

Upper even tone	上平	Peking 1st	尸
Lower even „	下平	„ 2nd	時
Rising „	上 *shang*[3]	„ 3rd	使
Sinking „	去	„ 4th	世
Entering „	入	— —	十,

圈脫 to erase by drawing a circle; to cancel.

圈住 to hem in.

圈高牆 imprisonment within high walls,—imprisonment of the members of the Imperial Clan.

圈圍 to form a circle so as to drive game into one spot.

浮水圈 a life-belt.

khen' ken'
悛[2]
3163
R. 先 心
C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'en*
F. *tshwong, kwong*[2]
W. *dzjüe, ts'üe*
N. *djüeñ*
P. *sch'üan, ch'üan*[2]
Y. *ch'wei*[2]
K. *kwön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *küen*
Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Careful. Mournful.

悛悛 earnest; attentive to.

ken'
捲
3164

See No. 3152.

ken
棬[2]
3165
R. 先
C. *hün*
F. *k'wong*
W. *c'üe, tsjüo*
N. *c'üeñ*
P. *sch'üan, chüan*
Used for **箟**
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'üen*
Even Upper and Lower.

A small wooden bowl. Used with No. 3144.

梧棬 wooden bowls to eat out of.

ken'
綣[4]
3166
R. 銑願阮
C. *küen*[3], *küen*[2]
H. *ken*
F. *kwong*
W. *küe, c'üe*
N. *cüeñ*
P. *'ch'üan*
M. *'chüan, chüan*[3]
Y. *chüei*[3]
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. *küen*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Bound together; in league; confederate. A parasite.

困綣 bound up; strapped.

綣領 a tippet.

以謹繾綣 in order to make the parasites careful.

khen
蜷[2]
3167
R. 先
See 權
Even Lower.

The wriggling of a snake; a snake coiled up.

khen
踡[2]
3168
R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

The legs drawn up or doubled under.

踡跼 huddled up; crouching.

踡着腿 legs drawn up,—as when sleeping.

蛛爪踡腹 the spider's legs drawn close to its body.

khen
鬈[2]
3169
R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

A fine head of hair.

其人美且鬈 handsome and possessing a fine head of hair,—of a huntsman.

tshen
鐫
3170

See No. 1649.

tshon
竄
3171

See No. 11,894.

tshon
攛
3172

See No. 11,895.

tshon
驦
3173

See No. 11,896.

tsoon
攢
3174

See No. 11,898.

tshen
仝
3175

Same as No. 3176. [To be distinguished from **仝** No. 12,287.]

tshen
全[2]
3176
R. 先 入
C. *ts'üin*
H. *ts'en, ts'on, ts'ion*
F. *chiong*
W. *züe*
N. *djön*
P. M. *ch'üan*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *twan, tüen*
Even Lower.

All; the whole; complete; perfect.

全都 all; every one; altogether.

全家利市 may your whole family prosper!

全數 the full amount; in full.

全案 the complete "record" of a case.

全卷照錄 to copy all the documents in a case; to draw up the "record".

全叙 or **全錄** to copy in full,—as is sometimes done when acknowledging a despatch, instead of quoting a part only, which is **節叙**.

全備 all ready; all present; none wanting.

全來了 all have come.

兼全 all together; in a lump.

全盤 the whole dish; the whole matter; entirely.

全權 full powers; plenipotentiary. *See* No. 3190.

大全 or **萬全** complete.

宜審萬全 you must devise some plan for the general safety.

完全 or **全就** to end; to complete.

都已備得十全 had made every preparation.

全才 general or universal abilities.

才貌雙全 both talented and good-looking.

全俸 whole salary,—on which officers over 60 can retire.

全銜 the full official title.

全集 all; the whole of.

全行 to.....entirely.

全局 the general position or interests at stake.

全然 altogether.

Digitized by Google

全 2
3176

全美 altogether good.
以全大局 to satisfy all necessary requirements; to make the best possible arrangement.
以全和好 in order to give completeness to our friendly relations.
全仗着冬天的雪 all depends upon the winter's snow.
斷不許世界中有一全人 will not allow that anybody is a blameless man.
得全者全昌,失全者全亡 with the good, all goes well: with the evil, all goes ill.
賈哀賜以全尸 the trader begged to be allowed a whole corpse,—to be killed without mutilation, which is so much dreaded by the Chinese.
病者全 the sick man made whole.
全人 the perfect man.
全人惡 *wu*4 天,惡人之天 when the perfect man hates the natural, it is the artificially natural that he hates.

佺 2
3177
R. 先
See 痊全
Even Lower.

A perfect man. *See* No. 12,738.

淀
3178

Same as No. 3187.

牷 2
3179
R. 先
See 全
Even Lower.

A bullock fit for sacrifice, complete in all its parts, and without blemish. *See* No. 4094.

牲牷肥腯 a fat unblemished sacrificial ox.

痊 2
3180
R. 先
C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *ch'üe*, v. *ts'üe*
N. *ch'ön*
P. } *ch'üan*
M. }
Y. *tswei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'üen*
Even Upper Irregular.

Cured; convalescent; well.

病痊 recovered from illness.
醫痊 cured.
未能大痊 not quite convalescent.
痊可 or 痊癒 to recover; to get better.
告痊 to report return from sick leave.

筌 2
3181
R. 先
H. *k'en*
See 痊
Even Upper Irregular.

A bamboo trap to catch fish.

筌者所以在魚 the *raison d'être* of a fish-trap is the fish.
得魚而忘筌 when the fish is caught, the trap may be ignored.

荃 1
3182
R. 先
See 痊
Even Irregular.

A fragrant plant.

荃蘇香 a perfume found in the 波弋 country, which makes the earth fragrant wherever it is buried, and causes flesh to grow on old bones, etc.
荃照 or 荃鑒 for your fragrancy's information, or perusal,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

詮 1
3183
R. 先
See 痊
Even Upper Irregular.

To explain; to discourse upon; to enforce; to lay stress on.

註詮 to explain by commentary or notes.
詮義 to expound the meaning.
言詮 to explain.
詮證 explanatory evidence.
未奉詮論 I have not received your instructions,—your letter.
詮其理不論其文 to enforce one's argument at the expense of mere style.

跧 2
3184
R. 先刪
See 痊
K. *chön, chan*
J. *sen, san*
Even Upper.

To kick; to tread on; to squat; to stoop.

跧匪 a crouching attitude.

輇 1
3185
R. 先
See 全痊
Even Lower.

A wagon.

銓 1
3186
R. 先
See 痊
Even Upper Irregular.

To estimate the quantity or quality. To choose.

銓度 to estimate; to calculate.
銓衡 to put in the balance; to weigh. *See below.*
銓量 to estimate; to judge of.
銓選 to choose; to select, as for a post.
銓曹 or 銓部 or 銓衡 the Board of Civil Office.
銓才 small abilities.
銓才諷說之徒 paltry cavillers.

泉 2
3187
R. 先
C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'an*
F. *chiong*
W. *züe*
N. *djön*
P. } *ch'üan*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *ch'üei, ts'wei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tüen*
Even Lower.

A spring of water. Coins, *see* No. 8793; money; wealth.

泉源 or 泉池 or 泉眼 a spring of water.
泉水 spring water.
爰有寒泉 there is the cool spring.
如彼泉流 (we are going down) like the stream flowing from a spring.
立泉 or 飛泉 a cascade.
黃泉 the Yellow Springs,—Hades; the next world.
九泉 the Nine Springs,—the next world, etc.
黃泉路上 on the road to the next world,—dying.
不及黃泉,無相見也 I shall never see her again until we meet in the next world.
黃泉共爲友 to be friends at the Yellow Springs,—even after death.
安泉壤 to give peace to his spirit.
泉府 the treasury. A term used in the 周禮.
貨泉 the money of 王莽 Wang Mang, the Usurper.
歸泉養老 to lay by money for one's old age.

悛 2
3188
R. 先眞
C. *sün*
H. *ts'un, ts'en*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *sü*
N. *ch'ön*
P. *ch'üan*
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *chwei*
K. *chön*
J. *sen, shun*
A. *t'üen, t'wan*
Even Upper Irregular.

To change; to reform. Used with No. 4868.

怙惡不悛 wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.
不速悛改 if you don't speedily reform,.....
悛心 penitent.

勸 4
3189
R. 願
C. *hün*
H. *k'en, hen*
F. *k'wong*
W. *cüe*
N. *c'üeñ*
P. } *ch'üan*
M. }
Y. *ch'üei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *krön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'üen*
Sinking Upper.

To exhort; to admonish; to scold; to encourage.

勸諫 to admonish; to remonstrate with, as with a parent or sovereign.
勸化 to urge to reform.
勸世文 tracts for the times; sermons; any document warning people against evil.
相勸 to mutually advise or encourage.
勸勉 or 勸勵 or 勸賀 to stimulate; to encourage.

Digitized by Google

勸[4] 3189

勸解 or 勸和 or 勸息 to make peace; to make up a quarrel,—of a third person.
勸捐 to call upon the people to subscribe, or pay a tax.
勸戒 to advise people to leave off,—opium, alcoholic drinks, gambling, etc.
勸慰 to console.
勸讓 or 勸教 or 勸導 or 勸誡 to advise; to exhort; to urge.
勸他作 urge him to do it.
勸諭 a public admonition; to advise.
勸令 or 勸處 (*ch'u*[3]) to get one to; to induce.
勸允 to persuade one to consent.
勸散 to induce to separate,—as men quarrelling.
勸住 to stop by advice.
勸駕 to exhort to come.
勸濟 to solicit aid for.

Khen₂ **權**[2] 3190

R. 先 See 拳 A. *küen*, v. *kwön* Even Lower.

The weight or balance on a steelyard; to weigh. Direction; authority; power; influence.

權衡 to weigh; to deliberate upon.
平權 to adjust; to equalise.
權輕重 to estimate the weight; to consider.
權之重十斤 it weighed over 10 *lbs.*
權勢 power; influence,—usually in a bad sense.
英國利權 the power of England.
越權 to exceed one's powers.
兵權 control of soldiery.
權柄 or 權能 or 權力 power; authority.
權柄單 a power of attorney.
以一事權 in order to combine the thing to be done and the power to do it.
事權不一 duties and powers not one,—as when the powers entrusted to an official are not adequate to the discharge of the duties expected of him.
權變 able to leave the beaten track; versatile,—as opposed to 安常 routine; customary; in a groove, etc.

權[2] 3190

通權達變 to be capable of versatility.
從權 to adapt oneself; to act in accordance with the exigencies of affairs; opportunism.
權術 the art of making allowances.
權辦 to act under the pressure of circumstances; to adopt an exceptional course.
權宜之舉 a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstances; a measure of expediency.
掌權的夥計 a manager; a director.
全權大臣 a Minister Plenipotentiary.
權輿 the beginnings of things.
于嗟乎不成權輿 alas that he could not continue as he began!
權詐 intriguing; treacherous.
肚內有權謀 he is full of plans or resources.
權子母 to seek to get interest; to invest.
權任 to act as deputy.
權木 *Hibiscus syriacus*, the bark of which is used for ringworm.

Khen₂ **顴**[2] 3191

R. 先 See 拳 Even Lower.

The cheek-bones.

顴骨高聳 high cheek-bones,—are a sign of cruelty.
兩顴高,殺夫刀 high cheek-bones are knives for killing husbands,—women with high cheek-bones are likely to be savage.

Khen' **犬**[3] 3192

R. 銑 C. *hün* H. *k'en, hen* F. *k'eing* W. *c'üe* N. *c'ien*, v. *ci* P. M. Sz. *ch'üan* Y. *ch'uei* K. *kyön* J. *ken* A. *k'üen* Rising Upper.

The dog. A large hound, or hunting dog. Radical No. 94. *See* No. 6141.

犬屬 of the dog species.
犬子 or 小犬 a puppy; a conventional phrase for "my son".
犬守夜 the dog watches at night.
犬吠 the dog barks.
犬窩 a dog's kennel.
密雪犬行車 over deep snow, dogs pull sleds.
効犬馬之勞以報 I will repay you by imitating the services performed by your dog or your horse.

犬[3] 3192

犬馬齒二十有二 the teeth of your horse and dog are twenty-two.—I am twenty-two years old.
虎落平陽被犬欺 a tiger down on the plain is set at naught by a dog,—who is then quite its match in speed.
村中無犬,狗爲王 in a village where there is no hound, a cur will be king.
虎女焉配犬子 how can a young tigress wed a puppy?
卽如惡犬,遠遠見了就該避之 he is like a vicious dog, when seen from a distance to be avoided.
狼心犬肺 a wolf's heart and a dog's lungs,—cruel; fierce.
犬牙相錯 fitting in and out, like dog's teeth; interlocked.

Khen' **畎**[3] 3193

R. 銑 See 犬 A. *küen, k'üen* Rising Upper.

A small drain or channel between fields. To flow; to be diffused.

舜發於畎畝之中 Shun rose from the furrowed fields,—to the Throne.
畎澮 ditches to drain fields.
畎流大道 let the great doctrine be spread abroad.

Khon' **刓** 3194

Same as No. 3193.

Khyon' **爨** 3195

See No. 11,897.

CHÜEH.

Khet₂ **欮**[1*] 3196

R. 月 See 厥 Entering Upper.

To hiccough. To dig out. To expand.

肝欮病 an epileptic fit.

Khet₂ **癥**[2*] 3197

R. 月 See 厥 Entering Upper.

To hiccough. The humours of the body.

氣癥 fits; convulsions.
一夜痰癥 one night he was choked by phlegm.
寒癥 and 熱癥 are the cold and hot humours of the body, respectively, the disturbance of which causes paralysis.

Digitized by Google

厥 2* 3198
R. 物月
C. *küt*$_3$, *küt*$_5$
H. *ket*
F. *kwok*
W. |
N. |
P. | See 決
M. |
Y. |
Sz. |
K. *kul, kwŏl*
J. *ketsz, kwachi*
A. *küt*
Entering Upper.

His; hers; its; theirs, *see* No. 3210. This; that. The.

厥德不回 his virtue was without deflection.
厥猶翼翼 zealously and reverently pursuing their plans.
單厥心 exerting all his heart.
厥疾不瘳 that disease is incurable.
厥等 those persons.
此厥不聽 if you will not hearken to this.
無愧厥職 not ashamed of the office.
此時厥後立王 after this, they had kings.
播厥百穀 we sow all the kinds of grain.

劂 2* 3199
R. 物月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

A gouge; a chisel.

剞劂刀 an engraver's knife.

劈 1* 3200
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

To compel; to urge.

劈折了 broken off; snapped.

噘 1* 3201
R. vulgar.
P. v. *chüe*
Even Upper.

To pout.

噘着嘴 pouting.

嶡 2* 3202
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

A platter used in sacrifice.

慼 3203

Same as No. 3200.

撅 1* 3204
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

To throw down; to strike.

橛 2* 3205
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

A post; a stake; a peg. An axle. A button to pull open a door.

橛杙 a stake; a post.
橛子 a peg.
銜橛之變 accident to bridle or axle,—of horse or carriage accidents.

獗 2* 3206
R. 月
C. *küt*$_3$, *küt*$_5$
See 厥
A. *küet, kwe*
Entering Upper.

Insolent; unruly.

猖獗 fierce; lawless.

蕨 2* 3207
R. 月
C. *küt*$_3$, *küt*$_5$
H. *ket*
See 厥 Entering Upper.

Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*, L.), known to the Chinese as 鱉脚 turtle-foot, the sprouts of which are used for food.

蕨粉 starch from the above plant.
山有蕨薇 on the hills are the bracken and thorn ferns.
言采其蕨 to gather bracken.

蟨 2* 3208
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

The Siberian jerboa (*Dipus annulatus*), found in Shansi, and known as 蟨鼠 and **比肩獸**. *See* No. 12,122.

蟨虫 a worm found in wells, the legless larva of a kind of fly.

趉 2* 3209
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

To skip; to jump; to stumble.

蹶 2* 3210
R. 月
C. *küt*$_3$, *k'wai*
H. *k'et*,
F. *k'wok*, *kwoui*
W. }
N. } *cüeh*
P. *chüe*, v. *chüe, k'wei*
M. }
Y. } *chüeh, k'wei*
Sz. }
K. *kwŏl, k'we*
J. *ketsz, kwi, kc*
A. *küet, kwe*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To stumble; to fall; to slip down. Also written as No. 3208.

蹶者趨者是氣也 a man falls or runs in obedience to his *ch'i*,—meaning that such acts are performed, not in opposition to but in accordance with simple volition. *See* No. 1064.
崩蹶 to crash down.
願得一簡缺，免有竭蹶之虞 I should like a quiet post, so as to be free from the disagreeables of work and responsibility.

Read *kuei*^{4}. To move; to excite.

文王蹶厥生 Wên Wang stimulated their natural virtue.
天之方蹶 God is giving us these movements,—of the people.
良士蹶蹶 the good man is ever diligent.
蹶然 suddenly; nimbly.
足毋蹶 do not kick your feet about.

鐝 2* 3211
R. 月
See 橛 Entering Lower.

A pick; a hoe. To grind.

鐝頭掘地 a pick breaks up the ground.

髓 2* 3212
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

The end of the backbone; the bones of the tail.

絕 2* 3213
R. 屑
C. *tsüit*
H. *tsʻet*
F. *chiok, chwok*
W. *züe*
N. *djē'i*
P. *chüe*
M. }
Y. } *chüeh*
Sz. }
K. *chül*
J. *zetsz*
A. *tüet*
Entering Lower.

To cut short; to break off; to put an end to; to interrupt. To pass or shoot across; *see* **壑** No. 661. Very; extremely; decidedly.

斷絕 cut short; broken off.
絕交 to break off intercourse or friendship.
絕裂 to break off,—as diplomatic relations with.
絕路 to cut off communications or retreat.

Digitized by Google

絕[2*] 3213

天無絕人之路 God never cuts off man's chances of repentance.
絕流 to cut off the flow of.
絕奶 to be weaned.
絕食 to be without food.
絕糧自盡 to leave off food and commit suicide.
絕斷糧 to starve out,—as a city.
絕而不離 separated but not sundered.
自絕 to commit suicide.
自絕于天，結怨于民 he has cut himself off from God, and incurred the odium of man.
絕後 or 絕嗣 or 絕戶 posterity cut off; without an heir.
門者絕之 the gate-keeper wouldn't let him in.
罵不絕口 to curse without ceasing.
殺絕 to kill all; to exterminate.
絕域 distant lands.
絕命 life cut short; death.
絕賣 to sell finally, giving up all claims of redemption.
絕對 a single possible antithesis, —as to a sentiment or verse.
絕句 impromptu verses, without any set theme. Also, a superlatively fine line or sentiment.
一絕句 a stanza of four lines.
妙絕 capital! very good!
駭絕 greatly surprised.
絕色 very beautiful.
絕代佳人 the most beautiful woman ever seen.
絕世 a paragon of beauty.
冠絕當時 the best hand of the day,—*e.g.* at making verses.
絕無好處 no advantage whatever.
絕無更改 I shall certainly not change it.
絕笑 very laughable.
絕倫 to excel; to surpass.
絕壁 a high wall.
絕開 to break off; to sever,—as an understanding.
不絕於耳 not to stop reaching the ears, — to continue, as sounds.

tshel, **劌**[2*] 3214
R. 刀 See 絕 Entering Lower.

To break; to snap.

一劌兩節 to break into two pieces.

tshel, **絕** 3215
R. 肩泰
C. *ts'üt*。
F. *ch'uuk*
See 最絕
A. *tüet*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

Coarse grass, called 茅絕, used for straining spirits.

kel, **憰** 3216

Same as No. 3217.

kel, **譎**[2*] 3217
R. 肩
C. *k'üt*。, *kwêt*,
H. *kit*,
Y. *chüik*
See 決
K. *kiöl*, v. *hiul*
A. *küet*,
Entering Upper.

To agree with. To feign; to delude; to play the hypocrite.

譎而不正 to agree with but not honestly; disingenuous.
倍譎不同 points of disagreement and agreement not identical.
詐譎 deceiving; guileful.
欺譎 to delude; to gull.
詭譎 treacherous; untrustworthy.

kel, **決** 3218

Same as No. 3219.

kel, **決**[2*] 3219
R. 肩
C. *k'üt*。
H. *ket*
F. *kiuk*
W. *cüe*
N. *cüeh*
P. *çhüe*
M. Y. Sz. *chüeh*
K. *kiöl*
J. *ketsz*
A. *küet*
Entering Upper.

To cut off; to slay; to pass sentence; to decide; to settle. Decidedly; certainly. An archer's thumb-ring.

大決 the annual execution of criminals at Peking, ten days before the winter solstice.
決有日矣 a day is fixed for the execution.
處決 to sentence to death.
熱決 or 立決 to execute a criminal immediately.
決其首 cut off her head.
時而佃家決僧 on one occasion a labourer killed a priest.
從容引決 to cause oneself to die gradually and slowly.
決獄 to settle a case.
決斷 to decide; to give judgment.
以理決之，必無是事 it stands to reason that this did not take place.

決[2*] 3219

分爭辨訟，非禮不決 disputes and lawsuits cannot be settled except in accordance with propriety.
決定 to decide upon; fixed; certain.
家中事皆請決焉 on all family affairs they asked (the god's) advice.
決書 an ultimatum.
決計 an absolute necessity.
決戰 to fight a decisive battle; to fight it out.
決決 or 決然 determined.
決意不往 I am determined not to go.
決不食言 I will not retract my words.
決不姑寬 or 決不寬貸 on no account will leniency be shown.
決要 I must have; it is indispensable that.
決絕 to utterly renounce.
河決 the river has burst its banks.
決諸東方則東流 open a passage for it to the east, and it will flow to the east.
石決明 the ear-shell or *Haliotis*.

kel, **玦**[2*] 3220
R. 肩
See 決
Entering Upper.

An archer's thumb-ring.

kel, **抉**[2*] 3221
R. 肩
See 決
Entering Upper.

To dig; to rake. To draw, as a bow. To castrate, of boars.

抉眼 to gouge out an eye.
抉弦 to draw a bow.
抉首 to decapitate.

kel, **玦**[2*] 3222
R. 肩
See 決
Entering Upper.

A broken ring; a semicircle. An archer's ring; used with Nos. 3219, 3220. Jewels; ornaments.

指玦 an archer's thumb-ring.
佩玦 ornaments worn at the girdle.
烏玉玦 a fine quality of ink.

Digitized by Google

決 2* 3223
R. 屑
See 決 Entering Upper.

A plant known as 芺明 *Cassia tora*, used for diseases of the eye.

馬蹄芺明 horse-hoof cassia,—its leaves are edible.
芺明子 seeds of *Cassia tora*.
石芺明 *Cassia occidentalis*.

觖 2* 3224
R. 屑
Y. *chüeh, ch'üeh*
See 決 Entering Upper.

To long for; to be dissatisfied. To criticise people's faults.

觖望 to long for impatiently; to be disappointed in one's hopes.
自視觖如 dissatisfied with what one has got.
摘觖 to criticise; to pass remarks on.
觖事 a defect.

訣 2* 3225
R. 屑
F. *kiok*, v. *kiek*
See 決 Entering Upper.

Parting or dying words. A secret; a mystery; occult; esoteric.

留訣 last dying words.
訣別 to part from.
訣詞 farewell words.
永訣 or 長訣 a long or eternal farewell.
與其母訣 parted from his mother.
秘訣 a secret; the "mysteries" of an art.
長生之訣 the secret of longevity.
訣法 the secrets of the craft.
其訣有四 the secret (of properly boiling rice) is fourfold.
以手叠訣 to make (Buddhist) signs with the fingers.
三山訣 the thumb, forefinger, and little finger sticking up, while the other two fingers are bent down.
靈官訣 the first and third fingers sticking up.
劍訣 the first and second fingers held up close together.
觀音訣 the thumb and middle finger touching at the tips.

訣 2* 3225
龜訣 the fingers of the two hands linked together and turned over to resemble a tortoise.
妙訣 abstruse; occult.
訣竅 the secret; the "trick" of anything.
口訣 charms; magic formulas; gibberish.
掐訣念咒 to twist the fingers (*see* No. 1191) and mutter charms.

趹 2* 3226
R. 屑
See 決 Entering Upper.

A horse's gallop; to hasten.

揆前趹後 throwing out its feet before and behind,—as a galloping horse.
要趹追蹤 we must hurry on in their tracks.

鴃 2* 3227
R. 屑錫
See 決鵙 Entering Upper.

A bird like the starling, which can be taught to talk.

南蠻鴃舌之人 his talk is like the bird-twitter of the southern savages.

鴂 2* 3228
R. 錫
See 鵙 Entering Upper.

The tailor-bird. It is said to sing at the equinoxes, and is classed as an owl.

鶗鴂 the cuckoo.

倔 2* 3229
R. 物
W. *c'üe, güe*
P. *chüe', schüe*
See 掘 Entering Lower.

Crabbed; tough.

倔强猶昔 he is as crabbed as ever.
必倔强於盤中 will become tough in the cooking.
老發倔 a crabbed old fellow.
倔氣 or 倔喪 boorish; churlish.

崛 2* 3230
R. 物
W. *c'üe*
See 掘 Entering Lower.

A lofty peak; eminent; distinguished.

洪臺崛出 a vast tower rising up by itself.
崛起 to distinguish oneself.
崛起於田間 to rise to high posts from the fields,—as Shun and Cincinnatus did.

掘 2* 3231
R. 物
C. *kwêt*
H. *k'iut*,
F. *kuk*
W. *c'üe*,
N. *djüeh*
P. *schüe*
M. *chüe*
Y. *k'wêh*
Sz. *chüe*
K. *kul*
J. *kotsz, guchi*
A. *kwêt*
Entering Lower Irregular.

To dig out; to excavate. To be stupid; *see* No. 2157.

掘井 to dig a well.
掘坑 to dig a pit.
掘塚 to prepare a tomb.

屬 3* 3232
R. 物
See 掘 Entering Lower.

The new feathers after moulting.

脫屬了 (this bird) has moulted.
屬蹉了 the new feathers have curled.

㕎 4 3233
R. 物
See 掘
A. *kwêt, küet*
Entering Lower.

Short; scanty; curtailed.

短㕎 short, as a dress; stumpy.

㝵 3234

Same as No. 3233.

角 3235

See No. 2215.

埆 2* 3236
R. 覺
See 角 Entering Upper.

Rough, rocky land.

墝埆 a rugged country.

榷 2* 3237
R. 覺
See 角 Entering Upper.

A rafter; a lath.

榷板 laths for roofing.
都榷子 a kind of fruit.

覺 3238

See No. 2216.

𧾷 3239

Same as No. 2216.

Digitized by Google

噱 3240

See No. 1464.

謔[1] 3241
R. 廠
See 噱
Even Upper.

To sigh; to regret. Also, strange words.

爵 3242

See No. 2218.

榷[1*] 3243
R. 覺
See 確
A. *giak, hsak*
Entering Upper.

A toll levied at bridges or ferries on spirits and other produce. A foot-bridge. A kind of fruit.

榷酤 to levy a toll on liquor.
渡榷 toll levied at bridges or ferries.
榷使 a name for the Hoppo, or Superintendent of Customs.

玃[1*] 3244
R. 藥陌
See 矍
A. *kwāk*
Entering Upper.

A large ape found in western China, said to be six feet high and to walk like a man.

屩[1*] 3245
R. 藥
C. *kök*,
F. *kiok*
N. *cüoh*
K. *kiak*
J. *kiaku, kaku*
A. *kök, kieu*
Entering Upper.

Wooden-soled shoes; clogs.

豀[2*] 3246
R. 肩
See 豚
Entering Upper.

A pig rooting up the earth with its nose.

罝[3] 3247
R. 廠
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*
W. *tsü*
N. *che, chö*
P. *chie*
M. *chie*
Y. *chici*
Sz. *chie*
K. *ch'ia, chö*
J. *sha*
A. *ta*
Even Upper.

A net for catching hares or rabbits.

丨[2*] 3248
R. 月
C. *k'üt*,
F. *k'wok*
See 決
J. *ketsz, gwachi*
Entering Upper.

To mark off; to mark a new paragraph. Radical No. 6.

勾丨 to mark off criminals for execution, as is done by the Emperor on the list submitted to him.

Read *kou*[1]. A vertical stroke with a hook at the bottom.

一丨一捺 one vertical hooked stroke and one downward stroke slanting to the right.

鶪[1*] 3249
R. 錫
C. *kwik, k'üt*,
See 決
K. *kiök*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *kwik, küet*
Entering Upper.

A shrike (*Lanius major*, Pall.). It is said to indicate by its singing the time for spinning.

鶪鳥 the butcher-bird; an unfilial child, this bird being said to eat its mother.
七月鳴鶪 in the seventh month the shrike is heard.

CH'ÜEH.

缺[1*] 3250
R. 缶
C. *k'üt*,
H. *k'et*
F. *k'wok, k'iek*
W. *c'üeh*
N. *c'üeh*
P. *c'üeh*
M. *ch'üeh*
Y. *ch'üeh*
Sz. *ch'üeh*
K. *kyöl*
J. *ketsz*
A. *k'üet*
Entering Upper.

Broken; defective. A want; a deficiency; a vacancy; an official post.

破缺 broken; cracked.
缺去 to break off.
缺殘 smashed; ruined.
又缺我斨 we also chipped our hatchets.
缺角 wanting a corner.
崩缺 broken down; given way, as an embankment.
缺玷 a flaw.
缺陷 imperfect; defective.
欠缺 deficient; incomplete.
缺虧 a deficit.
缺少 or 缺短 or 缺額 or 缺乏 short of the full number or amount.
缺本 to lose capital.
問心無缺 I am not conscious of any deficiency,—in my conduct.
缺蕩 a break in the bank of a canal or in a road.
缺筆 to abbreviate a character.
缺點 to omit a dot in a character.
月有圓缺 the moon is sometimes full and sometimes deficient.
缺防 to insufficiently guard against.
缺處 an empty place; an open spot.
開缺 to make a vacancy,—by transfer or resignation.
出缺 to make a vacancy,—as by death.
補缺 to fill a vacancy.
缺分 a post; an appointment; a vacancy.
好缺 a good (*i.e.* lucrative) post.
討了這個缺 got this post.
武昌縣缺了縣官 the post of District Magistrate at Wu-ch'ang is vacant.
繁缺 a busy post.
最要缺, 要缺, 中缺, and 簡缺 posts of first-class, secondary, third-rate, and fourth-rate importance, respectively,—terms used in the classification of Intendancies, Prefectures, sub-Prefectures, Departments, and Districts.
這個缺下 let us leave this for the moment,—for verification or reconsideration later on.
列缺天閃 Lieh Ch'üeh (the Goddess of Lightning) flashes along the sky.
缺疑 *see* No. 3252.
缺月藤 *Bauhinia glauca*, Wall.

缺[1*] 3250

瘸[2] 3251
R. 歌
C. *kö*
H. *kio*
F. *k'wo*
W. *djü*
P. *chüe*
Y. *ch'ia, ch'üe*
J. *kiō, giō*
A. *gia*
Even Lower.

A kind of paralysis of the hands and feet. Lame.

腿瘸了 lame in the leg.
瘸子 a lame man.
胎裏瘸 lame from birth.
瘸骸 lame.

Digitized by Google

Khel₁
闕 4*
3252
R. 月
C. *küt, k'üt*
See 缺
K. *kwil*
J. *ketsz*
A. *k'üet*
Entering Upper.

A look-out tower over a gate. A city gate; an Imperial city. A fault; a deficiency; wanting. Used with No. 3250. To exercise reserve.

在城闕兮 by the look-out tower on the wall.
闕門 or 闕廷 the Imperial palace.
望闕行禮 to make obeisance towards the capital.
鳳闕 the capital; Peking.
金闕 the golden gate,—of Paradise.
衰職有闕 if there is any remissness on the part of the sovereign,.....
書闕一篇 the book is a leaf short.
闕遺 omissions.
闕文 a hiatus; a lacuna; a mistake in the text.
疑有闕文九字 these nine characters appear to be erroneously inserted.
毫無少闕 nothing is wanting; no deficiency.
月闕 the waning moon.
盈闕 waxing and waning.
義闕 the meaning is lost,—has not been preserved, as of an obscure text.
君子於其所不知,蓋闕如也 the superior man, in regard to what he does not know, shows a cautious reserve.
付之闕如 to relegate to the category of things unknown.
多聞闕疑 hear much, and put aside the points on which you are in doubt.
闕地及泉 he dug down to the water.

Khel₁
蹶
3253

See No. 3210.

Khet₁
闋 1*
3254
R. 門
C. *k'üt, k'wai*
H. *k'et*
F. *k'wok*
W. *c'üe, cü'*
N. *k'wah*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'üeh*
K. *kyŏl*
J. *ketsz*
A. *küet, kwêt*
Entering Upper.

To shut the door; to close; to end; to be at rest.

不闋時月 without ceasing from day to day.
樂闋 the music ceased.
服闋 to lay aside mourning.
歌數闋 to sing several songs.
君子如屆,俾民心闋 let superior men come (into office), and thus bring rest to the hearts of the people.
闋廣 a curly-maned horse.

Khyok₁
却
3255

See No. 2230.

Khyok₁
卻
3256

Same as No. 2230.

Khyok₁ 4*
惙
3257
R. 藥
See 却
Entering Upper.

Tired; wearied.

惛惙 exhausted.

Ashok₂
碏
3258

See No. 2237.

Ayak₂
鵲
3259

See No. 1388.

Lok₂
絡
3260

See No. 7323.

Syok₁
雀
3261

See No. 1387.

Khok₂ 4*
搉
3262
R. 覺
See 確
Entering Upper.

To strike. To pick out. To ridicule.

搉腫 to strike so that the place swells.
搉眼 to gouge out the eyes.
搉瓜子 to pick out melon seeds,—from the husk.
商搉 to ridicule.
揚搉古今書 to cite books, ancient and modern.

Ahok₂
確
3263

See No. 2243.

Khoi₂ 1
骳
3264
R. 歌
See 瘸
(but K'ANGHI is wrong in the series)
A. *k'we*
Even Upper.

Stiffness of the joints; ankylosis.

腲骳 a stiff joint.

Khok₂ 4*
殼
3265
R. 覺
See 確
Entering Upper.

To cross; to pass a thing across.

Khok₂ 4*
燨
3266
R. 覺
See 確
Entering Upper.

To dry anything in the sun, or at a fire.

Khok₂ 4*
礭
3267
R. 覺
See 確
Entering Upper.

Craggy; rocky.

Khok₂
磽
3268

Same as No. 3267.

CHÜN.

kyun₁ 1
君
3269
R. 口
C. *kwên*
H. *kiun*
F. *kung*
W. *ciung*
N. *cüing*
P. M. Sz. *chün*
Y. *chüng, chüing*
K. *kun*
J. *kun*
A. *kwên*
Even Upper.

Sovereign; prince; ruler. One who is honourable; a gentleman; sir; a perfect man. Superior, as opposed to subordinate.

人君 or 國君 or 君王 or 君上 a sovereign; a ruler.
君臣 prince and minister.
君民 sovereign and people.
君主 king or queen.
君長 chiefs of tribes; superiors.
君嗣 the son of a monarch.
寡小君 I, the Empress. *See below.*
皂君 the black prince,—the heron.
昏君 the blinded prince,—a name given to 紂辛 Chou Hsin (*see* No. 2472) on account of his vices. Hence, a bad husband.
老君 or 道君 Lao Tzŭ; *see* No. 6783.
道君皇帝 a title assumed by the Emperor 徽宗 of the Sung dynasty, after his deposition in A.D. 1126.
中書君 a writing-brush or Chinese pen.
從道不從君 follow the right rather than the sovereign.

Digitized by Google

君[1] 3269

先到爲君，後到爲臣 he who is first, is prince; he who follows, is minister,—first come, first served.

君君臣臣 let the prince act as prince, and minister as minister.

君國 to rule over a State.

君天下 to rule over the empire.

嚴君 a father; a head of a family.

尊君 your father.

先君 a deceased father or ancestor.

府君 or 太君 a deceased father and mother,—used in inscriptions on tombs.

家君 or 夫君 my husband.

封君 living parents who have been ennobled.

少君 or 郎君 your son.

小君 a wife's mode of styling herself.

細君 my wife.

如君 a subordinate wife or concubine. *See* No. 5668.

此君 this gentleman,—the bamboo. From a line by 王徽之 Wang Hui-chih, 何可一日無此君 how can I be one day without this gentleman? Also applied to the Chinese pencil, or pen.

天君 the mind; the intellect.

諸君 the gentlemen; the various gentlemen.

君家 the gentleman.

君子 originally "a gentleman", "an officer", etc. Subsequently, the perfect man; the superior man; the princely man; the ideal man, etc., as opposed to 小人, *see* No. 4294. Occasionally used in a bad sense; *see* No. 7021.

人多君子稀 good men are scarce.

君子一言，快馬一鞭 one word to the wise man is like one touch of the whip to a good horse,—enough. *Verbum sap.*

君子言前不言後 the superior man speaks beforehand, not afterwards.

酒中不語眞君子 not to chatter in his cups is the mark of the genuinely superior man.

君[1] 3269

義動君子 the superior man is moved by duty,—*Cf.* "A sense of duty pursues us ever."

君子上達，小人下達 the progress of the superior man is upward, of the mean man downward.

頭大是君子 a big head marks the superior man. *See* No. 4294.

君子喫滋味 a superior man eats for the enjoyment of flavour.

德勝才爲君子 he whose virtue exceeds his talents, is the superior man.

君知否 do you know, sir, or not?

翟君理斯 Mr. Chai Li-ssŭ.

我醉欲眠，君且去 I am drunk and want to sleep: pray, sir, pass on.

十二君 the twelve kinds of "principal ingredients" with which are mixed the 二十四臣 or "complementary drugs", in such proportions that the whole compound may symbolise and tally with the union of the *Yin* and the *Yang*.

那藥不按君臣 that medicine is not properly compounded,—it does not contain prince and minister, leading and subordinate drugs, in due proportions.

kwan

捃[4] 3270

R. 震

See 攈

Sinking Upper.

To pick out; to put to rights.

捃摭 to sort; to arrange: to collate.

khyun

窘 3271

See No. 2351.

khyun

莙[1] 3272

R. 艸

See 窘困

Rising Lower.

Mare's tail (*Hippuris*), also known as 牛尾莙. Is used to feed gold fish.

莙薘菜 a kind of coarse cabbage.

khyun

郡[4] 3273

R. 問

C. *kwên*
H. *gk'iun*
F. *koung*
W. *djung*
N. *ngüing*
P. M. *chün*
Y. *chüing*
Sz. *chün*
K. *kun*
J. *kun, gun*
A. *kwên*

Sinking Lower.

A political division of the empire under 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 221, of which there were at first thirty-six, four more being added shortly afterwards. Under the T'ang dynasty, it corresponded more with a modern province; and is now used to denote a Prefecture, an independent sub-Prefecture, or an independent Department.

府郡 a Prefecture. *See* No. 3682.

郡首 or 郡守 or 郡侯 the ruler of a division of the empire under the First Emperor. Now used as a designation of a Prefect.

郡丞 a sub-Prefect.

郡宰 an assistant sub-Prefect.

首郡 the Prefectural city, within which the provincial capital is situated.

郡城 a Prefectural city.

郡會之區 a centre of population; a large city.

多羅郡王 a prince of the 2nd class,—an adult son of the reigning Emperor.

郡主 daughter of an Imperial prince of the first degree.

郡君 daughter of an Imperial prince of the third degree. Under the Ming dynasty, the grand-daughter of a 郡王. Used as a term of respect to old ladies.

郡馬 the son-in-law of an Imperial prince.

kyon, kyon

吮[3] 3274

R. 銑

C. *shün*
H. *ts'ion, tsion*
F. *choung*, v. *siong*[2]
W. *jung, yung*
N. *yen*, v. *ch'ön*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *yün*
Sz. *chien*
K. *yön, chön*
J. *shun, sen, djun*
A. *t'üen, t'wên*

Rising Lower.

To suck; to lick.

吮乾淨 to suck dry.

吮味 to test the flavour.

吮癰 to lick an ulcer,—to toady; a lickspittle.

吮痔 to lick piles,—to toady, etc.

Digitized by Google

Kyun,
皸[1]
3275
R. 文
See 軍
Even Upper.

The skin chapped, as from cold.

手足皸裂 their hands and feet chapped.

Kyun,
軍[1]
3276
R. 文
C. *krên*
H. *kiun*
F. *kung*
W. *ciung*
N. *cüing*
P. *chün*
M. *chün*
Y. *chüng*
Sz. *chün*
K. *kun*
J. *gun, kun*
A. *kwên*
Even Upper.

An army, according to the 周禮 *Chou Ritual*, of 12,500 men. The Imperial forces consisted of six such armies; those of a great State, of three. Military; martial.

其軍三單 his armies were three troops.

子行三軍則誰與 if you had the conduct of the armies of a great State, what sort of a colleague would you wish to have?

三軍可奪帥也 the commander-in-chief of a great State may be taken prisoner,—*see* No. 9029.

勇冠三軍 the bravest of the brave.

軍旅之事未之學也 I have not studied military matters.

兩軍對壘 the two armies entrenched themselves opposite to one another.

軍營 a camp.

軍裝所 (or 局) a military *dépôt*.

軍法 martial law.

軍令 or 軍命 military orders; words of command.

願當軍令 I am willing to stake my life.

軍犯 military offenders.

軍需 military equipments, pay, etc.

軍器 or 軍火 or 軍前要物 munitions of war.

軍務 or 軍情 military affairs.

軍場 a parade-ground; a theatre of war; a battle-field.

軍壁 or 軍壘 a breast-work.

屯軍 to entrench an army.

軍士 soldiers.

軍民 soldiers and civilians.

軍威 prestige of the army.

漢軍 descendants of natives of north China who joined the Manchu invaders against the Ming dynasty.

軍[1]
3276

軍逃 deserters.

軍功 military distinction.

軍牌 or 軍功牌 a medal for distinguished bravery, etc.

投軍 to join the army; to become a soldier.

招軍 to recruit; to call troops; a trumpet.

軍寮 barracks.

軍興 to be on a campaign.

軍家 military families,—as opposed to the 民家 families of the people. Marriages are permitted between these, even if of the same name.

軍政 military administration. Also, the quinquennial review.

軍籍 the roll of convicts upon which the names of new arrivals are entered.

充軍 banishment for life with military service.

問軍 or 軍罪 banishment to a garrison,—the third and worst sort of banishment, that is, for life to a frontier, either 近邊 of one of the eighteen provinces, in light cases, or 極邊 outside of China Proper to one of the Mongolian provinces, in serious offences, with liability to hard labour as a camp follower.

軍國 a country when at war.

軍謀 strategic considerations or questions.

軍報 news from the seat of war.

軍餉 military supplies.

軍粮 military provisions.

軍規 military discipline.

軍實 war material.

軍台 military post-roads.

軍田 lands set apart for soldiers, or criminals undergoing military service.

軍禮 the etiquette of force; the *ultima ratio*. *See* No. 9279.

將軍 a commander-in-chief; a Tartar general. *See* No. 1212.

軍門 epistolary designation of a 提督 provincial Commander-in-chief or of an Admiral.

中軍 Adjutant,—as to a Governor General or Governor of a province.

護軍營 a corps of the Chinese army, the principal duty of which is to furnish guards for the Imperial palace.

軍[1]
3276

行軍調將 to move troops and appoint generals.

養軍千日，用在一朝 troops are kept a thousand days, to be used on one.

軍機處 the Grand Council of State,—the Privy Council of the Emperor.

小軍機 secretaries who perform the clerical work of the Grand Council. They are sixty in number.

tsun
俊[4]
3277
R. 震
N. *chïng*
P. *chün*
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

Superior; elegant; handsome; refined.

俊士 a fine scholar; a refined gentleman.

俊傑在位 men of distinction and mark are in power.

俊民用章 heroic men stand forth eminent.

俊民用微 heroic men are reduced to obscurity.

隆歸俊秀 all were distinguished for their refinement.

俊俏 elegant; graceful.

他的模樣狠俊 her form is very elegant.

俊乂 a man among a thousand and one among a hundred, respectively. *See* No. 8675.

俊人物 a refined-looking man.

俊美 or 俊雅 refined and elegant.

三有俊 the three classes of possessors of ability.

俊眼 expressive eyes.

俊爽 fine looking, strapping.

tsun,
捘[4]
3278
R. 支眞
See 焌逡
Even Upper.

To pinch; to lay the hand on.

捘蝨 to crack a louse.

捘衛侯之手 he laid his hand upon that of the prince of Wei.

tsun
晙[4]
3279
R. 震
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

Dawn; bright; clear.

Digitized by Google

tsun 浚4 3280
R. 震
C. H. tsun
F. chuung
W. ciung
N. shïng
P. chün, hsün
M. chin
Y. chüng
K. chun
J. shun
A. tsên
Sinking Upper.

Deep; profound. To dig. To enlighten.

莫浚匪泉 there is nothing deeper than a spring.
深浚 very deep.
浚哲文明 profoundly wise and clear-sighted.
使浚井 they made him dig a well.
夙夜浚明 day and night to enlighten.
子浚我以生 you take from us to nourish yourself.
禀浚 to respect; to reverence.
浚縣 a District in the province of Honan.

tsun 焌4 3281
R. 震
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

A fire burning; to put out a fire.

焌了香火 to put out the incense and candles,—as at a temple.

tsun 睃4 3282
R. 震
N. chïng
P. tsun, chün
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

A landlord; a bailiff.

田睃 a bailiff.
塞睃 a peasant.

tsun 睃4 3283
R. 震
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

To look at carefully.

睃晉灼 name of a hero who lived under the Former Han dynasty.

tsun 竣1 3284
R. 眞先
C. H. tsun
F. chuung
W. chüe
N. chïng
P. chün, chün
Y. chwei
K. chun, chön
J. shun, sen
A. t'wan
Even Upper Irregular.

To stop work; to complete a task.

告竣 to report completion,—of any work.
諸事已竣 everything has been done.
竣事 or 完竣 to complete.
勢不能按限報竣 under these circumstances it will be impossible to report completion within the given time.

tsun, 踆1 3285
R. 眞
See 逡
A. t'wan, tsun
Even Upper.

To fall back; to retreat. To hop.

已事而踆 to finish the matter and then stand back.
踆踆 hopping like a magpie.

tsun, 逡1 3286
R. 眞
C. sun
H. tsun
F. chung
W. ciung
N. chïng
P. chün
M. chin
Y. tsun
K. chun
J. shun
A. t'wan
Even Upper.

To retire; to shrink from. To feel abashed. A revolution of the moon.

逡巡退縮 to shrink back.
逡巡若復有詞 hesitated as if she had more to say.
逡行 to shirk; to shrink.
逡次 to advance in order.

tsun 鋑 3287

Same as No. 1649.

tsun 餕4 3288
R. 震
N. chïng
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

The remains from a sacrifice or a meal. To eat up the scraps.

餕既盡也 the scraps have been eaten up.
餕餘不祭 leavings cannot be used for sacrifice.
日中而餕 to eat at noon the scraps from breakfast.
佐餕 to urge a father and mother to eat,—as a son's wife should do, she herself being content with what remains.

tsun 駿4 3289
R. 震
N. chïng
See 浚
K. chun, sun
Sinking Upper.

A fine horse; swift; fleet. Great; exalted. Used with 峻 No. 4897.

駿馬 a fine horse.
追風駿 a courser fleet as the wind.
駿速 very fleet.
精駿 excellent,—as of workmanship.
駿命不易 the great appointment (as ruler of the earth) is not easy.
駿極于天 their large masses reaching to heaven,—of mountains.
駿駿 exalted; grand.
駿發爾私 to make clear his private opinions.

駿1 3289

不駿其德 not to prolong kindness.
遹駿厥聲 great is his fame.
駿奔走在廟 assiduously they hurried about the temple.
八駿 the eight steeds,—of 穆王 Mu Wang, fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty.

tsun 鵔4 3290
R. 震
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

A kind of marmot, found in Ssŭch'uan and known as 鼹鼠 or 鼩鼠. Its tail furnishes hair for pencils.

kyun 呁1 3291
R. 眞
See 均
A. jrên
Even Upper.

To vomit.

kyun 袀1 3292
R. 眞
See 鈞
Even Upper.

A soldier's uniform; a soldier.

紺袀服 purple or violet clothes.

kyun 均1 3293
R. 眞
C. kwên
H. kiun
F. king
W. ciung
N. cüing
P. M. Sz. chün
Y. chüng
K. kiun
J. kin
A. kwên
Even Upper.

A potter's wheel. To be equally adjusted; to be fair. Even; level; in harmony. All; every; altogether.

六轡既均 the six reins are well in hand,—the tension being equal in all.
大夫不均 the great officers are unjust.
舍矢既均 they discharge the arrows and all hit.
秉國之均 holding the balance of the State.
均平 or 均調 or 均勻 impartial; equal; uniform.
均齊 even; well adjusted.
大家均分 every one had an equal share.
均勞逸 to keep the balance between work and play.
苦樂均沾 grief and joy in equal proportions.
均一 all equally.
均意 an impartial feeling.
均可 either will do equally well.

Digitized by Google

均[1] 3293

各商均有益 all the merchants will profit.
不患寡而患不均 not troubled lest their people should be few, but lest they should not keep their places.
或……或……均可 whether..... or.....is immaterial.
均應 should all.....
均寓其中 to lie entirely within the scope of.
均係 are all.....
均當 are all to .....
均須 must all.....
均爲 are both or all.....
均經 or 均已 having thoroughly .....(perused, etc.).
均毋 let none.....!
均攤勻散 to share and share alike.
均攤 to pay one's share.
均背拉一算 to strike an average.

Read *yün*[4]. Rhyme. Formerly used for 韻 No. 13,843.

Kyun
鈞[1] 3294
R. 眞
See 均勻 Even Upper and Lower.

To balance; to equalise; to harmonise. You; your. A quarter of a 石 stone or picul; a weight of 30 catties. [To be distinguished from 鈞 No. 11,042].

鈞裁 to decide equitably.
鈞座 civil officials.
鈞同其聲 he harmonised their voices.
鈞命 or 鈞箚 or 鈞諭 your orders.
鈞坐 your seat: you.
鈞函 your letter.
鈞安 may you enjoy an even repose!
大鈞 or 洪鈞 the great Maker, —God; Nature.
力足以舉百鈞 strong enough to lift twenty-five stone.
鈞州 an old name for 禹州 in Honan.

Kyun
鉤 3295

Same as No. 3294.

Kwun'
麇 3296

Same as No. 3299.

Kwun'
囷 3297

Same as No. 3291.

Khwun
菌[4] 3298
R. 軫
F. *k'üng*, W. *gdjung*, v. *zang*
P. *chün, chün'*
M. *chün'*
See 困 Rising Lower.

The mushroom. Mould; mildew.

地菌 a mushroom; a toadstool.
朝菌不知晦朔 the mushroom of the morning knows not the alternations of day and night.
鷄爪菌 an edible species of *Clavaria*.
天花菌 an edible fungus found on willow-trees.
發菌 to get mouldy.
耳菌 fungus growth in the ear.
菌桂 a fine kind of cassia.
菌薰 fragrant plants.

Khwun
麕[1] 3299
R. 眞軫
See 困 Rising and Even Upper.

A general name for horn-less deer. The muntjak (*Cervulus Reevesii*), which is said to fly from its own reflected image. To collect; to band together.

水中麕影, 猜疑輒奔 the muntjak, seeing its form in the water, flees away full of suspicion.
野有死麕 there is a dead deer in the fields.
麕脯 dried venison.
麕集 banded; collected together.
賊匪麕聚 the rebels collected together.
京電麕錄 a bundle of telegrams from Peking.

Kwun
濬 3300

Same as No. 3280.

Kwun
憰[1] 3301
R. 震
See 浚 Sinking Upper.

Intelligent; quick of apprehension.

心思靈憰 of an imaginative turn.
慧憰 intelligent; shrewd.

Kwun
鐫 3302

See No. 1649.

Khyun
帬 3303

Khyun
羣[2] 3304
R. 文
See 裙 Even Lower.

CH'ÜN.

Same as No. 3306.

A group of three or more. A flock of sheep; a herd; a crowd; a collection (of things). A company; a class. To move in concert.

或羣或友 in groups of three or of two.
一羣羊 a flock of sheep.
羣鶴 a flock of storks; men of distinction.
三百維羣 three hundred in each herd.
羣陣 a flock which moves in regular order, as a flock of geese.
失羣 to stray from the flock; to be lost.
超羣 to rise above the common herd; eminent.
慍于羣小 I am hated by the herd of mean creatures,—who surround the sovereign.
羣黨 a society; a club; a clique; a league.
狐羣狗黨 a league of foxes and a cabal of dogs,—a rascally set.
羣后 the body of feudal princes.
羣臣 the body of officials.
一羣兒 a bevy of children.
羣生 mankind.
羣友 one's circle of friends.
離羣索居 to seek a lonely dwelling.
物以羣分 creatures are distinguished according to their classes; hence, to classify systematically. Used in the sense of "*noscitur a socio*".
同羣 of the same class.
羣才 the talented.
羣迷 the misguided.
所有羣房以及羣牆 all the various houses together with the walls.
伐駟孔羣 his mail-covered team moves in great harmony.
羣策羣力 by all means and with all one's power.

Khyun
群 3305

Same as No. 3304.

Digitized by Google

khyun2
裙2
3306
R. 文
C. *k'wên*
H. *k'iun*
F. *kung*
W. *djung*
N. *djüing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ün*
K. *kun*
J. *kun, gun*
A. *kwên*
Even Upper.

The skirt of a woman's dress. A petticoat.

裙子 a skirt; a petticoat.
裙釵 skirts and hairpins; women.
裙下雙鈎 a pair of hooks (small feet) beneath the skirt. *Cf.* "Her feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice stole in and out."
紅裙 a red skirt; a maiden.
中裙 or 內裙 a petticoat.
裙帶子親 near relatives of different surnames.
鬱裙 a skirt hung with tinkling ornaments.
百摺裙 a heavily plaited skirt.
帷裙 or 圍裙 an apron.
朝裙 an embroidered silk apron, worn at court.
着木裙 he wears the woollen skirt,—of a shopman who stands behind the counter.

裙2
3306

裙脚妹 the waiting-maid who accompanies the bride.
裙拖 a fringe of ornaments hanging from the girdle over the skirt.
布裙 a poor dress.
裙襖 skirt and bodice,—a lady's dress.
裙衣 a covering to a table, etc.
裙屐少年 a dandy.

khoun, khwun
囷2
3307
R. 眞
C. *k'wên*
H. *k'wên*
F. *k'ung, k'üng, k'ung*
W. *djung*
N. *cüing, c'üing*
P. M. *chün*
Y. *chüng*
K. *kiun*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'wên*
Even Upper Irregular.

A granary. A pen; a fold. Spiral. [To be distinguished from 困 No. 6542.]

輪囷 spiral; corkscrewlike.
天囷 a group of stars in Cetus.

khwan
箘2
3308
R. 眞軫
See 囷
Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

A kind of black bamboo used for arrows.

tsun1
夋1
3309
R. 眞
See 逡
Even Upper.

To dawdle; to move slowly. The name of the father of the Emperor Yao.

行夋夋 to walk mincingly.

CHÜO.

See No. 2218.

CH'ÜO.

See No. 2230.

tsyok2
爵
3310

khyok2
却
3311

klyok2
卻
3312

Same as No. 2230.

Ê.

no3
我
3313

See No. 12,680.

no2
哦2
3314
R. 歌
See 蛾
Even Lower.

To chant; to hum; to intone.

哦詩 to hum poetry; to read poetry in a sing-song voice.
吟哦 to hum; to chant.

no2
娥2
3315
R. 歌
N. *ou*
See 蛾
Even Lower.

Good; beautiful. *See* No. 441.

娥女 a beautiful woman.
嬌娥 elegant; refined.
宮娥 the Imperial concubines.
娥皇 one of the two daughters of the Emperor Yo, who were bestowed upon Shun as wives, B.C. 2288.

no2
蛾2
3316
R. 歌
C. *ngo*
H. *ngo*
F. *ngo*
W. *ng*
N. *ngou*
P. M. Sz. *ngo, o, wo*
Y. *ou, wou*
K. *a*
J. *ga*
A. *nga*
Even Lower.

A moth.

蛾子 or 蛾虫 or 撲燈蛾兒 a moth.
蠶蛾 the silkworm moth.
蛾眉 beautiful moth-like eyebrows.
蛾眉月 the crescent moon.
白蛾瘋 a white fungus in the throat; diphtheria.

no6
餓4
3317
R. 簡
C. H. F. *ngo*
W. *ng, ngwai*
N. *ngo*
P. M. Sz. *wo, ngo*
Y. *ou, wou*
K. *ya*
J. *ga*
A. *nga*
Sinking Lower.

Hungry.

肚子餓 hungry.
你餓不餓 are you hungry?
餓了一日 went hungry a whole day.
餓倒 to collapse from hunger.
餓壞了 prostrated with hunger.
餓死 to die of hunger.
餓不死 won't die of starvation. Also, won't kill by starvation.

餓4
3317

老天爺餓不死瞎家雀兒 the Heavenly Father does not starve even a blind sparrow.
餓極了 starving.
眞餓了 very hungry.
餓手兒 or 餓勁兒 greediness.
餓眼 a hungry eye.
餓殍 bodies of the starved.
餓蚊子見了血 the hungry mosquito has smelt blood. Used in the sense of "where the carcass is, etc."
餓鬼 hungry demons,—one of the six classes of sentient beings comprised in the circle of transmigration (*see* No. 3120), containing the souls of men who in their human state were avaricious or uncharitable. Sanskrit: *prêtas*. Also, the manes of persons who have not received the rites of burial, sacrificed to on the 15th of the 7th moon. Also, an uninvited guest.
窮思餓想 to think deeply.

Digitized by Google

ngo₁
鵝[2]
3318
R. 歌
F. *ngo, ngiê*
W. *ng, ngo*
See 蛾
Even Lower.

The domestic goose. *See* No. 13,137.

草鵝 the common goose.
鵝掌 goose-feet.
鵝毛 goose-feathers; trifles.
鵝絨 goose-down; fine velvet.
鵝翎管 goose-quills.
鵝翎扇 a goose-feather fan.
鵝毛片 flakes of snow; "old Mother Goose".
鵝頭 goose-head; stupid; a prominent forehead.
獃鵝頭 a stupid booby.
鵝眼 goose-eye; small; small cash.
鵝蛋臉 an oval face.
鵝脂 goose-fat,—used of shining faces.
鵝腿 a goose's leg,—a name for the back dressing of a woman's hair, from the shape.
鵝蠱 a sort of slow poison.
鵝酒禮 the goose and wine ceremony,—consisting of presents of geese and wine sent upon concluding a betrothal, the goose being emblematical of conjugal fidelity.
塘鵝 the pelican.
企鵝 the penguin.
天鵝 the crane; the wild swan.
水翎鵝 a kind of teal.
鵝翎筆 a quill pen.
布袋鵝 or 海鵝 the white albatross (*Diomedea brachyura*).
身先鵝鶩 I myself led the squadron.
現放着鴨子不拏,要拏鵝 allowing the duck to escape in order to get the goose. Said of one who neglects a fair profit in order to defraud some one out of a larger sum, 訛 being punningly understood for 鵝.

o₁
阿
3319
ŋo
訛[2]
3320
R. 歌
C. H. *ngo*
F. *ngwo*
W. *ng, mg*
N. *ngou*
P. *o, ngo*
M. *o, wo*
Y. *ou*
Sz. *o, wo, ngo*
K. *wa*
J. *kū, gū*
A. *ngwa*
Even Lower.

See No. 1.

To lie; to deceive; to cheat. False; erroneous. To change. To move.

訛言 or 訛語 lies; false stories.
民之訛言 the false words of the people.
以訛傳訛 to propagate falsehood.
虛訛 false; erroneous.
訛誤 to make a mistake; to misrepresent.

訛[2]
3320

隻字無訛 not a single word wrong.
訛人 to be importunate; to take no denial.
訛繆 erroneous.
訛錯 an error.
訛索 to extort by lies; to defraud of.....
訛詐人錢 to cheat people of money.
式訛爾心以畜萬邦 if you would but change your heart, and nourish the myriad States.
平秩南訛 to arrange the transformations of summer.
心訛訛如懸旌 my heart flutters like a banner.
或寢或訛 some lying down, some moving about.

nyak₁
額
3321
ngak₁
額[2*]
3322
R. 陌
C. *ngak*
H. *ngiak*
F. *ngiah*
W. *nga*
N. *ngah*
P. *ê, ngê*
M. *ngê*
Y. *êh, êk*
Sz. *nge*
K. *ek*
J. *gaku, giaku*
A. *ngak, k'ak*
Entering Lower.

Same as No. 3322.

The forehead. A fixed number.

額頭 or 額顱 the forehead.
額角 the temples.
額頂 the top of the head.
以手加額 raised his hand to his forehead,—delighted at the good news.
額手相慶 congratulated each other by raising the hand to the brow.
額數 a fixed number.
額外 over and above the fixed number or amount; supernumerary.
額兵 a fixed number of troops.
無缺額 there is no vacancy in the number.
額設船隻 a fixed number of vessels.
寬額 a liberal number or allowance.
匾額 a tablet with characters inscribed horizontally, eulogistic of some person or place.
額然 suddenly.
額額 unceasing.
額外外委 a lance-corporal,—Chinese army.
額外叙會 a special meeting,—as of shareholders.
額引 government salt.
額駙 the husband of an Imperial princess under the present dynasty.

額[2*]
3322

額魯特 Oëlot or Eleuth,—the Kalmuks or western Mongols.
額濟納 the river Edsinei.
額爾沁 Erch'in,—the envoy from the Dalai and Panshen Lamas, sent annually with presents to Peking.

nok₁
諤[4*]
3323
R. 藥
See 萼
N.B.—In Foochow all this class is *upper*.
Entering Lower.

Honest, sincere words.

謇諤 to speak brusquely.
直諤 to speak plainly without circumlocution.
千人之諾諾不如一士之諤諤 the toadying approval of a thousand people is not worth the straightforward criticism of one scholar.

nok₁
鰐
3324

Same as No. 3328.

nok₁
鶚[4*]
3325
R. 藥
See 萼
Entering Lower.

The osprey or fish-eagle, also called 鵰鶚 and 魚鷹.

鶚立 to wait patiently,—as this bird does for its prey.
秋闈鶚薦 at the autumnal examination he took his second degree.
鶚展鵬程 the osprey has started upon the journey of the rukh,—of a successful graduate.

nok₂ ek₂
惡
3326

See No. 12,779.

nok₁
諤
3327

Same as No. 3323.

nok₁
鱷[4*]
3328
R. 藥
C. H. *ngok*
F. *ngauk*
W. *ngo*
N. *ngoh*
P. *ngo', o*
M. *ngo, wo, o*
Y. *ak*
Sz. *ngo, wo*
K. *ak*
J. *gaku*
A. *ngak*
Entering Lower.

The crocodile; the alligator. Rapacious; cruel.

鱷魚 a crocodile or alligator.
鱷紳劣吏朋比爲奸 the rapacious gentry and unscrupulous underlings are leagued in villainy.

ŋo₂
譌
3329

Same as No. 3320.

Digitized by Google

ÊN.

Favour; grace; mercy; kindness; affection.

恩典 or 恩澤 or 恩德 or 恩惠 or 恩慈 bounty; grace; kindness.
皇恩 or 天恩 Imperial or Divine favour.
恩眷 Imperial favour.
恩愛 affection; love of the sexes.
恩愛夫妻 an affectionate husband and wife.
恩情 kindness; affection.
感恩 to be grateful for kindness.
開恩 to show mercy or kindness to.
恩准 to kindly grant.
恩膏 rich favours.
恩恤商艱 to have sympathy with the troubles of the merchants.
恩公兩便 satisfying both mercy and justice.
恩主 a benefactor,—generally of a master or superior.
恩人 benefactors,—in general.
大恩人怎做敵頭 how can my benefactor become my enemy?
恩試 or 恩科 special examinations granted in celebration of great public events.
恩貢生 a degree granted to 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* at a special examination as above.
恩賞 to graciously reward.
恩全 great compassion.
恩仇 love and hatred.
恩綸 gracious words,—of the Emperor.
恩赦 gracious pardon.
恩鑒 your gracious consideration.
恩命 your gracious command.
恩禮 gracious courtesy; condescension.
恩義 kindness and justice; generous and just.
恩信 kindness (on one side) and devotion (on the other).
恩信相孚 bound by mutual ties of kindness on one side and devotion on the other.
恩相 kind Sir.

en.
恩 [1]
3330
R. 元
C. *yên*
H. *en*
F. *ounng*
W. *êng, ang*
N. *êng*
P. M. Sz. *ên, ngên*
Y. *ên, ngêng*
K. *ïn*
J. *on*
A. *ên*
Even Upper.

忘恩負義 to forget kindness and to neglect one's obligation.
恩將仇報 to requite good with evil.
報恩單 a notice or placard of a cure or other blessing which has been prayed for to some god, and which is supposed to be the result of the prayer.
恩斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.

See No. 12,644.

wun,
搵
3331

ÊNG.

See No. 3907.

hêng,
哼
3332

ÊRH.

A child; a son; male. *See* No. 5809. A suffix to substantives, the extensive use of which is a feature of the Peking dialect.

yi.
兒 [2]
3333
R. 支
C. *i, ê*
H. *ngi*
F. *i*, v. *nie*
W. *ng, ze*
N. *êrh, êrh*, v. *ng*
P. *êrh*
M. *ngï, yï*
Y. *orh, oa*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *ă*
J. *dji, kei*
A. *ñyi*
Even Lower.

兒女 boys and girls.
兒女之事 sexual intercourse.
小兒 my son.
兒孫 sons and grandsons; posterity. *See* No. 10,760.
兒子 a son.
能兒子乎 can you be as a little child?
不是兒戲 it is not child's play,—trifling.
兒童 a lad.
兒郎 a son; a young gentleman; a husband; a soldier.
有兒貧不久 with sons, one is not long poor.
兒女乃是眼前歡 children are present joys.
十八個羅漢女，趕不上個點脚的兒 eighteen Lo-han (*sc.* gifted, *see* No. 7291) daughters are not equal to one lame son.
小兒的心似佛心 the heart of a little child is like the heart of Buddha. *Cf.* "Of such is the kingdom of heaven".
偷兒 a thief.
女兒 a girl.

yi.
兒 [2]
3333

不負男兒志 he did not go back upon his manly resolve.
兒媳 a daughter-in-law.
兒夫 a husband.
兒馬 a stallion.
兒騾 a he-mule.
一點兒不錯 not the slightest mistake; quite right.
寶貝兒 my pet.
今兒 to-day. [In this and the four following entries, 兒 is a popular error for 日.]
明兒 to-morrow.
後兒 the day after to-morrow.
昨兒 yesterday.
前兒 the day before yesterday.
沒有風兒 there is no wind.
這邊兒 this side.
兒茶 an extract obtained by boiling the brown heartwood of *Acacia catechu*. Commonly known as *Cutch*, from the Runn of Cutch, near which the tree grows.
兒葵 the sunflower; the anemone.

yi.
郎 [2]
3334
R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

A tributary State under the Chou dynasty, also known as 郎邾, situated in the south of modern Shantung. [Correctly read *i*².]

yi.
騠 [2]
3335
R. 齊
See 倪
P. v. *êrh*
See 兒
Even Lower.

A small horse. Also read *i*².

騠馬 a stallion. *See* No. 3333.

ni'
耳 [3]
3336
R. 紙
C. *i*
H. *ngi*
F. *ngi, ngei*², v. *mi*
W. *zz, n, ng*
N. *êrh, ng*
P. *êrh*
M. *ngï*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *dji, ni*
A. *ñyi*
Rising Lower.

The ear. A handle; that which is at the side. An expletive. A final particle. Radical No. 128. *See* No. 1617.

耳朵 the ear. *See* No. 11,321.
耳朵長 long-eared,—meaning one who hears all that is going on.
耳聾 or 耳朵背 deaf. *See* No. 2880.
耳朵軟 soft-eared,—credulous.
耳朵眼兒 holes in the ears for earrings.
耳環 or 耳圈 earrings.
耳帽 or 耳包兒 hats or coverings for the ears in cold weather.

Digitized by Google

耳[3] 3336

耳竅 the cavity of the ear.
耳挖子 an ear-pick.
挖耳 or 掏耳 or 取耳 to clean the ear.
耳目 ears and eyes; the senses; observation; spies.
耳目之官 ear and eye officials,—the Censors.
耳目之官不思 the organs of hearing and seeing do not think.
耳力 power of hearing.
不顧屬垣有耳 regardless that walls have ears. *See* No. 10,061.
掩耳盜鈴 to stuff one's ears when stealing a bell,—forgetting that others will hear.
耳子 the trunnions of a gun.
耳鬢斯磨 inseparable companions.
耳並私謀 to lay heads together and make a secret plan,—used of persons whispering.
兩耳搧風，敗家的妖精 two ears flapping in the wind forebode ruin to the family.
兩耳垂肩，大貴人 ears hanging down to the shoulders indicate high rank to be attained.
老人耳垂子乾，必定要入棺 if an old man's ears hang down and are shrivelled, he will soon enter his coffin.
耳後不容指，八十不能死 if the space behind the ear will not admit a finger, the age of eighty will be passed.
作耳語 to whisper.
耳食 to eat with the ears,—to be credulous. Also, to think a great deal of food which has a reputation, though it may really not be so very palatable.
耳食之徒 *gobemouches.*
耳其名 I have heard his name.
遠近多耳其名 he was known far and near.
耳鼠 a name for flying squirrels and flying foxes.
耳聞 to hear as a rumour.
耳鳴 singing in the ears.
門耳 a door-knocker.
耳門 a side door.
耳房 a side room.
耳孫 a great-grandson's grandson,—who can only *hear* of his ancestor.

耳[3] 3336

要聽者洗耳而聽 let those who want to listen, wash their ears,—out of respect for the subject.
六十而耳順 at sixty, my ear was an obedient organ,—for the reception of truth. Said by Confucius.
年至耳順 sixty years of age,—from the above.
充耳琇瑩 precious stones in the ear,—as ornaments.
六轡耳耳 the six reins soft and pliant.
女得人焉耳乎 have you got good men there? [女=汝].
前言戲之耳 what I said just now was in joke.
直好 *hao*[4] 世俗之樂耳 I only like the music of the present day.

佴[4] 3337
R. 寘
See 餌
Sinking Lower.

A second; an assistant. Also read *ni*[4].

刵[4] 3338
R. 寘
See 耳
Sinking Lower.

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

無或劓刵人 you may not of yourself cut off the nose or ears of a man,—there must be the sanction of the law.

咡[4] 3339
R. 寘
F. *ni*[2]
See 餌
Sinking Lower.

The space between the mouth and ears.

辟咡而對 to turn face to face and answer.

洱[3] 3340
R. 紙
See 耳
Rising Lower.

An affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

洱海 name of a lake in Yünnan.
普洱 a Prefecture in Yünnan, where P'u-êrh tea is prepared.

珥[3] 3341
R. 寘紙
See 餌
N. v. *ʿmi*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Ear ornaments.

簪珥 hair-pins and earrings.

鉺[4] 3342
R. 寘
See 耳
Sinking Lower.

The blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice. To pull the hairs out of a victim's ears, that the gods may hear the prayers offered up with the sacrifice.

耳鉺 blood of the ears.

餌[3] 3343
R. 寘紙
C. *ni*[2]
H. *ʿngi*, v. *hen*
F. *ni*[2]
W. *ʿmi, mi*[2]
N. *êrh*[2], *ʿmi, ʿngü*
P. *ʿêrh*
M. *ʿngï*
Y. *ʿorh*
Sz. *ʿêrh*
K. *i*
J. *ni, dji*
A. *ñyi*
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

Cakes; meat dumplings. Also read *ni*[2].

餅餌 flour cakes.
糖餌朶 sugar cakes.

Read *ni*[4]. A bait.

食餌 or 吞餌 to swallow the bait.
水寒魚不餌 when the water is cold, the fish won't bite.
誘餌 to tempt; to lure on.

駬[3] 3344
R. 紙
See 耳
Rising Lower.

One of the 八駿 eight steeds of 穆王 Mu Wang, the fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty. *See* No. 7385.

而[2] 3345
R. 支
C. *i*
H. *i*, v. *i*[2]
F. *i*
W. *zz*
N. *êrh*
P. *êrh*
M. *ngï*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *dji, shi, ni*
A. *ñyi*
Even Lower.

A conjunction = and. A disjunctive conjunction = nevertheless; yet; and yet; but. Like; as. You; your. A final particle.

學而時習之 to learn and as occasion offers to put in practice,—what one has learnt.
惠而好 *hao*[4] 我 ye who love and regard me.
愛而不見 loving and not seeing.
人而無禮 to be a man and yet to have no sense of propriety.
善人雖多而不厭 though good men may be many, yet there will be no objection to them,—it is impossible to have too many.
日出而作，日入而息 at dawn to work, at night to rest.
瓜時而往，瓜及而代 to go away at one melon season and to return at the next. *See* No. 6281.

Digitized by Google

而[2] 3345

不嚴而治 he governs without severity.
用晦而明 to use darkness as a means to light.
不思而得 he got it without having thought of it.
煮海水而作鹽 to make salt by boiling sea-water.
輪船拖帶而入 towed into port by a steamer.
拖帶而來 it was towed.
止此而已矣 this and nothing more.
九人而已 only nine men.
有仁義而已矣 charity and duty to one's neighbour: that is all.
胡然而天也 as though divine!
而月斯征 your months are going on.
而秉義類 you ought to employ such as are good.
瓊華乎而 there were appended to them beautiful *hua* stones.
二十而一 one out of twenty.
而今 or 此而今 now; the present time.
而今的世界 the present generation.
而後 or 而后 henceforth; afterwards.
而況 still more; *a fortiori*.
而且 besides; in addition to what has been said.
比莫而且 a strengthened form of the above, the first two characters representing the Manchu equivalent of the last two.
而乃 and then; withal; and yet.
而竟 and yet; still.
作共麟之而 to erect the hair or bristles on the jaws. [作=起: 而=鬚.]

唰[2] 3346
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

The sides of the mouth. *See* No. 3339.

栭[2] 3347
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

A small post standing on the beam to support the roof. A fungus.

栭栗 a variety of chestnut found in Kiangnan.

洏[2] 3348
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

Water flowing.

涕流連洏 tears flowing thick and fast.

茸[2] 3349
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

A fungus.

芝茸 a ground fungus.

輀[2] 3350
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

A hearse.

駕輀 to hold a funeral.
靈輀反里 the remains of * * * are sent back to his native place. *See* No. 7222.

陑[2] 3351
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

Name of a place near which 伊尹 I Yin overthrew the 夏 Hsia and founded the 商 Shang dynasty, B.C. 1766.

鬚[2] 3352
R. 支 See 而 Even Lower.

Whiskers; hair. A form of No. 3345.

髦鬚 bristling,—as the hair of an angry animal.

鮞[2] 3353
R. 支屋 See 而肉 Even and Entering Upper and Lower.

Fish-roe. Name of a salt-water fish. Also read *jiu*[4*].

魚禁鯤鮞 fishes with eggs may not be caught.

爾[3] 3354
R. 紙 C. *i* H. *ʿli, v. ʂngi* F. *i, ngi* W. *zz* N. *êrh* P. *(êrh* M. *)* Y. *oa, orh* Sz. *êrh* K. *i* J. *dji, tei* A. *nyi* Rising Lower.

You; your. A final particle = 矣 No. 5474. An expletive. Used for No. 3345.

爾等 or 爾曹 you; all of you.
爾我 you and I.
無受爾汝之辱 not to suffer the disgrace of being *you'd* (or *thou'd*),—not to be spoken to in the second person, which is contrary to Chinese etiquette.

爾[3] 3354

爾爲爾, 我爲我 you are you, and I am I,—we are quite distinct, and nothing that you may do will reflect upon me.
爾衆士 you scholars.
姥勿爾 don't, mother!
爾爾 repeatedly; alike; abundant.
若復爾爾 if you do this again.
萬千波之不過爾爾 all waves are similar. *See* No. 9336.
聊復爾耳 the same thing over again.
故爾如是 it therefore happened thus.
偶爾違和 became casually indisposed.
又卻爾耶 at it again, eh?
云爾 and so forth; etc.
式爾 purposely.
適爾 accidentally.
乃爾 just that way; it is thus; since it is so that; thus.....
何敢爾 how can he dare?

邇[3] 3355
R. 紙 H. *ʿli, ʿli* See 爾 Rising Lower.

Near; close; akin.

遠邇 far and near.
邇近 near; hard by.
邇來 hitherto; recently.
密邇 adjoining; close by.
已不可嚮邇 already not to be closely approached,—as a raging fire.
日期伊邇 the hour is at hand.
歲暮在邇 the end of the year is at hand.

余 3356

See No. 13,612.

耏[4] 3357
R. 寅 See 餌 A. *me, nyi* Sinking Lower.

The tail or hair of the yak. An embroidery of feathers.

白耏拂二枝 two white yak-tail fly-brushes.

Digitized by Google

nyaʻ
喏[4]
3358
R. 馬
See 惹
used also as 諾 *q.v.*
Rising Lower.

A respectful reply to superiors. Also read *jêˢ* and *noˢ*.

ni,
入
3359

See No. 5690.

ni,
尒[3]
3360
R. 紙
See 爾
Rising Lower.

An emphatic particle, implying certainty.

ni,
尔
3361

Same as No. 3360. Used for No. 3354.

niˋ
栮[4]
3362
R. 寘
See 二
Sinking Lower.

A variety of jujube plum *(Rhamnus)*.

niˋ
二[4]
3363
R. 寘
C. *i*
H. *nyi*
F. *nei, ni*
W. *n*
N. *êrh, nyi*
P. *êrh*
M. *i, ngï*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *ni*
A. *ñyi*
Sinking Lower.

Two; the second; twice; to divide into two. Radical No. 7.

二人 two people; parents.
有懷二人 I think of my parents.
二皇 Fu Hsi and Shên Nung.
二帝 Yao and Shun.
二都 the two capitals,—of the Han dynasty, Ch'ang-an and Lo-yang.
二人同心，其利斷金 if two men are of one mind, their sharpness will cut metal,—they will be able to accomplish anything.
第二 the second.
二月 the second moon.
二則 or **二來** in the second place; secondly.
二次 the second time.
老二 familiar mode of address-ing the second son of a family.

一[4]
二
3363

不二價 or **言無二價** no second price,—a shop notice, meaning that all goods are at fixed prices.
雖一而致二 although there is only one point at issue, a second question has been raised.
於斯二者 in these two things.
不二其心 do not let the mind work in two directions,—cultivate singleness of purpose.
願收爲沒齒不二之臣 I am willing to be your faithful servant until I have no teeth left,—until death. *See* No. 648.
陰陽二五，交通成和 the *Yin* and *Yang* each five (out of ten, *sc.* in equal proportions) produce harmony.
二天 two heavens,—two chances of life. Used by a corrupt official in reference to his friend **蘇章** Su Chang of the Han dynasty, who he thought would not betray him and would therefore be a second heaven or creator to him; but he was mistaken as to his friend's integrity.
二天之戴 under a second sky,—restored to life.
二三 two or three.
二三其德 to be variable (now two, now three) in conduct. *See* No. 9552.
德二三動，罔不凶 when the conduct is variable, mischief is sure to result.
二來來 or **二來謂** a woman with a second husband.
二宅先生 a geomancer.
二藍 dark blue.
二吾猶不足 even if you double it, I shall not be satisfied.
一人計短，二人計長 one man's plan is short, two men's plan is long,—two heads are better than one.
二套車 (*ch'é*[1]) a two-horse carriage or cart.
二馬車 (*chū*[1]) a water-pipe.
二門 a side gate.
二膀子 the forearm.
二八 twice eight,—sixteen years old.
二十許麗人 a beautiful girl of about twenty.

一[4]
二
3363

二具 both.
二豎爲灾 a two page-boy calamity,—an incurable illness. The allusion is to an incident related in the *Tso Chuan*, where a sick man dreamt that two boys, the embodiment of his disease, hid in his vitals in such places as to be beyond the reach either of acupuncture or drugs. *See* No. 5095.
二拉二乎 indistinctly heard.
二比 both parties being mutually,—a phrase used in deeds.
二十五兩 twenty-five taels,—or **半封** half a package. Used in the sense of **半瘋** half-cracked.
二四寶 and **二七寶** 2.4 ingots and 2.7 ingots,—*i.e.* ingots at *Tls.* 52.4, and *Tls.* 52.7, the standard being nominally *Tls.* 53.
二梯脚 double-explosion fire-crackers.
二則龍 another name for the **八團褂子** robe with eight large figured circles on it.
二報鼓 or **二炮** or **二更** the second drum of the night,—the second watch.

niˋ
式
3364

Same as No. 3363. Written thus in accounts as a security against fraudulent alteration of amounts.

niˋ
貳[4]
3365
R. 寘
See 二
Sinking Lower.

To be double or change-able. To have doubts. Same as No. 3363. *See* No. 3364.

士貳其行 you, sir, have been double-dealing.
無貳爾心 have no doubts in your hearts.
無貳無虞 have no doubts, have no anxieties.
任賢勿貳 when you employ good men, do not suspect them.
貳府 a sub-Prefect.
國之貳 second in the State,—the Heir Apparent.

Digitized by Google

FA.

法[3*] 3366
R. 氵
C. *fat*$_5$
H. *fap*
F. *hwak*
W. *fo*
N. *fah*
P. *'fa, fa', fa*
M. Sz. *fa*
Y. *faah*
K. *pöp*
J. *hō*
A. *fap*
Entering Upper.

The law of the land; statutes; rules; regulations. Means; method; plan. The doctrines or Law of Buddha; the Sanskrit *dharma*. France; the French. Also read *fa*[2*] and *fa*[4*].

國法 or **律法** or **王法** or **法制** the law of the land.
立法不可不嚴 laws should be enacted with severity.
行法不可不恕 laws should be administered with mercy.
懼法朝朝樂 to fear the law is to be happy day by day.
不法 contrary to law.
案上無刑, 案下無法 no punishment above, and no crime below,—a happy state of things between rulers and ruled.
犯法 to break the law; to offend against the right. *See* No. 3428.
緝私奉法也 to seize smuggled goods is to uphold the law.
販私犯法也 to sell smuggled goods is to break the law.
刑法 penal laws; corporal punishment.
執法如山 to maintain the law like a mountain,—immovably; rigidly.
法[4] **場** an execution-ground.
法網 the net of the law; the arm of the law.
萬國公法 international law.
禮法 rules of politeness; etiquette.
法度 or **法則** rules; regulations; method.
法令 or **法命** orders; commands.
法式 methods; plans.
法帖 a copy; writing for pupils to copy.
沒法[2] **子** or **無法** there is no help; no remedy.
你想個法子 think of some plan.
無以爲法 no means of doing so.

法[2*] 3366

方法 means; way of doing.
閹鷄猪等小法 method of castrating cocks and hogs.
法[2] **碼** standard weights.
水法 hydraulics.
折法 a plan for breaking through, solving, releasing, etc.
佛法 the Law of Buddha; Buddhism.
說法 or **轉法輪** to preach Buddhism.
法輪 the wheel of the Law,—the emblem of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *dharmatchakra*.
法[4] **旨** the precepts of the Buddhist Law.
法相 the appearance of Buddha incarnate.
法紀 the Law; what the Law directs.
法門 the south gate of the sovereign's palace; a temple gate; a set of Buddhist doctrines; the Buddhist church.
三乘法門 the systems of the Three Conveyances. *See* No. 770.
佛法無邊, 大開法門 the religion of Buddha is boundless: open wide the temple door.
法象 modes and forms.
法教 the religion of Buddha.
法[4] **語** words of the Law,—words of admonition.
法台 the Buddhist altar.
法船 the vessel of the Law,—a paper ship burnt at funerals.
法王 King of the Law,—Buddha. Sanskrit: *dharma râdja*.
法[4] **寶** the *sûtras*.
法師 priests engaged in popular teaching.
法身 the spiritual body.
法器 musical instruments used by priests.
法號 or **法名** the religious designation of a Buddhist priest, assumed at ordination to replace the **姓** name which he then renounces for ever.

法[2*] 3366

法衣 clerical robes.
法水 the holy water sprinkled by priests.
法力 the magic arts,—of the Buddhists.
法術 tricks; mysteries of an art; the black art.
符法 to exorcise.
作法 to confess one's sins before Buddha. *See* No. 1460.
法[3] *fa* or **法**[4] **國** or **法蘭西** or **法耶西** France.
法人 or **法國人** a Frenchman.
法文 the French text.
法[4] **蘭** enamel. *See* No. 3367.

琺[4*] 3367
R. 氵
See **法** Entering Upper.

Cloisonné enamel. [For correct term, *see* No. 2143.]

琺瑯瓶 an enamelled vase.

濂 3368

Same as No. 3366, used only in reference to Buddhism.

伐[2*] 3369
R. 月
See **罰**
J. *bochi, batsz*
Entering Lower.

To cut down; to fell. A go-between. To smite; to chastise; to reduce; used of an open and regularly organised attack, as opposed to **侵** No. 2087. A shield. To make a show. [To be distinguished from **代** No. 10,547.]

伐木 or **伐樹** to cut down trees.
伐其條枚 I cut down the branches.
勿伐 cut it not down.
伐柯如何 in hewing an axe-handle, how do you proceed?—you must use another axe. And so, in marriage, you must have some one to arrange matters between the contracting parties; *sc.* a go-between.
爲人作伐 to act as go-between.
與令愛作伐 to arrange a match for your daughter,—to be the go-between.

Digitized by Google

伐 2* 3369

伐氷 to break ice.
伐毛 to shave.
斬伐四國 destroying all through the kingdom.
韋顧既伐 when the Wei and Ku States had been smitten.
伐國 to subject a country.
伐罪 to punish an offence.
殺伐利害 to slaughter indiscriminately.
且旌君伐 he set forth the prince's deeds.
伐鼓 to beat a drum.
伐善 to make a display of one's goodness.
不自伐故有功 he did not boast himself, consequently he was rewarded.

fat, **垡** 4* 3370
R. 月
See 罰 Entering Lower.

To till.

耕垡 to plough.

fat, **栰** 3371

Same as No. 3372.

fat, **筏** 2* 3372
R. 月
W. *fi2*
See 伐 Entering Lower.

A bamboo raft.

紮筏子 to lash bamboos together for a raft.
排筏 rafts bent up at one end for going up rapids, etc.
火筏 fire-rafts,—for setting fire to an enemy's ships.
筏渡 a ferry-boat.
寶筏 the precious raft,—of Buddha's teachings, which carries us across to the other shore.

fat, **閥** 2* 3373
R. 月
See 伐
A. *fat, fiet*
Entering Lower.

The left-hand entrance of a triple gate, as opposed to 閱 the right-hand entrance. Classification according to rank.

閥閱 rank and length of service. *See* No. 13,777.
或起甿畝, 不繫閥閱 men were raised from the furrowed fields (like Shun), without reference to their rank in life,—provided they were able men.
閥閱之家鮮克由禮 people of rank and position are rarely given to being polite.
不審官閥 did not ask his name, etc.
具展宗閥 told all about his family.

fat, **泼** 4* 3374
R. 月物
See 發弗 Entering Upper.

To open sluices.

泼灌 to irrigate; to water.

fat, **髮** 3* 3375
R. 月
C. H. *fat*.
F. *hwak, hwok*
W. *fo*
N. *fah*
P. *fa*
M. Sz. *fa*
Y. *faah*
K. *pal*
J. *hatsz*
A. *fat*
Entering Upper.

The hair on the human head, as opposed to that on the body and to the hair of animals, both of which are 毛 No. 7679. Vegetation; plants. *See* Nos. 2687, 6288.

頭髮 the hair of the head.
一根髮 or 一條頭髮 a single hair.
髮同漆黑 hair as black as lacquer,—jet-black hair. *See* 黎 No. 6942.
黃髮 yellow hair, *i.e.* whitening hair,—hoary heads; old people.
髮赤 red hair,—a small child.
髮白更黑 his hair changed from white to black.
髮鬚皆白 hair and beard quite white.
鬢髮斑 the hair on the temples is becoming speckled,—with white.
三元女梳整髮如雲 the Heaven-Earth-and-Man comb for ladies makes the hair appear like clouds. *Advt.*
削髮 to shave the whole head,—as priests do.
益髮 added hair; false hair; a chignon.
髮辮 a pigtail; a queue.
留髮 to let the hair grow; (of a priest,) to become a layman.
落髮 to become a priest.
披頭散髮 dishevelled hair.
髮落 to become bald.
髮網 a silk cap worn by bald women.
結髮夫婦 an old couple, the woman being the man's first wife and he her first husband; Darby and Joan.
髮妻 a man's first wife.
束髮 to bind the hair in a knot on the top of the head, according to the fashion of the Ming dynasty.
髮冠 hair-cap,—the knot of hair as above.

髮 3* 3375

竪髮 hair standing on end,—from *fear*. For *anger*, *see* No. 6373.
毛髮倒竪 or 毛髮爲竪 his hair stood on end.
聞者髮指 one's hair stands on end at the recital of such things. *See* No. 8080.
令人髮指 enough to make a man's hair stand on end.
毫髮不爽 not a hair comfortable,—completely wretched.
人之有髮兮, 旦旦思理 man has hair which he puts in order every morning,—followed by 有身有心兮, 胡不如是 he has a body and heart: why not treat them likewise?
窮髮 devoid of vegetation.
髮菜 a kind of edible sea-weed.
石髮 or 苔髮 lichen; moss.

fat, **發** 1* 3376
R. 月
C. H. *fat*.
F. *hwak, pwok*
W. *fo*
N. *fah*
P. *fa*
M. *fa*
Y. *faah*
Sz. *fa*
K. *pal*
J. *hatsz*
A. *fat*
Entering Upper.

To send forth; to issue; to put forth; to dismiss; to utter; to offer; to rise; to shoot with a bow; to start on; to be manifest.

發給 or 發出 to send out; to issue.
發出來 to emit; to send forth; to break out, as a fever or a skin disease.
發了 or 發出來了 mildewed.
發票 or 發籤 or 發簽 to issue a warrant.
發單 to issue a permit.
發單起貨 to issue a permit to land goods.
發還存票 to issue a drawback,—to recover duty paid.
發兵 to send troops.
發火 or 發怒 or 發氣 to get angry.
發慌 to be flurried.
發急 to get excited.
發昏 to faint.
發熱 or 發燒 to get hot.
發潮 to get damp or mouldy.
發汗 to sweat.
發誓 to take an oath.
發呪 to curse; to take an oath.
發言 or 發語 to speak; to call out.
發信 to send a letter.

Digitized by Google

發[1*] 3376

打發 to send; to send away; to dismiss.
設計打發他出門 devise some plan to send him out of the house.
發財 to make money; may you make money!
快發才 to call "nine" at the game of guess-fingers.
發售 or 發賣 to sell; for sale.
發客 for customers.
發兌 to sell by retail.
發行 *hang*[2] to sell wholesale.
發奮 to be energetic.
發癲 or 發瘋 to be mad.
發福 to be in good health; to be stout.
發交 to forward to; to issue to.
發回 or 發還 to return; to send back; to remit to the original court.
發文 to distribute (instructions).
發批 to lease. Also, to send a reply, as a superior.
發田批 to lease fields.
發洩 to give vent to; to exude.
發解 to send; to forward.
發喪 to take the burial procession to the grave.
發作 to become; to develop into; to break out, as illness.
發願 to vow.
發愣 to be wool-gathering.
發帖 to issue invitations; to issue proclamations; to be posted.
心發蹙 to be nervous; discouraged.
發案 to publish a list of successful candidates.
發漏 to spring a leak.
發獃 to be stupid.
發愁 to be grieved or sad.
發送 to follow; to accompany, as a funeral.
發押 to send into confinement.
發遣 or 發配 to banish.
發引 to hold a funeral.
發帑 to bestow gifts,—of a monarch's presents.
發電 to send a telegram.
發媚 to assume a charming or winning manner; to fascinate.
發粘 to be sticky.
發煩 to be annoyed.

發[1*] 3376

發生 to bud; to spring; to feel strange; to seem new to.
發白 to turn white.
發紅 to turn red; to blush.
發青 to turn green,—as trees in spring.
發暈 to turn giddy.
發跡 to set forth from.
發拉罕 the strip of cloth carried with the purse at the girdle. *See* No. 3942.
發拉罕木 red clubs placed in the doorways of Imperial clansmen, as insignia.
發起火來 to make fire burn up; to get into a passion.
發令 to give the order.
發號 to give a signal,—as by trumpet, etc.
發下 to direct,—subordinates.
發抄 to publish; to make public, as Decrees, etc.; to send out for copying.
發怯 to be nervous.
發怵 to be nervous,—of horses.
發遞 to address,—as a despatch to an inferior.
發屬 to direct inferiors.
發審 to send to a subordinate for examination.
發堵 embarrassed; obstructed, as the organs of the body.
發脹 swollen.
發搭 the display or procession of led horses and crosier-bearers in a funeral procession.
發忙 to beat fast,—of the heart.
發滑 to be slippery.
發個利市 to commence under favourable auspices.
發縣 to send to the District Magistrate's,—as for punishment.
發麵 yeast.
發起來 to rise, as in life; also, as dough; to grow; to increase.
發身 to become an adult; to start in life; to emerge from obscurity.
以財發身 to get (into an official career) by purchase,—instead of by competition.
發達 or 發揚 to rise to distinction.
發科甲 to graduate at the public examinations.
發威 to stand on one's dignity.

發[1*] 3376

發現 to appear; to become manifest.
發明 to make clear; to dawn.
故以下痛發之 therefore he developed it more fully in the context.
颶風發發 the rushing wind is very fierce.
要開發兒 I want a present, *i.e.* a money tip.
不要啓發我 don't try to get a tip out of me.
發落 to dispose of.
怎生發落 what will be the end of it?
聽*t'ing*[1]其發落 let him settle it.
獨行發落各案 proceeded to dispose of the various cases by himself.
俟發落各案畢 wait until all the cases have been disposed of.
自應酌量發落 should necessarily be taken into consideration in determining punishment.

Read *po*[1*].

鱘鮪發發 shoals of sturgeon, large and small.

fa[4] 橃[1*] 3377

R. 月 See 筏 Entering Lower.

A large vessel; a raft.

Read *fei*[1]. A kind of pumelo.

fa[4] 乏[2*] 3378

R. 氵

C. *fêt*, H. *fat*, F. *hwak*, W. *ro, o*, N. *rah*, P. *fa*, M. *fa*, Y. *faah*, Sz. *fa*, K. *pŏp, v. p'ip*, J. *hō, bō*, A. *fap* Entering Lower.

To be in want of; exhausted; finished.

乏人照應 wanted some one to look after him.
不乏人才 no want of clever men.
以乳哺乏人 because he wanted a wet-nurse.
不敢乏事 I shall not venture to hinder the matter.
窮乏 or 空乏 destitute; without resource.
缺乏 deficient in; lacking; not supplied with.
困乏 tired; weary.
走得乏了 I have walked myself tired.
乏乏的 very tired.
乏銀 without funds.
使乏了 exhausted; finished.
乏煤 exhausted coal,—cinder.

Digitized by Google

fat
妉 2*
3379
R. 洽
See 乏
Entering Lower.

Handsome; ladylike.

fat
疺 4*
3380
R. 洽
See 乏
Entering Lower.

Weary; exhausted.

fuhi fat
咈 4*
3381
R. 月隊
See 伐肺
A. *fat, fe*
Entering Lower.

To pound rice. Also read *fei*[4].

fah
罰 2*
3382
R. 月
C. *fêt*
H. *fat*
F. *hwak*
W. *ra*
N. *vah*
P. *fa*
M. *fa*
Y. *fuah*
Sz. *fa*
K. *pöl*
J. *hetsz, batsz*
A. *fat*
Entering Lower.

To punish; to fine.

賞罰 rewards and punishments.
責罰 or 罰罪 to punish.
刑罰 corporal punishments of all kinds.
罰酒 to fine a person a cup of wine, *i.e.* to make him drink it.
受罰 to be punished.
罰不論骨肉 in punishing, there must be no question of flesh and blood,—of favouritism on account of relationship.
罰就不打，打就不罰 if you fine, do not bamboo; if you bamboo, do not fine. [This rule holds good in Chinese police cases.]
罰銀 or 罰錢 to fine.
罰俸 to mulct one's salary.
罰糧 or 罰米 to cut one's pay or rations.
罰項 or 罰欵 fines.
罰充入官 confiscated,—as by the Customs.
罰辦 to deal with an offender; to decide a case by fine or confiscation.
恭行天罰 to reverently carry out the divine punishment.
罰令 to compel by way of punishment.
罰惰 to punish idleness.
善者有賞，惡者有罰 the virtuous will be rewarded, and the wicked punished.

fan,
番[1]
3383
R. 元寒
C. *fan, p'un*
H. *fan, p'an*
F. *hwang, p'wang*
W. *fa, p'ö*
N. *faañ, p'aañ*
P. M. *fan, p'an*
Y. *faa, p'aa*
Sz. *fan, p'an*
K. *pün, pan*
J. *ban, han, hon, bon*
A. *fien*
Even Upper.

FAN.

A time; a turn; to repeat; to change. An ancient Turkic tribe; aborigines; savages.

幾番 several times.
三番兩次 over and over again.
連番 continuously.
做過了一番官 did a bout of duty as an official.
番攤 fantan,—the famous gambling game of Macao and south China. A heap of cash is placed under a bowl, and players bet on what will be the remainder when it has been divided by four, viz.: one, two, three, or nothing. The term means "to allot several times", in allusion to three times the stake which is paid to those who back the right number.
更番 to alter.
今番 at the present juncture.
番外 extra.
土番 the Turkic tribes on the west of China. Hence the term *Turfan*. *See* No. 12,100.
八番 eight tribes of 苗子 in 定番州 Ting-fan Chou in the province of Kueichou.
往番貿易 to go abroad to trade.
生番 barbarians or savages,—*e.g.* of the interior of Formosa.
熟番 savages who have submitted to Chinese rule.
平埔番 Pepo-hwan or savages of the plain,—the civilised aborigines living near the mountains in the southern part of Formosa.
一番僧 a foreign Buddhist priest.
番語啁嘵 jabbering their foreign lingo.
番銀 Mexican dollars.
銅番 a copper dollar.
番鬼 a foreign devil,—term of abuse applied to foreigners.
番絨 flannel.
番茄 the tomato.
番石竹 the *Dianthus* or pink.
番役 policemen; constables.
番像 a Buddhist image.

番[1]
3383

番奴 servants to foreigners.
番棗 a name for the 波斯棗, *see* No. 11,623.

Read *po*[1]. Martial.

番番良士 a brave warrior.

Read *p'an*[1]. Name of a District.

番禺縣 P'an-yü Hsien,—a District including a part of Canton and Whampoa.

fan,
墦[2]
3384
R. 元
C. *fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *ra*
N. *bouñ*
Y. *faa*
K. *pön*
J. *han, hon*
A. *fien*
Even Irregular.

A grave.

墦間之祭 worship at the tombs.

fan,
幡[1]
3385
R. 元
See 番
A. *fan, fien*
Even Upper.

A banner; a pennant; a strip of silk with characters embroidered on it.

張幡一對 to display a pair of banners.
三幡 the triple banner carried before a corpse to the grave and there burnt.
打幡 to carry the banner before the corpse.
幡幡 waving about, as leaves; frivolous; changeable.
幡然 suddenly; without rhyme or reason.
幡纙 waving; fluttering; flapping in the wind. *See* No. 6916.

fan,
燔[2]
3386
R. 元
C. *fan*
H. *p'an, fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *ra*
N. *raañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pön*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

To roast meat for sacrifices.

燔肉不至，不稅冕而行 when a part of the flesh presented in sacrifice was not sent to him, he (Confucius) went away even without taking off his cap of ceremony. Used in the sense of a pretext as opposed to the real cause. Confucius quitted 魯 Lu because of the bad conduct of the prince. [稅＝脫.]

Digitized by Google

fan,
璠[2]
3387
R. 元
See 燔
A. *fan, fien*
Even Lower.

A precious stone found in the State of 魯 Lu, and known as 璵璠.

fan,
繙[1]
3388
R. 元
See 番
A. *fien, fien*
Even Upper.

To display; to open out, as a flag. To interpret.

繙譯官 official Interpreters of Manchu; Interpreters of the Consular Services.

繙甚麼漢話 what is it when translated into Chinese?

fan,
羳[2]
3389
R. 元
See 燔
Even Lower.

A small-sized deer found among the mountains of Koko-nor.

fan,
翻[1]
3390
R. 元
See 番
Even Upper.

To come back; to turn over; to change; to re-open. A bout; a set. Used with No. 3413.

翻生 to come back to life.
翻飛 to flutter hither and thither.
翩翻 to soar,—as a kite.
翻覆無定 backwards and forwards without deciding.
翻來覆去 tossing about; restless.
把箱子翻過來 turn the box upside down.
把他翻個過兒 turn it the other side up,—as of a blanket, etc.
把這一篇翻開 turn over this leaf,—of a book.
翻過來掉過去,總睡不着 turning over and over, unable to get to sleep.
翻騰東西 to turn things over, —into disorder.
翻弄 to turn over,—as the leaves of a book.
弄翻了 overturned it; upset it.
翻轉 turned round; wrong side up.
打翻 to upset.
雨翻盆 to rain in torrents.
翻筋斗 to turn somersaults.
翻異 to "go back on"; to alter one's conduct.

fan,
翻[1]
3390

翻閱 to turn over the leaves of a book and examine it.
翻滾 topsy-turvy.
翻出來 to shake out; to cause to flutter out.
翻了身 to turn round.
翻臉 to change countenance; to get angry.
只怕你又翻悔起來 I'm afraid that you will repent,—your promise.
翻控 to re-open a closed case,—of one of the parties to it.
重 *ch'ung*[2] 翻前案 to re-open a closed case,—of a Magistrate or other official.
翻刻必究 re-printers will be prosecuted,—a notice (= All rights reserved) seen on the title-pages of officially-issued books, apart from which there is no copyright in China.
翻車 a spring net for snaring birds.
奔走一翻 a bout of rushing,—as on important business.
一翻雨過一翻風 a bout of rain followed by a bout of wind.
又是一翻天地 quite another sphere, or another universe.
叫水手在艙板底下翻將起來 ordered the sailors to pass up (the goods) from below.
翻花楊梅 a bubo.

fan,
膰[2]
3391
R. 元
See 燔
Even Lower.

Meats used in sacrifices.

fan,
蕃[2]
3392
R. 元
H. *p'an, fan*
F. *hwang*
See 藩
P. *fan, fan*
Even Lower.

Luxuriant vegetation. To increase; to breed; numerous. Used for No. 3397.

蕃茂 flourishing, as a garden: to increase.
令類不蕃 cause the various species not to breed.
蕃衍 large and luxuriant,—as clusters of fruit.
蕃庶 numerous; increasing, as population or progeny.
支孫蕃昌 his descendants are numerous.
蕃盛 abundant; luxuriant.
四國于蕃 acting as screens to the various States.
西蕃 Tibet.

fan,
蹯[2]
3393
R. 元
C. *fan*
F. *hwang*
N. *vaañ*
P. *fan, fan.*
M. *fan*
K. *pŏn*
J. *han, hon*
A. *fien*
Even Irregular.

An animal's paw.

熊蹯 bears' paws,—one of the 八珍 (*see* No. 599) eight delicacies on which the Emperor is supposed to dine.
王請食熊蹯而死 the king begged for a meal of bears' paws before he died,—because they take a long time to cook, and he hoped that meanwhile assistance would arrive.

fan,
轓[1]
3394
R. 元
See 蕃
A. *fien*
Even Upper and Lower.

A screen or hood for a cart, called 轓蔽.

fan,
旛[1]
3395
R. 元
See 番
Even Upper.

A banner. Used with No. 3385.

旗旛 flags and banners.
招魂旛 a banner to summon spirits to their tombs, especially those of persons who have died abroad.
青旛 branches of trees, placed over graves, to call back wandering spirits.

fan,
籓[2]
3396
R. 元
See 藩
A. *fan*
Even Lower.

A sieve.

籓籬 a refuse basket.

fan,
藩[2]
3397
R. 元
F. *hwang*
See 燔
A. *fien, fan*
Even Lower.

A fence; a boundary; a frontier.

藩籬 a bamboo fence.
藩垣 a boundary wall.
藩維 a fence; an outlying dependent State.
价人維藩 good men are a fence,—to their country.
藩域 the frontier.
藩邦 feudatory States.
理藩院 the Mongolian Superintendency,—a department charged with the control of the tribes of Mongolia; also with Tibetan and Lamaist affairs.
藩邸 the Court or capital of a feudatory prince.
藩臣 officers employed at Court; an officer who defends the realm.

Digitized by Google

藩[2] 3397

藩屏 a screen,—an official who protects the frontier.
藩司 official designation of the 布政使 Financial Commissioner or Provincial Treasurer.
藩台 colloquial designation of the above.
藩憲 H. E. the Provincial Commissioner.
藩庫 the Provincial Treasury.

fan, fam, 凡 3398

Same as No. 3399.

fam, 凡[2] 3399

R. 咸
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *vaañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fam*
Even Lower.

All; everybody; the common herd. Generally; for the most part. Mortal; secular; earthly.

凡人 all men; men of this world; mortals. *See below.*
凡事 all matters.
凡物 or 凡百 all things; everything.
諸凡 all; every.
凡有 in every case of; wherever there is.
凡遇 or 凡是 whenever.
凡例 a chapter of preliminary matter, such as definitions of terms, etc., usually prefixed to any work of importance.
諸凡多勞 I am giving you a great deal of trouble.
不知凡幾 I do not know how many there are altogether.
大凡 in general; generally speaking.
凡要 the most important of the whole.
發凡起例 to take a rough or general survey of a question and then proceed to definite arrangements.
凡爲地方官者 all the local authorities.
凡回籍之人 all those who return home.
凡人那有此法力 how should mortals have this power?
凡世 or 凡間 the world.
凡夫 or 凡庸 a common person.
非凡 not of this vulgar world; uncommon.
降凡 or 下凡 to come down to, or be born upon earth.

凡[2] 3399

脫凡尸 to shuffle off this mortal coil.
凡胎 of human birth.
思凡 to long for the world,—and its sinful vanities.
凡囂 the turmoil of the world.
凡心 worldly desires.
凡眼 mortal eyesight.

fam, 帆[2] 3400

R. 咸陷
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *p'ung, hwang*
W. *va, wa*
N. *vaañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fam*
Even Lower.

A sail.

帆篷 a sail.
帆船 a sailing-vessel.
帆布 sail-cloth; canvas.
揚帆 to set sail.
扯起半帆 to close-reef the sail.
趁風起帆 to set sail when the wind is fair.
張雲帆 to set the sky-sails.
錦帆高掛 to hoist high the embroidered sail.
借一帆風 to borrow a sailful of wind,—to get help.
帆隨湘轉 to trim to circumstances.
石帆 a kind of seaweed.

fam, 枫[2] 3401

R. 咸
See 凡
Even Lower.

A large tree, the bark of which floats in water.

fam, 汎 3402

Same as No. 3423. [To be distinguished from 汎 No. 4894].

fam, 梵[4] 3403

R. 陷
C. *fan'*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang'*
W. *va², ʿwa*
N. *vaañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fam²*
Sinking Irregular.

Brahma. Sanskrit or Pâli.

梵王 or 梵天王 or 梵嚫摩 Brahma,—the first person of the Brahminical Trinity, adopted by the Buddhists but relegated to an inferior rank in their hierarchy.
梵天 the heavens of Brahma,—consisting of eighteen (in Southern Buddhism, sixteen) heavenly mansions which constitute the world of form. Also, the retinue of Brahma.
梵相 a fabulous Buddha whose domain is south-west of our universe.
梵國 India.

梵[4] 3403

梵字 or 梵書 Brahma's writing,—the written characters of the Brahmans, said to have been the invention of Brahma, but referring to Pâli as well as to Sanskrit.
梵言 or 梵語 Sanskrit.
梵志 a Brahmin.
梵刹 a Buddhist monastery.
梵宇 the hall of images in a monastery.
梵咒 Buddhist prayers and charms.
梵唄 Buddhist hymns; heavenly or supernatural music.

Read *fêng*[2]. The soughing of wind through the trees.

fam, 蘩[2] 3404

R. 元
See 攀
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

Many; multitudinous; troublesome; harassing. Used with No. 3411.

蘩多 multitudinous.
蘩雜 or 紛蘩 multifarious.
蘩盛 abundant; prolific.
蘩緒 or 蘩冗 overburdened with work or cares.
蘩費 extravagant; costly.
蘩華 pomps and vanities; show; display.
蘩缺 a busy post. *See* No. 1604.
蘩難 or 蘩疲 troublesome; difficult to manage, as a busy post. *See* No. 2916.
蘩愚 superfluous; redundant; in excess.
蘩省 many and few.
蘩瀆 very numerous; engrossing.
蘩重 unwieldy; cumbrous.

fam, 瀪[2] 3405

R. 元
See 攀
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

To water plants.

瀪溢 to overflow.

fam, 蘩[2] 3406

R. 元
See 攀
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

A kind of *artemisia*, defined as 白蒿; white southernwood.

于以采蘩 she gathers the white southernwoood.

Digitized by Google

fan1
樊[2]
3407
R. 元
See 攀
Even Lower.

A hedge; a fence.

fan1
樊[2]
3408
R. 元
See 攀
Even Lower.

A fence; an enclosed place.

營營青蠅止於樊 the flitting blue-bottle fly has stopped in the hedge.
樊籠 a cage.
不蘄畜乎樊 (birds) do not wish to be fed in a cage.

fan2
礬[2]
3409
R. 元
C. H. fan
F. hwang
W. va
N. vaañ
P. M. fan
Y. faa
Sz. fan
K. pön
J. han, bon
A. fan, fien
Even Lower.

Metallic salts for dyeing or painting. Alum. To tan leather with lime and copperas.

白礬 alum. [Followed by **珠** = 1st quality; by **片** = 2nd quality.]
礬石 alum shale.
皂礬 or **青礬** sulphate of iron.
膽礬 or **紅礬** sulphate of copper.
綠礬 acetate of copper.
山礬 a tree in Honan, the leaves of which furnish a dyeing salt.
礬紙 paper sized with alum.
礬皮店 a tanning-shop.

fan1
蠜[2]
3410
R. 元
See 蠜
Even Lower.

A small grasshopper, called **負蠜**.

氣蠜 the cockroach.

fan1
煩[2]
3411
R. 元
See 蠜
A. fien
Even Lower.

To trouble; to annoy.

敢煩 I venture to trouble you.
煩駕 or **多煩您** may I trouble you?
干煩 or **煩勞** to trouble one,—to do anything.
煩帶此信 please take this letter.
煩交 please deliver to.
煩爲 to request one to; to trouble one to.
煩瀆 to importune; to bother.
煩托 to trouble; to request.
煩憂 low spirits; depression.
煩望 to venture to hope.

煩[2]
3411

煩慮 anxious.
煩喧 noisy.
煩擾 or **煩簡** to annoy.
煩瑣 or **煩碎** troublesome; vexing.
煩惱 vexed; annoyed.
煩悶 depressed; downcast; melancholy.
禮煩則亂 too much ceremony is confusing.
不耐煩 cannot bear the annoyance; impatient.
怪煩的 very annoying.
言要不煩 the important points without detail.

fan2
蘩[2]
3412
R. 元
See 蠜
A. fien
Even Lower.

An aquatic grass or sedge, known as **青蘩**.

fan1
反[3]
3413
R. 阮
C. H. fan
F. hwang, v. 'peing
W. fa
N. faañ
P. M. fan
Y. faa
Sz. fan
K. pön
J. han
A. fan
Rising Upper.

To turn back. To turn over. To turn wrong side up. Contrary; opposite. To rebel. Used with No. 3390.

反回 or **反還** to turn back; to revert to.
反覆 or **反來覆去** backwards and forwards; over and over.
反棹 to back water.
反教 to give up one's religion.
反悔 to repent.
照反 to reflect light.
反轉 to turn round.
反轉面皮 to change countenance; to get angry.
反倒 to turn upside down; on the contrary.
反首 to disarrange the hair.
反面 to turn the cold shoulder; the reverse, as of a coin; the wrong side of cloth.
反口 to go back on what one has said; to say the opposite.
反言 words spoken ironically. *See* No. 5367.
將毋反言之耶 surely you speak ironically?
以此夫妻反目 because of this, husband and wife quarrelled.
反唇相稽 retorted on him, or cursed him in her turn.

反[3]
3413

相反 contrary to; opposite to.
反接其臂 tied their hands behind them.
造反 or **作反** to rebel.
反叛 or **反寇** or **反賊** rebels.
倡反 to drive into revolt.
平反 to reduce insurgents; (read *fan*[1]) to set aside a judgment.
反骨 the bump of rebellion.
反亂 anarchy; rebellion; confusion.
反側 on the verge of rebellion; wavering.
反 *fan*[1] **案** to send a case back for rehearing. [**反** = **翻**.]
反胃噎食 to reject food from the stomach.
反此五者未嘗不危也 he who offends against these five (rules) cannot but be in danger.
未便出反 it would not be convenient to alter the arrangement.
反心自問 examine your own heart.
反病 to have a relapse in illness.
反不如初 it is no longer as at first.
反爲不美 on the contrary, it was disagreeable.
反風 a contrary wind.
反論 to argue from the opposite, as opposed to **正論**,—*e.g.* to show the advantages of **孝** filial piety by establishing the disadvantages of **不孝** unfilial conduct.
反語辭 a disjunctive particle.
反切 the system of spelling or expressing the sound of any given character by two other characters, the initial of one of which added to the final of the other making up the sound required.
湩竹用反 the character **湩** is pronounced **竹用** *chu yung*, i.e. *ch' 'ung* = *chung*.
反罪 to be punished for another's crime.
反挑 to give the other side of the question.
反穿 to put on after turning; inside out.
反成 became; was turned into.
反反 to fondle; to tickle.

Digitized by Google

反[3] 3413

反美不美 to turn good into not good,—to spoil in the process of making.
反不如初 not equal to what he (or it) was at first.
反身 to turn round.
反映 to typify; to foreshadow; to prefigure.
反者 on the contrary.
反話 reverse language as opposed to **正面話**,—*i.e.* phrases used with a meaning the reverse of what they seem to express.
反撇下 to throw away; to abandon.
反覆無常 fickle.
反覆詳訊 to interrogate minutely backwards and forwards,—with a view to elicit the truth.
反風滅火 to turn the wind and put out a fire,—as was done by a virtuous magistrate of old.

fan' pan'
坂[3] 3414
R. 阮
C. H. *pan*
F. *pang*
W. *pa*
P. M. Sz. *fan*
Y. *faa*
K. *p'an*
J. *han*
A. *han, fan*
Rising Upper.

A hill-side; a slope; a cliff.

坡坂 a bank; a slope.
蒲坂 the place where Shun built his capital, now **蒲州府** P'u-chou Fu in Shansi.

fan'
忯[4] 3415
R. 諫
See 販
Sinking Upper.

To regret; penitent.

忯悔 to regret.

fan'
畈[4] 3416
R. 諫
See 販
Sinking Upper.

A plain; a field. A farm; a hamlet.

畈疇 fields.

fan'
疯[4] 3417
R. 願阮
See 反
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To vomit; faint.

fan'
販[4] 3418
R. 願
C. *fan*
H. *pan, fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. M. Y. *fan*
Sz. *fan*
K. *p'an*
J. *han, hon*
A. *ban*
Sinking Upper.

To buy; to trade; to carry about for sale; to deal in.

販賤賣貴 to buy cheap and sell dear.
販貨 to trade.
販糧 to deal in grain.
販馬 to deal in horses.
販戶 dealers.
販客 or **販夫** or **販仔** pedlers.
販運 to convey for sale; to trade.
販賣人口 to deal in male and female,—children.
人販子 a dealer in children.
販家 a dealer in women.
拐販 to kidnap for sale.
販莊 a warehouse; a large shop.

fan'
贩 3419

Same as No. 3418.

fan'
返[3] 3420
R. 阮
See 反
Rising Upper.

To return; to revert to. On the contrary. Used for No. 3413.

往返幾日 how many days to go and come back?
返旋 to go back.
返魂 the return of the soul to the body after death.
返棹 to back water. *See* No. 3413.
返之於天 to go back to heaven,—as the soul at death.
返程 a return journey.
而返受累 but on the contrary got into trouble.

pan'
阪[3] 3421
R. 阮潸
See 坂板
Rising Upper.

A bank; a mountain side.

fan'
飯[4] 3422
R. 願
C. H. *fan*
F. *hwang, pwang*[2]
W. *ra*
N. *raañ*
P. M. Sz. *fan*
Y. *faa*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *fan*
Sinking Lower.

Cooked rice; food; any cooked grain.

白米飯 cooked white rice,—of good quality.
喫飯 or **用飯** or **食飯** to eat; to take a meal.
喫過飯沒有 or (more elegantly) **用過飯沒有** have you eaten rice?—a conventional phrase of enquiry after a person's general well-being. *See* No. 9215.
一頓飯 or **一餐飯** a meal.

飯[4] 3422

無飯喫 without food to eat.
討飯 to beg for food.
飯後 after eating.
當下治飯 he then got food ready.
飯尖 a snack.
飯館子 or **飯莊子** or **飯店** or **飯舖** a restaurant; an eating-house.
飯攤子 an eating-stall.
飯金 rice-money,—board.
飯單 a napkin or bib.
靠天喫飯 trusting to Providence for their daily bread. This sentiment is often expressed pictorially, viz., by two or three people **靠** leaning against the character **天** God and eating rice out of bowls.
緊活不緊飯 be quick over your work, but not over your food.
肚饑好 *hao*[4] **喫麥米飯** a hungry man will gladly eat boiled wheat.
會飯 cooked millet.
煮莧飯 to cook beans and glutinous rice,—for mourners.
飯鋸 rice-cutters,—the teeth.
白飯魚 the whitebait (*Leucosoma*),—so called from its transparent body.
飯匙頭 the spoon-shaped head,—the cobra.

Read *fan*[3]. To eat.

放飯 to eat immoderately.
不飯俱去 they all went away without eating.
飯疏食 *ssŭ*[4] **飲水** with coarse rice to eat, and water to drink,—Confucius said he could be happy.
亞飯 the band-master who played at the second meal of a feudal prince. So **三飯** and **四飯**.

fan'
泛[4] 3423
R. 陷洽
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. M. Sz. *fan*
Y. *faa*
K. *pöm, pöp*, v. *p'ip*
J. *han, hon*
A. *fiem*
Sinking Upper.

To float; to drift; to sail. Unguided; careless; reckless.

浮泛 floating about.
泛漂 light; buoyant.
泛泛其流 drifting with the stream.
泛舟 to float a vessel.
泛遊 to wander; to travel.
發兵泛海往救 sent a force by sea to his aid.
泛言 vague expressions.

Digitized by Google

泛[4] 3423

泛言事 to vaguely allude to matters.
泛說 to speak vaguely or roughly.
泛濫 to overflow; verbose.
泛溢 to flow.
泛常 ordinary; usual.
泛泛的交情 a casual acquaintanceship.
泛淫 excessive; overwhelming.
泛洒 to sprinkle abundantly.

Read *fa*[2*].

泛淫 the sound of waves dashing on a shore.

Read *fêng*[3]. To throw, as a horse its rider.

泛駕之馬 a horse that throws its rider.

fam 芝[4] 3424
R. 陷咸
See 泛
Sinking and Even Upper.

Plants floating on water; to float.

fam 氾[4] 3425
R. 陷
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*[3], *hwang*[2]
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. } *fan*
M. }
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han, hon*
A. *fiem*
Sinking Upper.

Water overflowing. Agitated. Name of a river in Shantung and Honan.

氾濫 overflowing; a flood.

fam 范[4] 3426
R. 謙
W. *ʿfa, ʿwa*
See 範
Rising Lower.

Plants; grass.

范冠 an ancient kind of cap. *See* No. 3427.

fam 蠜[3] 3427
R. 謙
See 范
Rising Lower.

A bee or wasp.

蠜則冠而蟬有緌 the bee has the cap, the cicada the fringe.

fam 犯[4] 3428
R. 謙
See 範
Rising Lower.

To rush against; to clash with; to invade; to offend against; to transgress; to violate.

犯死 to risk one's life.
犯夜 to be benighted.
犯潮 to get damp.
犯潮濕 to suffer from malaria.
天是犯了潮了 the air is damp.
不犯 or 犯不上 it is not worth while.
犯不着生氣 it's not worth while getting in a rage.
玉字犯了寶玉的名 the character *jade* (in her name) clashed with Pao-yü's name,—which also contained the word jade. Such a point would constitute an objection to the betrothal of two young people, whose names should not be similar but rather complementary one of the other.
河水不犯井水 river-water does not interfere with well-water,—each goes its own way.
犯地 or 侵犯 to invade or violate territory.
犯邊 to cross the frontier.
犯界 to break bounds.
犯名 to discredit one's name.
犯手 to take trouble; to be at pains.
犯思量 to set people wondering; to give cause for consideration.
犯分 (*fèn*[4]) to go beyond one's duty; to exceed one's powers or duty.
犯疑 to encounter suspicion; to be open to suspicion; to look, or be, suspicious.
犯罪 to commit a crime; to incur punishment.
犯法 or 犯例 to break the law.
犯禁 to violate prohibitions.
犯規 to break through a rule or custom.
犯人 a criminal.
囚犯 a criminal in gaol.
犯案 to be arrested on a charge of.....
他已經犯過案 he has already been convicted.
干犯例禁 to do what is forbidden by law.

犯[4] 3428

犯斬罪 to commit a capital crime.
斬絞軍流徒，法不可犯 decapitation, strangling, military service, banishment (for a period), and banishment (to a distance), are punishments not to be incurred.
懼法自不犯法 if you fear the law you will not break it.
肥童生犯法 a fat student is an offence against all rule,—he should be thin from study. The same is said of a 瘦和尚 thin priest, who should be fat from absence of care, etc.
欲相犯 wished to violate her.
竝不相犯 I never touched her improperly.
有犯尊顏 I have offended against you.
悞犯 to unintentionally infringe.
觸犯 to intentionally offend.
犯上 to offend against one's superiors; to rebel.
衆怒難犯 it is awkward to incur public resentment,—one will not be able to stand against it.
犯諱 to violate the taboo,—as by using certain characters which have been set aside or tabooed. *See* No. 5217.
犯而不校 offended against, and yet entering into no altercation. Said to refer to 顏淵 Yen Yüan, the favourite disciple of Confucius.
犯漆瘡 to get sores from varnish-poisoning.
犯病 to get an illness back again; to have a relapse.

fam 範[4] 3429
R. 謙
C. *fan*[2]
H. *fam*[2]
F. *hwang*
W. *ʿfa*
N. *faañ*
P. } *fan*[2]
M. }
Y. *faa*[2]
Sz. *fan*[2]
K. *pöm*
J. *hon, han*
A. *fam*[2]
Rising Lower.

A law; a rule; a pattern; a custom.

洪範 the Great Plan,—title of one of the chapters in the Canon of History.
模範 a mould; a matrix; a pattern.
範常 a constant law; a custom.
防範 to guard against.
風範 a stylish appearance.
範圍不過 not to go beyond bounds.
雅範 or 尊範 your good self,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

Digitized by Google

fan2
颿[2]
3430
R. 陷 咸
See 帆
Even and Sinking Lower.

A horse galloping; to go quickly.

驚颿 a frightened horse running away.
船颿颿而行 a boat sailing rapidly.

fan2
笲[2]
3431
R. 元
See 鐉
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

An osier basket, used in ancient times by brides to carry millet and dates to their husbands.

phan2
酚[4]
3432
R. 願
C. *fan*
P. *fan*
J. *han, hon*
A. *fan, ean*
Sinking Lower.

Spirits distilled from refuse grain.

fan2
餚
3433

Same as No. 3432.

fan4
嬔[4]
3434
R. 銑元遇
See 娩翻赴
Rising, Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

The young of rabbits, said by the Chinese to be born at the mouth. To litter, as rabbits. Also read *fan*[1] and *fu*[4]. Used with 娩 No. 7901.

FANG.

fang1
方[1]
3435
R. 陽
C. *fong*
H. *fong*
F. *hwong*
W. *foa*
N. *fong*
P.
M.
Y. *fang*
Sz.
K. *pang*
J. *hō*
A. *föng*
Even Upper.

Square, physically or morally. A place; a region. A recipe; a prescription; a means. Now; still; ever; then; at; at most; actually. Radical No. 70.

四方 square; rectangular; N. E. S. and W.; everywhere outside China, which is 中. *See below.*
方式 square.
方格 chequers; chequered.
方圓 square and round; all round.
方平 a plane quadrilateral surface.

方[1] 3435

方徑 the measurement of cubic area.
方字 square characters.
方寶 square ingots of silver.
方目 a square on a chess-board.
方桌 a square table.
方面 the face of a square; a square face.
方面大耳 square face and large ears,—regarded as good features in a man.
志圓行方 round in disposition, square in action,—as a man should be.
何方圓之能周兮 how can a square (handle) fit into a round (hole)?
方丈 an abbot. *See* No. 424.
方單 square document,—a title-deed for land, issued in lieu of original deeds which may have been lost. So-called, either because the document itself is square, or because it is sealed with a square seal.
圓而幾向方矣 round with a strong bias towards squareness.
無方之傳 the doctrine of non-angularity,—which adapts itself to all circumstances.
方寸 the square inch,—the heart, from its supposed size.
墨一方 a cake of Indian ink.
端方 correct,—as one's demeanour.
方正 square and upright,—of high moral character.
做人甚是端方 very honourable or straightforward.
大方 a master workman; a man of eminent virtue.
不能知方 unable to recognise the rules of righteous conduct.
教子要有義方 teach children their duty to their neighbour.
敬以直內,義以方外 be reverent and thus straighten the internal: do your duty and thus square the external.
維鳩方之 the cuckoo possesses it,—the magpie's nest.
方便 convenient; the "good works" of Buddhism.
於人方便自己方便 if you are accommodating to others, you will find it an accommodation to yourself.
行方便 to bestow alms, etc.

方[1] 3435

佛以慈悲爲本,方便爲門 Buddha makes compassion the root and charity the door,—of salvation.
說方便 to say a good word for.....
方便方便我 say a good word for me.
地方 a place; *see* No. 10,956.
四方之極 a model for all parts of the kingdom.
五方 N. E. S. W. and the centre. Hence used to denote China and the remainder of the world lying on its four borders.
西方 the west; from the west.
方位 location; situation.
方言 local dialect.
遊必有方 (a son) who travels abroad must keep his parents informed of his whereabouts.
上方 a superior place; a Buddhist monastery.
上方來的 come from the Emperor, or from the palace.
賜上方劍 presented him with a sword,—of the Emperor to a general going on a campaign.
下方人 a mortal,—as opposed to the gods.
何方人 where is the man from?
外方人 a man from another part of the country; a foreigner.
方外 beyond bounds; out of the limit.
方向 direction; bearings.
連方向都忘了 you have even forgotten your way about.
省方 to examine the places.
修方 to change the aspect,—as of a grave, for geomantic purposes.
往城于方 to go and build a city in that place.
方子 a prescription; a cure; a remedy.
開方子 to write a prescription.
方脈 to feel the pulse and write a prescription.
良方 a good prescription.
沒有方法 there is no way, no means of doing it.
方術 a trick; a stratagem.
方略 a plan; a mode of action.
方畧館 Military Archive Office.
仁之方也 the art of virtue.

Digitized by Google

方[1] 3435

相怨一方 to repine against each other, each holding his own point of view.
多方培植 you have much banked up my roots, — I am deeply indebted to you.
日之方中 then when the sun is at the meridian.
方何爲期 what time can be fixed for his return?
如川之方至 like the stream ever coming on.
黍稷方華 the millet just then in flower.
方可 in which case it will do.
方纔 just now; a moment ago.
方今 at the present time.
方且 then; forthwith.
方始 then and not till then.
方始放心 upon which he began to feel at ease in his mind.
年方十歲 just ten years old.
方命 a polite phrase for declining to obey, etc.
只得方命 we cannot but disregard your orders.
不可方思 it cannot be navigated with a raft.
萬邦之方 the centre of all the States.
方人 to compare or measure men's abilities. Also, upright men.
方程 equations.
立方 cubic involution.
方田 plane mensuration.
方頂車子 or 方車 square-roofed carts,—used only by high officials.
方良 a spirit of the lakes and mountains.
方伯 a Financial Commissioner.
方城 a fortified place; old name of 裕州 in Honan.
方殷 critical; in a critical position.
方相氏 an exorcist charged with the duty of driving away evil influences in dwelling-houses and tombs.

仿 3436

Same as No. 3456.

坊[1] 3437

R. 陽
P. fang
M. fang
Even Upper.

A lane; a street; a hamlet; a subdivision of a city; a ward; a parish; a store; a workshop.

坊社 the altar to local deities, *i.e.* those who protect the district.
牌坊 an honorary stone gateway put up in commemoration of the virtues of some local celebrity.
坊里 a street; a neighbourhood; the office of a petty police magistrate.
便宜坊 a restaurant.
堆坊 a warehouse.
書坊 a book-shop.
作坊 a work-shop.
春坊 the study or private apartments of the Heir Apparent.
僧坊 a Buddhist monastery.
寶坊 your monastery,—said to a Buddhist priest.
表坊 a pattern or exemplar to be followed.
會禁洋坊 a notice put up in the fields, signifying that the neighbouring farmers have entered into an association to protect each other's crops from the depredations of thieves.

妨[1] 3438

R. 陽
W. foa
N. foāng
P. fang
Y. fang
M. fang
See 防
A. fong, föng
Even Irregular.

To hinder; to oppose.

妨碍 to be an obstacle; an impediment.
不妨 or 無妨 there is no objection; it does not interfere.
小心妨害 beware of injury.
妨賢病國 a hindrance to good men and a curse to the State,—as an evil minister.

彷[3] 3439

R. 彡
See 方
Rising Upper.

To be like. Used with No. 3456.

彷彿 like; resembling.
彷徨 undecided; agitated.
彷徉 unsettled; doubtful.
彷徉無所倚 in a state of uncertainty without anything to rely upon.

房[2] 3440

R. 陽
C. fong
H. fong
F. hwong, v. pung, p'ung
W. voa
N. voāng
P. fang
M. fang
Y. fang
Sz. fang
K. pang
J. bō
A. fong
Even Lower.

A room; a house. A District in Hupeh.

房子 a house. Used in the south for a room. *See* No. 12,737.
房間 or 房屋 or 房舍 houses; buildings.
正房 that part of a Chinese house which is in the middle and faces the south. *See below.*
照房 the back or north aspect.
廂房 the wings, east and west of the 正房.
蓋房子 to build a house.
耳房 or 陪房 side-buildings. The second is also a bride's female servant.
上房 the central or best suite of rooms in an inn, always reserved for mandarins; the rooms occupied by the master and mistress of a house.
走過許多房頭 passed by several rooms.
門房 the gate-keeper's quarters; the porter's lodge.
號房 the registry office of a *yamên*; a station for sentries, as at the gate of a city.
房東 the proprietor of the house.
房租 or 房錢 rent.
房柁 a tie-beam.
房脊 the ridge of a house; a roof.
房頂子 the roof.
房簷 the eaves.
房廠 the buildings of a factory, etc.
房金 house-allowance.
房飛子 notices of houses to let, stuck up on walls.
房親 agnatic relatives of the same branch.
房族 fellow-clansmen of the same branch.
房長 the head of a branch of a family.
房地 houses and land.
房產 house property. Also, houses and land.
房契 title-deeds for houses.
房檩 the cross-beams of a house.
內房 the women's apartments.
下房 the servants' quarters.
房下有多少姬妾 how many women have you in your household?
賤房 or 敝房 my wife.

Digitized by Google

房[2] 3440

正房 the one legal wife. *See above.*
偏房 or 二房 a concubine. *See below.*
一連取過三遍妻房 married three wives in succession.
補妻房 to take a second wife.
專房之寵 the favourite concubine. *See* No. 2934.
行房 or 同房 sexual intercourse.
房中丹 aphrodisiacs.
長*chang*[3]房 and 二房 the eldest and second married brothers; first and second class aspects for a grave. *See above.*
還要尋幾房使喚人 I also want to find some servants.
房科 an office.
六房 the six offices or departments in a *yamên* among which the work is distributed. They are supposed to bear a resemblance in miniature to the Six Boards in Peking.
房官 or 十房司 the ten officials who examine essays previous to handing them to the Grand Examiner.

fou[4]
昉[2] 3441
R. 養
See 方
A. *fŏng, fong*
Rising Upper.

The bright light of dawn; to appear; to be made manifest.

昉亮 dawn.
昉亮炮 the morning gun.
昉於何時 when did this become known?

fou[2]
枋[1] 3442
R. 陽
F. *hwong*, v. *pung*
Even Upper.

A wood used in making carts and boats. A white board used at night with a lamp to attract fish to 跳白 jump into a boat.

枋子 a support; a strip of wood used to strengthen the girders in a roof.
枋木 laths; thin pieces of boarding.
蘇枋木 a kind of sapan wood.

fou[3]
瓬[3] 3443
R. 養
See 方
A. *fong*
Rising Upper.

To mould clay, as a potter.

瓬人爲簋豆 the potter makes sacrificial dishes.
瓬陶 a potter.

fou[1]
昉[3] 3444
R. 養
See 方
Rising Upper.

Indistinct. Used for No. 3439.

昉眺 resembling.
兩下相昉 the two are much alike.

fou[3]
紡[3] 3445
R. 養
H. *fong.p'iang*
See 方
Rising Upper.

To spin; to reel; to twist.

紡紗 or 紡績 or 紡線 to spin thread.
紡絲 to make silk thread.
紡車子 a spinning-wheel.
紡織 to spin and weave.
紡花 to spin cotton.
川紡 Ssŭch'uan pongee.
紡綢 reeled pongee.

fou[1]
肪[1] 3446
R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.

Fat; goose-grease.

脂肪 the fat of meat.

fou[3]
舫[3] 3447
R. 漾
Usually read Rising
See 方
Sinking Upper Irregular.

Two boats lashed together; a large boat; a galley.

畫舫 a "flower-boat",—a large gaily-painted barge used for festive purposes.
輕舫如葉 a boat light as a leaf; a skiff.
採蓮舫 a pick-lily boat,—a pleasure boat for a lake.
舫中談飲 talking and drinking on a barge.

fou[1]
芳[1] 3448
R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.

Fragrant; agreeable; excellent; virtuous.

芳馥 fragrant.
芳氣 fragrance.
芳芷 or 芳草 fragrant plants.
芳名 a fragrant name; a good reputation.
流芳百世 to hand down a good name for many generations.
遺芳 to leave a fragrancy behind one.
芳踪 fragrant records,—as of good men of old.
芳德 fragrant virtue.
芳塵 fragrant dust; the scent of flowers.
芳魂 a woman's spirit.
芳餚 tasteful and savoury,—as a meal.
芳儀 your fragrant presence.

fou[3]
訪[3] 3449
R. 漾
See 方
(everywhere read Rising)
A. *fŏng, fong*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

To search out; to enquire about. To visit.

明查暗訪 to openly investigate and secretly enquire about.
訪問 or 訪察 to enquire about.
訪拏 or 訪緝 to hunt up and seize,—as a criminal.
私行察訪 to make secret enquiries,—as a detective.
訪確 to find out for certain; to ascertain.
訪聞 to learn on enquiry.
訪道 to search for Tao or abstract truth.
訪查 or 訪尋 to search for; to hunt up.
訪悉 to discover.
訪事人 a newspaper correspondent.
採訪使 the title of a kind of Censor employed under the 遼 Liao dynasty.
訪賢 to make search for virtuous men,—to be officials.
訪議 to consult about; to deliberate.
訪見 or 訪謁 to visit.
訪親 to visit one's parents or relatives; to enquire about the connections of.
訪友 to go out calling on friends.
恰好吳翰林訪他 by a fortunate chance Dr. Wu of the Han-lin called.
訪于落止 I take counsel at the beginning,—of my rule.

fou[1]
邡[1] 3450
R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.

The ancient name for 武康縣 in Chehkiang.

fou[1]
鈁[1] 3451
R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.

A square bell, worn by camels. A boiler or kettle. An imitation of the word *fanam*, an old Madras coin worth about one-tenth of a rupee.

Digitized by Google

for 防² 3452
R. 陽
C. H. fong
F. hwong, v. houng, v. wong
W. voa
N. hoñg
P. M. Y. Sz. fang
K. pang
J. hō, bō
A. fong
Even Lower.

An embankment. To protect from; to guard against; a remedy. To be a match for.

隄防 an embankment; (*fig.*) a bar; a protection against.
防有鵲巢 on the embankment are magpies' nests. [防 may here be the name of a place.]
防備 or 防豫 to be ready for; to take precautions against.
防微 or 防範 to take protective measures.
防賊 to guard against thieves.
防患 to guard against calamities.
防荒 or 防饑 to provide against famine,—by laying in a stock of provisions.
防避 to take shelter; to seek refuge.
防不勝防 impossible to guard against.
防禦 or 防守 or 防護 to guard; to watch over; to protect.
防禁 to forbid; to prohibit.
防險號 danger signals.
防風 to guard against flatulency; carraway seeds. Also, name of an ancient State situated in modern Chehkiang.
防弊 to guard against abuses.
防後手 to lay up for a rainy day.
不防頭 to forget oneself,—in talking.
防身 to guard the person; self-defence.
防務 defence works; defence measures.
防戰 offensive and defensive.
防軍 a defence corps.
冷不防 all of a sudden; before one had time to guard against it. *See* No. 6869.
海防同知 a maritime sub-Prefect.
海防廳 a maritime sub-Prefect or sub-Prefecture.
百夫之防 a match for a hundred.
防民之口，甚于防川 to stop the mouth of the public is more important than stopping a river,—which may be causing a flood.

for 髣 3453

Same as No. 3439.

for 魴² 3454
R. 陽
F. shwong, v. hŏng
See 防
A. fong, fŏng
Even Lower.

A bream.

豈其食魚，必河之魴 why, when eating fish, must we have a bream from the Ho?
魴魚赬尾 the bream is showing its tail all red.
伊洛鯉魴美如牛羊 the carp and the bream from the river I-lo are as sweet as beef and mutton.

for 放⁴ 3455
R. 養漾
F. hwong, v. pwang, hwang
See 方
A. fong
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To let go; to loosen; to let off; to issue; to scatter; to put. *See* No. 13,151.

放行 or 放走 or 放開 or 放回 to release; to let go.
放行單 a release permit; a clearance.
放狗 to let slip dogs,—as from a leash.
放鷹 to fly a falcon.
放手 to let go one's hold; to stop work. *See* No. 5304.
放鬆 to slack off; to loosen.
放縱 to release from superintendence; to allow to run wild.
放生 to release living creatures,—to buy birds and fishes and let them go as the Buddhists do, hoping to secure thereby rewards in the world to come.
放出來了 he has let it out,—as a bird out of a cage.
放風箏 to fly a kite.
放河 (or 水) 燈 to float water-lanterns,—as is done on the 15th of the 7th moon, to soothe the ghosts of those who have been drowned.
放戒 to release from a vow of abstinence.
放爆竹 to let off crackers.
放花 to let off fireworks.
放砲 to let off cannons.
釋放 or 發放 to release,—as a prisoner who has served his time.
放赦 to pardon and release.
放給 to issue; to give out, as pay.
放賑 to distribute relief,—as during a famine.
放屁 to break wind.
放肆 to be impertinent; to be disorderly in conduct.
放蕩 to be profligate.

放⁴ 3455

放金銀紙 to scatter tin-foil money,—upon the departure of an avaricious and unpopular mandarin.
放心 or 放寬心 to relax the tension on the mind; to cease to be anxious about.
放心不下 or 心中放不下 unable to quiet one's anxiety; did not feel easy in his mind.
不放在心上 did not think any more about it.
放在心裏 to bear in mind; not to speak of.
放洋 to put to sea.
放羊 to tend sheep.
放良 to give freedom to a slave; to allow a prostitute to marry and become a respectable member of society.
放衙 to dissolve or adjourn a court.
放着……不做 to give up (doing, making, etc.).
放印子 to lend small sums for short periods at exorbitant rates, reckoned by the day.
放閻王賬 to lend money at devil's (*i.e.* at exorbitant) rates.
放家口 to admit the family,—to allow an interview between a condemned criminal and his wife, in order that she may bear him a son after his death, and the line may thus be continued.
放學 to give holidays to school-boys.
放火 to set fire to.
放桌子 to set out the table; to put on the food.
放過去 to let go.
放聲 to utter a sound.
放氣 to let off steam.
放號筒 to blow a steam-whistle.
放案 to publish a list of successful candidates.
放京債 or 放官債 to make loans to officials to enable them to proceed to their posts.
放步 to set foot; to step.
放大收小 to expend a great deal and to get back very little.
放血 to let blood.
放下 put it down.
放在這邊 put it on this side.
放戶 depositors,—as in banks.

Digitized by Google

放[4] 3455

放光 to gleam; to glisten.
放藍光 to burn a blue-light.
放斂 to give off and concentrate again,—as a fixed and flashing light.
放膽 to pluck up one's courage; to venture.
放浪江湖間 roamed about the streams and lakes.
毋放飯 do not eat immoderately.
放謂食之放肆而無所節 *fang* is to eat in an extravagant way, without any limit.
放差 to release from duty; to give a holiday.
放牌 to release batches of candidates who have finished their essays, as is done at intervals during the examination.
放晴 to clear up,—of weather.

Read *fang*[3]. To imitate.

摩頂放踵 from head to foot.
放乎四海 extending to the Four Seas.
放勳 Fang Hsün,—the name of the Emperor Yao.

fǎng
倣[3] 3456
R. 養 See 方 A. *fong* Rising Upper.

To be like; to resemble; according to.

相倣 much alike.
倣照 like; as; according to; conformably with.
倣造 to make according to pattern.
倣效 like; in imitation of.
倣格 or 倣紙 or 倣影 copy-slips. *See* No. 13,339.
寫倣字 to write copies.
倣樣 to follow the pattern.
倣古筆意 to imitate the writings of the ancients.
倣圈 a flat brass ring, placed on writing paper to keep the surface smooth.

fǎng
舫 3457

Same as No. 3443.

fǎng
匚[1] 3458
R. 陽 See 方 Even Upper.

An open basket with a handle, holding about a peck. Radical No. 22.

fei
非[1] 3459
R. 微
C. *fei* H. *fui* F. *hi* W. N. *fi* P. M. Y. Sz. *fei* K. *pi* J. *hi* A. *fi* Even Upper.

FEI.

Not; that which is not,—right, *sc.* wrong. Negative, as opposed to 是 No. 9940. Radical No. 175.

非不 not not,—a strong affirmative.
非此則彼 if not this, then that.
非易 not easy.
不非輕 it is light.
非常 not usual; uncommon.
必非無因 it was certainly not without a cause.
非喫卽喝 if not eating, then wanting to drink.
非禮勿言，非禮勿動 if not in accordance with propriety, neither speak nor act.
非止 or 非但 or 非特 or 非獨 or 非直 not only.
非此不行 cannot do without this.
非體 disreputable; not respectable.
非語 wrong language.
非僻 profligate; abandoned.
豈非如此 how is it not so?—meaning that it is so.
非同小可 not a small matter.
無非是他 it must be he.
溥天之下，莫非王土 under the wide heaven, all land is the king's.
非也 or 非然 not so; not right.
非分 *fèn*[4] 之事 not his business.
是非 right and wrong; positive and negative. *See* No. 9940.
不知是非 I do not know whether it is so or not.
非是 it is not so; it is not right.
論人是非 to talk about other people's failings.
是非塲 a situation in which it is impossible to give satisfaction.
鬧一場是非 to get into all kinds of troubles.
是非以古事見意 to attribute a person's mistakes to some other than the real cause,—which is himself.

非[1] 3459

不敢爲非 will not venture to misbehave.
或非笑之 some one ridiculed him for acting thus. [非 = put him in the wrong.]
無非無儀 to do neither evil nor good,—such is the function of woman.
賊使非智，官動非刑 when thieves practise unusual cunning, the official employs unusual punishments.
非法 illegal; wrongful.
非戰之罪 not the fault of the fighting,—*i.e.* doomed to be defeated; a saying of 項羽 Hsiang Yü on his final overthrow.
非騙就騙 always cheating in one way or another.
非望 or 非想 unexpected; unhoped for.
非解 not easy to understand; ambiguous.
非得 there *must* be.....
非離 not without; only by.
非他不可 indispensable.
非我也 not I.

fèi
刖[4] 3460
R. 未 See 肥 Sinking Lower.

The punishment of cutting off the feet, or removing the knee-pan.

fei
屝[2] 3461
R. 未微 See 肥 Sinking and Even Lower.

The south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings to the spirits of earth. Hidden; low; base.

fei
斐[3] 3462
R. 尾
C. *fei* H. *fui* F. *p'i* W. N. *fi* P. M. Y. Sz. *fei* K. *pi* J. *hi* A. *fi* Rising Upper.

Streaks; lines; *see* No. 988. Graceful; elegant; polished; finished.

斐美 elegant; polished,—of things and persons.
有斐君子 an accomplished prince. *See* No. 3479.
斐然成章 a finished composition.

Digitized by Google

fei4
扉 3463
R. 未
See 肥
Sinking Lower.

Coarse grass sandals.

fei4
悱 3464
R. 尾
H. fui
F. p'i, p'i
See 匪
Rising Upper.

To be desirous of speaking.

不悱不發 I do not help out any one who is not anxious to explain himself.

憤悱 eager (to learn) and anxious to explain oneself.

fei1
扉 3465
R. 微
F. p'i
See 非
Even Upper.

A door with one leaf; a cottage.

依扉而待 leaning against the door and waiting.

柴扉 movable bars in a fence.

雙扉外扃 the two leaves of the gate were closed on the outside.

fei2
斐 3466
R. 微
See 非肥
Even Upper and Lower.

To pace to and fro; undecided.

斐斐遲遲 hesitating.

江斐 a water-nymph.

fei3
棐 3467
R. 尾
See 匪
Rising Upper.

Torreya nucifera, a species of yew found in northern China. To strengthen; to assist.

棐子 the nuts of the above tree, used as a vermifuge.

棐几 benches or tables made of yew.

粗棐 *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, an evergreen tree like a yew.

篤棐 to zealously assist.

以棐民彝 in order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

fei4
痱 3468
R. 微未賄
See 飛
Even and Rising and Sinking Upper.

An ulcer. Anæmic swelling of the feet.

fei1
緋 3469
R. 微
F. p'i
See 非
Even Upper.

Dark red.

一緋衣小女 a girl dressed in dark red.

緋紫 purple.

緋紅 deep red.

fei4
翡 3470
R. 未
C. fei2, 'fei
H. fui
F. hui?, p'i
W. fi, 'fi
N. fi
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. 'fei
K. pi
J. hi
A. fi
Sinking Irregular.

A cock king-fisher. *See* No. 11,933.

翡翠 the small turquoise king-fisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*); a silicate of aluminum.

翡翠玉 chrysoprase; green pyroxene; malachite.

fei2
腓 3471
R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

The calf of the leg. To protect. To decay.

腓腸 the calf of the leg.

小人所腓 our protection.

牛羊腓字之 the sheep and oxen protected him with loving care.

百卉具腓 the plants all decay.

fei3
菲 3472
R. 微尾
F. p'i
H. fui
See 非匪
Even and Rising Upper.

A kind of radish or red turnip, called by the Chinese 土瓜 earth-melon. Frugal; mean; trifling; unworthy.

采葑采菲無以下體 when we gather the mustard-plant and earth-melon, we do not reject them because of their roots,—neither should a wife be rejected because her beauty has decayed.

菲飲食 coarse food and drink.

菲薄 mean; trifling.

菲儀 or 菲物 my poor gift.

菲敬 with my poor respects,—written on a present.

菲悵 or 菲悽 mournful; sad.

菲材 my poor abilities.

Read *fei*1. Fragrant.

芳菲 fragrant; luxuriant.

菲菲 odoriferous.

fei1
蜚 3473
R. 微尾
F. p'i, 'p'i
See 非
Even and Rising Upper.

An insect produced in damp places, which devours grain and clothes; a cockroach.

蜚零 a ground-bee.

fei1
裶 3474
R. 微
F. p'i
See 非
Even Upper.

Robes dragging on the ground; the train of a dress.

fei3
誹 3475
R. 微未尾
See 非
Even, Rising, Sinking Upper.

To slander.

怨誹 to spitefully slander another.

誹謗 to calumniate.

fei1
霏 3476
R. 微
F. p'i
See 非
Even Upper.

Driving rain and snow; sleet.

雨雪霏霏 the sleet is falling fast.

fei1
緋 3477
R. 微
See 非
Even Upper.

Fragrant.

緋緋 or 芳緋 fragrant. *See* No. 3472.

郁郁緋緋 very sweet and fragrant.

fei1
騑 3478
R. 微
F. p'i
See 非
Even Upper.

The outer horses of four driven abreast; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces.

四牡騑騑 my four steeds advanced without stopping.

fei3
匪 3479
R. 尾
C. fei
H. fui
F. p'i
W. 'fi, fi
N. fi
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. 'fei
K. pi
J. hi
A. fi
Rising Upper.

Not; without. Vagabonds; banditti; rebels. Variegated. Used with Nos. 3459, 3462.

稼穡匪解 we have not been remiss in our husbandry.

匪媒不得 without a go-between you cannot get,—a wife.

匪遙 not far off.

莫高匪山 there is nothing higher than a mountain. *See* Nos. 4956, 12,721.

Digitized by Google

匪[3] 3479

匪女之爲美 it is not you (the flower) who are beautiful,—it is the lady who gave you. [女＝汝.]
匪我愆期 it is not I who would protract the time.
有匪君子 there is our accomplished prince.
匪類 or 匪徒 vagabonds; rebels; banditti.
奸匪 insurgents; rebels.
會匪 or 匪黨 a league or society of bad characters, rebels, etc.
教匪 rebels who have formed a sworn brotherhood.
比之匪人凶 the company of bad men is dangerous.
匪犯 one who has been convicted of highway robbery, sedition, etc.
匪首 leaders of brigands.
匪巢 a rebel stronghold.
匪色 particoloured.

fui, 棑 3480

Same as No. 3467.

fui, 篚[3] 3481

R. 尾
See 非匪
Rising Upper.

Bamboo baskets, round or oval, with a cover and short legs.

筐篚 baskets of various kinds.

fui, 妃[1] 3482

R. 微
See 飛
Even Upper.

A wife; an Imperial concubine of the third rank.

王妃 the wife of the Heir Apparent: the wife of any prince of the blood.
天妃 the guardian goddess of sailors.
皇貴妃 and 貴妃 Imperial concubines of the first and second ranks.
宮妃 or 嬪妃 ladies-in-waiting; a general term for the women in the Palace.
奸妃 a designing woman.
一騎紅塵妃子笑 at the clouds of dust beneath the horsemen's feet the concubine laughed,—said of the famous 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei, who caused lichees to be forwarded to her from the south by express couriers. *See* No. 6985.

fui, 飛[1] 3483

R. 微
C. *fei*
H. *fui*
F. *hi, pwi*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *fi, fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Even Upper.

To fly; to move with speed. Radical No. 183.

飛翔 to soar and wheel around, as a hawk.
飛潛動植，各爲類 birds, fishes, animals, and plants, each form a separate class.
飛禽 or 飛鳥 birds.
飛禽走獸 birds and beasts.
飛沙走石 dust and stones flying,—in a storm.
飛簷走壁 flying along eaves and walking along walls,—as a housebreaker.
飛雁 the wild goose.
飛蟻 flying ants.
飛鼠 a name for the bat. Also, the flying squirrel (*Pteromys xanthipes*). *See below.*
飛星 a shooting star; a meteor.
黃鳥于飛 the yellow birds (orioles) flew about.
不能奮飛 I cannot spread my wings and fly away.
插翼難飛 even with wings it would be hard to get away.
飛龍在天 the flying dragon is in the sky,—the weather is rainy.
龍飛 the Emperor has ascended the throne.
飛漲 to go up with a rush,—as prices.
飛揚 to be raised, as dust; to spread, as fire.
飛上天去 to escape.
飛奔 to hurry.
飛雲 scudding clouds.
飛觥 the flying bowl,—the wine passing from one to another, especially for forfeits in drinking.
飛觥給他 he had to pay the forfeit by drinking.
飛昇 to go up to heaven.
飛騰 to fly upwards; to get rapidly promoted.
飛鷹 to fly a falcon.
飛速 post haste.
飛馳 or 飛跑 to go express speed.
飛函 an urgent note.
飛咨 to send an express.
飛報 an urgent message, posters; bills.

飛[1] 3483

飛稟 to send an express despatch,—to a superior.
飛飭 to send urgent orders.
差飛馬 to send an express courier.
飛啓者 I write in haste to say that.....
飛送 to forward by express courier.
飛賊 flying rebels, *i.e.* here one day and gone the next.
飛脚 swift of foot.
飛筆 flying pencil,—quick writing.
飛拳 quick with one's fists.
飛災 an unexpected calamity.
火藥飛災 a powder explosion.
飛射士 rapidly-shooting archers.
飛白體 characters written as it were with insufficient ink, so as to show white spots in them. They were invented by 蔡邕 Ts'ai Yung, who took the idea from a whitewasher.
太宗飛白答劉洎 the Emperor T'ai Tsung (of the T'ang dynasty) replied in the *fei pai* character to Liu Chi,—meaning that he dashed off a reply.
飛劍 to let fly a sword,—out of the mouth or elsewhere, as magicians do.
飛廉 name of a wicked minister of 紂 Chou; name of a palace under the Han dynasty; name of a bird with a stag's body, horns, and a snake's tail, which can cause wind to blow and is worshipped as the Chinese Æolus; name of a drug.
飛語 anonymous placards.
飛黃之快 with the speed of Fei-huang,—a famous horse.
飛鹽 flying salt,—snow. A certain 謝道韞 Hsieh Tao-yün compared falling snow with the scattering of salt, in a verse running 撒鹽空中差可擬 "It seems, methinks, as though the air were filled with scattered salt", which line his niece immediately capped by the following 不如柳絮滿天飛 "Say rather willow-catkins floating thick o'er heaven's vault".
飛駁鳥 the eastern magpie (*Pica media*).
飛生 or 飛鼯 flying squirrels and flying foxes.

Digitized by Google

phwi2
肥[2]
3484
R. 微
C. *fei*
H. *p'ui*
F. *p'i*, v. *pui*
W. *vi*
N. *vi, bi*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *fei*
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *p'i*
Even Lower.

Fat; plump, as opposed to 瘦 No. 10,021. Unctuous; rich; fertile.

肥壯 stout and strong. *See* No. 3428.
肥胖 or 肥大 corpulent.
肥澤 fat and glossy; sleek.
肥美 plump.
肥肉 fat meat.
君瘦民肥 let the ruler be thin so long as the people are fat.
車馬輕肥 our carts are light and our horses are fat,—advertisement of a livery-stable.
策肥 to whip fat,—horses, *sc.* to have a fine equipage. *See* No. 1622.
損人肥己 to injure others and profit oneself.
只顧己肥 only caring for one's own benefit.
分肥 to share the fat; to divide the plunder.
肥腯 or 肥甘 fat and rich, as meat.
潤肥 fertile; rich, as soil.
肥土 fertile soil.
肥田 to manure fields.
上肥 or 落肥 to lay down manure.
肥腯 or 肥豚豚 fat as a pig.
肥皂 soap.—made from the seeds of *Gleditschia*.
肥國 a small feudal State in the east of modern Chihli.

phwi2
淝[2]
3485
R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

Name of an affluent of the Po-yang lake.

淝水 a small stream in Anhui. Also, the old name of 蒙城縣 Mêng-ch'êng Hsien in the same province.
淝泉 diverging streams from the same source.

phwi2
蜚[2]
3486
R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

A grub. A kind of snake.

蜚蠐 the grubs of beetles.
蠦蜚 a cockroach.

fui4
廢[4]
3487
R. 隊
C. *fai*
H. *fui*
F. *hie*
W. } *fi*
N. }
P. }
M. } *fei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *p'e*
J. *hai*
A. *fe*
Sinking Upper.

Ruined; useless; abandoned; waste.

殘廢 useless; worn out; good for nothing.
廢物 a useless thing. Used as a term of abuse.
廢去 thrown aside; discarded.
廢時 to waste time.
廢事 to waste one's labour.
半途而廢 to fail when half way; an abortion.
不以人廢言也 do not let the (iniquity of the) man cause us to undervalue what he says.
廢長立幼 to set aside the elder in favour of the younger.
不豫則廢 without precautions there will be failure.
舉一而廢百 laying too much stress on a single point.
國政廢弛 the administration of the State is going to ruin.
視爲廢紙 to regard as waste paper.
廢墮 lazy; unthrifty.
廢鐵 old iron.
廢墜 going to wrack and ruin.
廢官 or 廢員 to dismiss an official; discarded officials, who have been removed from office.
廢棄 to abandon.
廢人 cripples; the infirm and superannuated.
廢王 to depose a sovereign.
廢帝 a deposed Emperor.
廢鐙塔 an abandoned lighthouse.
廢了他 destroy it.

fui4
癈[4]
3488
R. 隊
F. v. *poui*
See 廢
Sinking Upper.

Incurably diseased.

癈疾 a disease which renders one hopelessly unfit for anything.

fui4
簸[4]
3489
R. 隊
See 廢
Sinking Upper.

A rush mat.

編蘆爲簸 to weave rushes into mats.

fui4
沸[4]
3490
R. 氵物
C. *fai, fêt*
H. *pui*
F. *p'woi, houk*
W. *fai*,
N. *fêh, fi*
P. *fei, fu*
M. *fei, fu*
Y. *fei, fuk*
Sz. *fei, fu*
K. *pi, pul*
J. *hi, futsz*
A. *fi*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To bubble up; to boil.

百川沸騰 the streams all bubble up and overflow.
如沸如羹 like the bubbling of boiling soup,—is sedition in the State.
鼎沸 the caldron is bubbling,—sedition is rife.
水沸山崩 the water is bubbling, the hills are falling,—anarchy reigns.
風浪沸騰 waves lashed up by the wind.
過三沸則老 boiled more than three times, (water) is spoilt,—for making tea.
沸湟 to boil; to seethe. Used also of a volume of sound.
沸水 a stream in Shantung, the water of which is believed to prolong life.

Read *fut*[4]*. The appearance of water issuing from a spring.

鬻沸檻泉 right up bubbles the water from the spring.

Read *p'ei*[4].

鴻沸 greatly raging,—as waves.

fut4
狒[4]
3491
R. 犬
F. *hei*, *hi*
P. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A kind of ape found in the south-west of China. It is described as black, with large lips, carnivorous, and four or five feet in height.

fut4 fui4
痱[4]
3492
R. 疒
See 癈
A. *fi*
Sinking Upper.

Pimples; an eruption.

痱子 or 痱瘡 or 熱痱 a severe form of *lichen tropicus*, known as "prickly heat".
生痱子 or 長痱子 to have prickly heat.

fut4 fui4
誹[4]
3493
R. 言
See 費
Sinking Upper.

To talk fast.

Digitized by Google

fui
費[4]
3494
R. 貝未
C. *fai*
H. *fui*
F. *hie*
W. } *fi*
N. }
P. }
M. } *fei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*. *fi*[2]
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To expend; to waste; to involve expenditure of. Extended.

費錢 to spend money.
使費 or 花費 expenditure. *See* No. 5002.
費項 or 費用 or 費銀 expenditure; fees.
盤費 travelling expenses.
小費 tips, etc.
浪費 to spend extravagantly; to dissipate.
耗費 waste.
費唇舌 to waste one's lips and tongue,—one's breath.
費財 to waste wealth; to spend money.
費材料 to waste material.
又費一番枝節 again giving a lot of trouble.
費事 to involve trouble; difficult.
白費事 to labour in vain.
過費 I have put you to too much expense or trouble,—a conventional phrase used to a host.
破費 you have spent too much on me,—said to the giver of a present.
費草 or 費料 eating their heads off.
費盡 to the utmost.
費眼 to try the eyes; to hurt the eyes.
費心 or 費神 involving mental labour; troublesome.
費心費心 you have expended your mind,—on my behalf, *i.e.* many thanks for the trouble you have taken.
頗費神 involving considerable effort of mind.
費手 involving labour of hand; difficult.
勞費 to make physical or mental effort.
費力 or 費勁兒 to take trouble; anything involving exertion of strength; difficult.
費時 to waste time.
費解 involving trouble to explain; difficult of explanation.
君子惠而不費 when a prince is beneficent without great expenditure,—that is one of the 五美 five excellent things.

費[4]
3494

君子之道費而隱 the Way of the superior man reaches far and wide, and yet is secret.
費時則有饑餒 if the times (for husbandry) are neglected, the result will be hunger.

pi
Read *pi*[4]. Name of a District in Shantung.
爲費宰 to be governor of Pi.

fui
潰
3495
a phui
柿
3496
phui
肺[4]
3497
R. 泰隊
See 芾廢
Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 3490.

See No. 9906.

The lungs. *See* No. 11,584.

肺子 or 肺家 the lungs; the lights.
祭肺 to sacrifice the lungs of a victim.
肺癰 an abscess on the lungs.
如見其肺肝然 as though seeing his very lungs and liver,—into his inmost self.
自有肺腸 he holds only to his own opinions.
調理肺經 to put the lungs in order,—as by medical treatment.
說肺腑話 to express one's real convictions.
肺石 a reddish kind of jasper.

fui
芾[4]
3498
R. 未泰物
C. *fai*, *fêt*
H. *fui*, *fut*
F. *hie*, *houk*
W. *fi*, *fai*
N. *fi*, *fah*
P. *fei*, *fu*[2]
M. *fei*, *fu*
Y. *p'ei*, *fei*, *fêh*
Sz. *fei*, *fu*
K. *pi*, *p'ae*, *pul*
J. *hi*, *hai*, *futsz*
A. *fi*. *fe*, *fêt*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Read *p'ei*[4]. Luxuriant.
其葉芾芾 the leaves are very luxuriant.

To be umbrageous.
薇芾甘棠 this umbrageous sweet cherry-apple tree.

Read *fu*[4]*. A knee-cover worn with the sacrificial dress.
三百赤芾 three hundred red knee-covers.
朱芾斯皇 his red knee-covers were resplendent.

phoi
吠[4]
3499
R. 隊
C. *fai*
H. *p'oi*
F. *hie*, *pie*, *poui*
W. *vi*, *bi*
N. *vi*
P. }
M. } *fei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *p'e*
J. *hai*, *bai*
A. *fe*
Sinking Lower.

To bark, as a dog.
亂吠狗 a dog which barks without rhyme or reason.
一犬吠形，百犬吠聲 one dog barks at something, and the rest bark at him.
黃犬背後吠 the yellow dog barks behind one's back. Used in the sense of "back-biting".
紂犬吠堯，各爲其上 like the dog of the (evil) Chou barking at the (good) Yao: every one for his master.
無使尨也吠 do not make my dog bark.
吠噬 to bark and bite.

phuk
紼[4]
3500
R. 物
C. *put*,
F. *houk*,
W. *pai*[2]
N *fêh*
P. *fu*[2], *fei*[2]
M. *p'u*
K. *pïl*, *pul*
J. *futsz*, *fuchi*
A. *fêt*,
Entering Irregular.

Ropes used for coffins. Weighty; powerful. Also read *fu*[4]*.
使一介老某相執紼 caused a certain old servant to hold the rope of the coffin.
王言如綸，其出如紼 the king's words are like silk cords: they issue forth like cables. *See* No. 7472.

phui
蟦[2]
3501
R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

The dung-beetle. *See* No. 1079.

fui
腓[3]
3502
R. 尾
See 斐
Rising Upper.

Read *pin*[1]. A clam; a mussel.

fui
鼢[4]
3503
R. 未
See 狒
Sinking Lower.

The crescent moon, five days old.

腓明 by the light of the young moon.

phai
柫[4]
3504
R. 卦
See 派
Sinking Upper.

A kind of ape, said to have been brought from India, and twelve feet in height.

fat
茷[4]
3505
R. 月隊
See 伐吠
Sinking and Entering Lower.

A shaving. To plane wood.

Luxuriant. Also read *fa*[2]*.
茅茷 covered with leaves.

Read *pei*[4]. In regular order.

Digitized by Google

fen
分[1]
3506
R. 文
C. *fên*
H. *fun*
F. *hung, prong,* v. *p'ang*
W. *fang*
N. *fêng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fên*
K. *pun*
J. *fun*
A. *fên*
Even Upper.

FÊN.

To divide; to distribute; to separate; to detach; to distinguish. A tenth; a candareen or tenth of a 錢 mace, *see* No. 1736, or the hundredth of a 兩 tael, *see* No. 7010.

分一分 to divide out; to make a division. See *fên*[4] below.

平分 or 平等分析 to divide equally.

分身 to be in two places at once,—body in one and soul in another. Also, to absent oneself; to get away; *see* No. 6115.

分業 to divide up an estate,—as between brothers.

一分爲二 one divided makes two.

分作十分 (*fên*[1]) divide it into ten parts.

話分兩頭，却說 the story dividing into two heads, let us say,—let us now digress to say.....

呼子分金，兄八之弟二之 calling his sons, he divided his money, giving eight-tenths to the elder and two-tenths to the younger.

分派兩處 to send to two different places,—*e.g.* one official to one place and one to another.

分佈 to distribute over,—as over a tract of country.

分別 to distinguish between; respectively.

分別賞罰 to reward or punish, respectively.

分給 to distribute.

不分上下 not to distinguish top from bottom; to make no distinctions of rank; not to know one's place.

分而爲二 to distinguish two kinds of.

分開 to divide; to pull apart; to distinguish.

把這個柚子給他們分開 divide this pumelo between them.

分不開 not to be pulled apart.

四聲他分不開 he can't distinguish between the four tones. Correctly 分不出來.

分[1] 3506

可也分得出來 yet they can be distinguished one from the other.

分清 or 分明 or 分晰清楚 to clearly distinguish between.

五穀不分 you cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain.

妾身未分明 your handmaid's (*i.e* my) bust is not yet developed.

分明多事 to attend to what doesn't concern one.

分辯是非 to discriminate between right and wrong.

分鋸爲板 to saw into planks.

分離 or 分手 or 分携 to separate; to part, as friends.

分鴛 the separation of married couples.

分妻 to divorce a wife.

兩口子要分家 husband and wife want to separate.

分隔 separated.

分出之 made him (her stepson) live away from home.

分散 to utterly rout; to scatter; to distribute.

分夥 to dissolve partnership.

分成 to distribute in portions.

分撥 to detach.

分發 to send in various directions.

分次序 in order; in rotation.

分次 by instalments.

分類 to classify; according to classes.

分款 to divide into clauses; according to the clauses.

分承 to take in hand one after another,—as in dealing with a number of different matters.

分柑同味 half an orange tastes as sweet as a whole one.

分憂 to share a person's sorrow; to sympathise with.

分章 by-laws.

分贓 to share the plunder. *See* No. 3484.

分心 the mind divided; distracted.

分路 to take different roads.

分娩 child-birth.

分資 subscription tickets.

十分 the full measure,—ten-tenths.

十分好 excellent; capital.

九分不樂 nine-tenths (*sc.* very much) displeased.

分[1] 3506

二十四分兩之一 one twenty-fourth of an ounce or tael.

三分之一 one-third.

二分銀 two hundredths of a tael of silver; two candareens.

三寸三分 three inches and three tenths.

三分天下有其二 to possess two-thirds of the empire.

雨得分寸不等 rain fell more or less in different places.

分項 an amount to be divided; a dividend.

分等 varying; of different degrees.

分敘 to relate in detail.

分胙 to share in the clan's ancestral meat. *See* No. 11,277.

分剖 to make clear.

分補 to fill the places of.

分租 to rent to joint holders.

分門 separate gates,—various professions.

分道 different roads.

分投 making for different places.

分疆畫界 to delimitate a frontier.

分巡 detached patrols. *See below.*

分部 to be allotted to one of the Six Boards.

分保 security for a certain portion of a sum.

無分寸 without measurements,—of a person who is wanting in tact and does not know the proper bounds.

分文 a fraction.

分文不取 not to take a farthing,—of reward.

不過日進分文 only earn a small sum a day.

分利 to pay a dividend.

分居 to live apart.

分爭 to dispute.

分半 in part; to divide.

分限 to divide into instalments.

分解開 to explain in detail.

不分忖 not to consider or weigh one's actions.

分往 to visit the various.....

分訴 or 分冤 to go into the details of a grievance.

分設 to establish in various places.

分咨 to communicate with the various authorities.

Digitized by Google

分[1] 3506

分札飭 or 分飭 to give orders to the various subordinates.

非到二十分危急，必不可行 unless in utter extremity, it may not be done,—*e.g.* ask a favour.

長分始醒 after some time he awaked.

自分必死 knew that he was dying.

不容分說 without allowing any explanation.

照依分闢，再沒話了 go according to the (written) instruction and there will be no more to say.

人性無分於善不善 man's nature is indifferent to good or evil,—it will take whichever is offered to it, not being under the guide of a moral sense.

欲知舜與蹠之分 if you want to know what is the difference between Shun and (Robber) Chê,—one thinks of getting good and the other of doing it.

周與蝴蝶則必有分矣 between Chou (Chuang Tzŭ) and a butterfly there is undoubtedly a barrier,—to be crossed only by metempsychosis.

分巡道 territorial Intendant of Circuit, or Taot'ai,—an official who has administrative control over two or more 府 Prefectures.

分管佐領 a non-hereditary captain under a Manchu Banner.

分府 a sub-Prefect.

分司 a petty magistrate, working under and subordinate to a District Magistrate.

分守 to have administrative control of several districts: part of the official title of the Hunan Grain Intendant; also colloquially applied to sub-Prefects.

分闍 the food given to Buddhist mendicants; alms. Sanskrit: *pinda-pita*.

行分闍 to go about for alms.

Read *fèn*[4], often written 份. A part; a share. Function; lot; duty.

分 *fèn*[1] 一分 *fèn*[4] to give or receive one share or portion.

fun
分[4] 3506

分 *fèn*[1] 分 (*fèn*[4]) to divide into shares.

分子 a share; a contribution of money sent to friends on the occasion of a wedding or death.

分兩大 the weight is very great.

分外 more than the share; extra; beyond one's "province".

分內功名 worldly honours not exceeding the amount allotted by Fate.

股分 a share,—as in a company.

本分 duty,—opposed to 人情 sympathy as a spring of action.

給你是人情，不給你是本分 that I give it to you is mere kindness: my strict duty would be not to give it.

情分 obligations,—as of friends and relatives.

身分 one's position in society; one's moral and intellectual standing.

自佔身分 to stand on one's dignity; to assert one's rights.

這等非分之事 these improper doings.

喜出非分 overjoyed.

天分高 of great natural abilities.

安分 or 安本分 or 守本分 to mind one's own business; to do one's duty in that state of life, etc.

有蟒玉分否 shall I ever wear the dragon robes and jade girdle?—become a Secretary of State.

越分 to go beyond one's powers or functions.

緣分 fate or lot,—to come together, as friends or husband and wife, the union of the latter being specially held to be pre-ordained.

名分 fame; reputation. *See* No. 7940.

一分行 *hang*[2] 貨一分錢 each kind of goods has its own price.

一分禮物 one lot of presents.

一分桌椅 one set of tables and chairs.

看我分上饒他罷 spare her for my sake!

要分兒 to put on "side".

分位 social standing; condition.

各人自覺是分兒 each thinking himself the best man.

分起 in detachments.

fun
份 3507

Same as 分 *fèn*[4], No. 3506.

fun
吩[1] 3508

R. 頤 See 噴 but always vulgarly used as 分 Upper Even *fên-fu*[2] Sinking Upper Irregular.

To give orders.

吩咐 to command: to order.

fun
坋[4] 3509

R. 吻 See 憤 Rising Lower.

Dust; a bank of earth. To bring together. To dig.

坋集京師 to collect at the capital.

坋鬆 to loosen soil by digging.

坋息 breathless haste.

fun
坌 3510

Same as No. 3509.

fun
帉[1] 3511

R. 文 See 文 Even Upper.

A handkerchief or towel hung at the girdle.

帉帨 a towel or napkin.

fun
弇[2] 3512

R. 文吻 See 弇 Even and Rising Lower.

A hill; steep.

登隱弇之邱 he went up the Yin-fên mountain.

fun
忿[4] 3513

R. 吻問 C. *fên*, *fên*[2] H. *fun* F. *hung* W. *vang* N. *vêng* P. M. *fêu*[2] Y. *fêng*[2] Sz. *fên*[2] K. *pun* J. *fun* A. *fên*[2] Rising and Sinking Irregular.

Anger.

忿火 hatred; fury.

忿怒 angry; wrathful.

一朝之忿 the wrath of a morning,—temporary or hasty anger.

忿恨 to bitterly hate.

棄捐小忿 to lay aside petty resentments.

忿疾 cross; displeased.

忿忿不消 implacable anger.

不忿 or 氣不忿 cannot but be angry.

甚是不忿 was very displeased.

忿懥 perturbed; feeling deeply.

Digitized by Google

fun, **昐**[1] 3514 R. 文 See 分 Even Upper.

The light of the sun issuing forth.

fun, **枌**[2] 3515 R. 文 F. *hung, gung* See 焚 Even Lower.

A kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark.

東門之枌 the elm at the east gate.

枌榆社 the elm shrine,—a temple erected by the founder of the Han dynasty.

fun, **朏**[1] 3516 R. 文 See 分 Even Upper.

Hair falling off; feathers moulting.

fun, **氛**[1] 3517 R. 文 See 分 Even Upper.

An *aura* which may be either auspicious or inauspicious; vapour; miasma; poisonous exhalations.

海氛 sea malaria,—pirates.

國氛 malaria of the State,—rebels; sedition.

氛祲 or 妖氛 evil portents; dreadful omens.

賊氛正熾 the poisonous gas of sedition fiercely blazed.

楚氛甚惡 the spirit of the Chu State is evil.

非祭祥也，喪氛也 it is not auspicious, it is a vapour of death.

氛氳蕭索 a dull, cold, and miserable look-out,—as when it is snowing hard.

fun, **汾**[2] 3518 R. 文 H. *fun* F. *hung* See 焚 Even Lower.

Name of a river in the 衛 Wei State.

汾水 the chief river of the province of Shansi.

汾王之甥 the niece of king Fên, or 厲王 of the Chou dynasty, who was so called from the river near which he lived after he was driven from the throne.

汾酒 spirits or wine made at 汾州府 Fên-chou Fu in Shansi.

汾陽王 prince of Fên-yang,—a petty ruler under the T'ang dynasty who had a great number of descendants.

汾陽點頭 (may you be like) Fên-yang bowing his head,—in recognition of each member of his numerous family; *i.e.* may you have a numerous progeny!

fun, **粉**[3] 3519 R. 吻 See 分 Rising Upper.

Rice-flour; meal; powder of any kind, especially face-powder. Pus; matter.

米粉 rice-flour.

麵粉 wheat-flour.

粉麵子 flour of any kind.

粉絲 or 粉條 or 粉仔 or 粉皮 vermicelli.

粉團 cakes of bean or rice-flour.

研成粉 rub it to a powder.

粉碎 ground to powder.

已成鏖粉 already smashed to a jelly,—of persons.

粉不厭白 powder can't be too white.

凉粉子 a jelly made from agar-agar.

塗脂抹粉 to rub on rouge and daub on the powder,—to paint the face. Also used of touching up inferior or damaged goods.

粉澤 to colour the face; glossy.

粉黛 painted and pencilled,—young ladies. *See* No. 10,553.

粉白 young ladies.

粉裝 tricked out; bedizened.

粉裝兒 a cosmetic box.

粉面 to rouge or powder; a delicate complexion.

粉蝶 the white butterfly.

粉棍 a rod painted white with black rings, carried in funerals.

粉頭 a prostitute.

靠着粉頭過活 living on the proceeds of prostitution.

這是有名的粉頭 this is a famous courtesan.

胭粉計 a paint and powder trap,—a pretty woman.

脂粉客 an *habitué* of evil houses; a rake.

粉花蕩產 to ruin oneself over women.

粉飾 to paint and adorn; to gloss over; to put on a specious appearance: the ornamental "get up" of goods.

粉飾家童之耳目 to keep up appearances, or to make a show, before the servants.

粉飾太平 a pretended general prosperity.

粉油 whitewash.

粉牆 to whitewash a wall.

粉壁 a whitewashed wall.

粉[3] 3519

粉紅 flesh-coloured.

紅粉 red powder; red and white; womenkind.

紅粉佳人不及當初 the rouged beauty is not equal to what she was at first,—in youth, before she had recourse to paint.

紅粉贈與佳人 give rouge and pearl powder to the beauty.

不擦紅粉也風流 (a beauty) is beautiful even without rouge. Beauty when unadorned, etc.

粉板 or 粉牌 a board covered with powder or flour, on which boys learn to write.

粉袋 a tailor's chalk bag.

粉線 a chalk line used by tailors.

粉刺 pus thorns,—pimples on a drunkard's nose; grog-blossoms.

粉流 the pus is running.

粉瘤 a tumour.

粉侯 the same as 駙馬, an Imperial son-in-law.

fun, **紛**[1] 3520 R. 文 See 分 Even Upper.

Numerous; confused; disorderly; ill-assorted.

紛紜 or 紛繁 numerous; endless.

紛紛揚揚 abundantly; thickly, as snow.

紛紛潰敗 defeated and flying in confusion.

紛紛效尤 many others will imitate.

紛紛多事 distracted by many affairs.

雨紛紛 a steady fall of rain.

紛紛然 in a disorderly manner; in great numbers.

紛亂 confused; disorderly.

祭掃各紛然 sacrificing and sweeping (at the tombs) all going on at the same time, *sc.* in confusion.

紛雜 mixed up in confusion.

紛華 bustle; gaiety.

用志不紛 never confused in his aims.

聞隔院紛拏 hearing sounds of a scuffle in the next yard.

紛更 to make different.

紛囂 a number of voices; confused murmur.

紛岐 a misunderstanding.

Digitized by Google

fun, **羵**[2] 3521
R. 文
See 汾墳 Even Lower.

A ram.

fun, **翁**[1] 3522
R. 文
See 分 Even Upper.

To fly. [To be distinguished from 翁 No. 12,667.]

翻翁 flying around.
翁翁 soaring about.

fun, **衯**[1] 3523
R. 文
See 分 Even Upper.

Long flowing robes.

衯衯 裶裶 a wide flowing skirt.

fun, **雰**[1] 3524
R. 文
See 文 Even Upper.

Misty; foggy.

雨 *yü*[4] 雪雰雰 the sleet falls thick.

fun, **馩**[2] 3525
R. 文
See 棻 Even Lower.

Aromatic; fragrant.

花馩香 the flowers smell sweet.
香馩馩 very fragrant.

fun, **鴡**[1] 3526
R. 文
See 分 Even Upper.

Birds flying in flocks. A dark-coloured bird, the feathers of which are used in helmets.

Read *pan*[1].

鴡鳩 the wild pigeon.

fun' **黺**[3] 3527
R. 吻
See 粉 Rising Upper.

Court robes covered with a spotted embroidery.

畫黺 gaily embroidered.

fun, **鼢**[1] 3528
R. 文吻問
C. *fên*
F. *hung*
N *srêng*
See 忿
P. *fên, sfên*
Even, Rising, and Sinking Lower.

A kind of mole (*Scaptochirus moschatus*), said to be transformed from the shrike, and known to the Chinese as 犁鼠 plough rat, 田鼠 field rat, 地老鼠 earth rat, etc.

fun, **芬**[1] 3529
R. 文
See 文 Even Upper.

Fragrant. Used for No. 3520. *See* No. 8933.

芬芳 fragrant; sweet-smelling.
芬芬 smelling nice,—like cooked meats.
泯芬 confused.
芬然 like a cloud of dust.

fun, **棻**[2] 3530
R. 文
See 分 棻 Even Upper and Lower.

A kind of wood burnt for perfume

fun, **棼**[1] 3531
R. 文
C. *sfên*, v. *sfên*
F. *hung*
See 墳 Even Lower.

Beams in the roof of a house; the ridge-pole. Disordered; tangled. Used with No. 3529.

泯泯棼棼 in disorder; in confusion.
治絲而棼之 to wind silk and tangle it.

fun, **焚**[2] 3532
R. 文
F. *hung*, v. *hung*
See 墳 Even Lower.

To burn.

焚香 to burn incense.
焚化 to consume by burning; to burn paper-money.
焚燒 to set fire to; to destroy by fire.
焚如 burnt down: destroyed by fire.
焚 (*fên*[2] or *fên*[4]) 斃 to be burnt to death.
焚拆 or 焚毀 to burn down.
焚紙 to burn paper-money,—for the use of departed spirits.
焚書坑儒 burnt the books and buried alive the scholars,—which was done by 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 221.
仲春毋焚山林 do not set the woods on fire in spring.

fun, **鼖**[2] 3533
R. 文
See 棻 Even Lower.

A large bass drum.

fun, **餴**[1] 3534
R. 文
See 分 Even Upper.

To steam rice.

可以餴饎 (certain water) may be used to steam rice or millet.

fun' **僨**[4] 3535
R. 吻
C. *fên*
H. *fun*
F. *hung*
W. *rang*
N. *rêng*
P.
M. *sfên, fên*
Y.
Sz.
K. *pun*
J. *fun, hun*
A. *fên*
Rising Lower.

Prostrate; overthrown; to ruin.

一言僨事 a single word will spoil an affair.

fun, **墳**[2] 3536
R. 文
C. *fên*
H. *fwên*
F. *hung*
W. *rang*
N. *rêng*
P.
M. *fên*
Y.
Sz.
K. *pun*
J. *fun, hun*
A. *fên*
Even Lower.

A grave; a mound. An embankment. Soil; earth. Great.

墳墓 or 墳塋 or 墳山 a grave.
墳地 or 墳院 a grave-yard; a cemetery.
掃墳 to sweep the tombs,—of one's ancestors, as performed annually at the 清明 festival.
拜墳 to worship at the ancestral tombs.
生墳 a tomb prepared for a person still living.
荒墳 a neglected grave.
墳少爺 a custodian or caretaker of graves.
刨墳賊 robbers of graves,—jewellery, money, etc., being often buried with the corpse.
三年打柴, 會看墳塋 he who has split firewood for three years is fit to determine favourable sites for graves,—which is a difficult branch of the geomancer's art.
墳起 the mound is growing.
遵彼汝墳 along the raised banks of the Ju.
黑墳 black loamy soil.
墳壤 rich soil.
牂羊墳首 the ewes have large heads.

fun, **幩**[2] 3537
R. 文
H. *fun*
See 棼 Even Lower.

The ornament on a bridle, near the horse's mouth, also called 眉汗 a sweat fan.

朱幩 a red-tasselled bridle.

Read *fên*[4]. A bag full of grain.

Digitized by Google

fun⁴ 憤 3538
R. 問 吻
C. fên
H. fun
F. hung
W. srang, swang
N. rêng
P. M. Y. Sz. fên²
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên²
Sinking and Rising Irregular.

Zeal; energy; ardour. Used with 奮 No. 3549.

發憤 to be excited; to be roused to effort.
壯復發憤 in mature life he again [took to it] with great energy.
憤興 to revive; to regain ardour.
憤力 to exert one's strength.
憤激 much concerned; moved; exasperated.
憤恨 angry.
憤悶 vexation.

fun² 豮 3539

Same as No. 3533.

fun² 濆² 3540
R. 文
See 棻
Even Lower.

A river in Honan.

fun² 癐² 3541
R. 問
See 份
Sinking Lower.

Pimples or boils caused by fever.

癐膦 fever boils.

fun² 羵² 3542
R. 文
See 棻
Even Lower.

Another form of No. 3536, in its sense of *great*.

羵垟 the "genius" of a river or mountain.

fun² 蕡² 3543
R. 文
F. hung, ung
See 墳
Even Lower.

Luxuriant; abundant.

蕡實 abundant in fruit.
蕡子 carraway seeds.

fun² 豶² 3544
R. 文
See 墳
Even Lower.

To geld a pig.

豶豕之牙吉 there is nothing to fear from the tusks of a gelded boar.

fun 饙 3545

Same as No. 3534.

fun¹ 賵 3546

Same as No. 3525.

fun⁴ 鱝 3547
R. 問
See 憤
Sinking Lower.

A skate,—said to be transformed from the osprey. *See* No. 3528.

fun² 黺² 3548
R. 文
See 汾 墳
Even Lower.

The seeds of flax or hemp.

黺不類布而可以爲布 though flax-seeds are not like cloth, cloth can be made from them.

fun⁴ 奮 3549
R. 問
C. fên
H. fun
F. hung
W. fang
N. rêng²
P. M. Y. fên²
Sz. fên²
K. pun
J. fun
A. fên²
Sinking Irregular.

To spread the wings. To rouse. To rush out. Impetuous; violent; courageous; determined. To diffuse. Used with 憤 No. 3538.

不能奮飛 I cannot spread my wings and fly away.
王奮厥武 the king roused his warlike energy.
奮伐 to vigorously attack.
有能奮庸 is there any one who can vigorously display his merits?
奮興 or 奮氣 to rouse one's energy.
奮勇 to put forth one's courage; with great bravery.
奮震 to shake, as by an earthquake.
奮發 to burst forth; enthusiasm.
奮力 to exert strength.
奮擊 to dash against.
奮起 to rise or go up at a bound,—as a suddenly-made reputation.
奮跡 to press on to.....
奮拳 with active fist,—by force.
奮勉 to incite; to emulate.
奮志不懈 to keep up one's determination without faltering.
奮至德之光 to diffuse the light of perfect virtue.
奮乎百世之上 they made themselves distinguished a hundred generations ago.

fun⁴ 幩 3550
R. 吻
See 憤粉
Rising Upper and Lower.

A sack crammed with grain. A bow-string.

fun⁴ 糞 3551
R. 問
C. fên
H. pun
F. hung, pung
W. fang, pang
N. fêng
P. M. fên
Y. fêng
Sz. fên
K. fên
J. fun
A. pun
Sinking Upper.

Ordure; dung; liquid manure.

糞厠 a privy.
糞門 the anus.
糞坑 or 糞池 or 糞窟 a cess-pool.
落糞 or 上糞 to put down manure.
糞田 to manure fields.
視錢如糞土 to look on money as so much dirt.
糞草 sweepings; refuse.
糞肥 or 糞料 or 糞土 manure.
糞除 a dust-pan; to clean up.
糞截 constipation,—of animals.
糞箕子 a manure-basket.

fun² 瀵⁴ 3552
R. 問
See 糞
Sinking Upper.

Name of a river in Shansi.

神瀵 the vapours which rise from a valley after rain.

fun 卼¹ 3553
R. vulgar.
C. v. fên²
F. v. k'aung²
W. v. k'ün²
(no character)
Sinking Upper.

To sleep; to doze.

合眼卼 to nod and doze.
你卼勻 you are half asleep.

FÊNG.

fun¹ 風 3554
R. 東
C. H. fung
F. hung
W. N. fung
P. fêng
M. Y. Sz. fung
K. p'ung
J. fû, hô
A. fung
Even Upper.

The wind. Rumour. Reputation. Custom. Spirit. Influence. Example. Habit. Skill. Lust. Radical No 182.

颳風 to blow. *See* Nos. 2825, 6296.
一陣風 a blast of wind; a blow.
順風 a fair wind.
因風色不順 because the wind was not fair.
頂風 or 逆風 or 打頭風 or 迎風 a head wind.
橫風 a beam wind.

Digitized by Google

風[1] 3554

大風 a gale. Has been suggested as the etymology of *typhoon*.
風力 the force of the wind.
清風 a clear breeze.
風灾 a hurricane; a blizzard.
羊角風 a whirlwind.
寒風 a cold wind.
風寒 a chill.
傷風 to catch cold.
鬼頭風 a hot wind.
閃山風 a puff or gust coming down between hills.
凉風 a chill wind; the north wind. *See below.*
谷風 the east wind.
凱風 the south wind.
秦風 the west wind.
融風 the north-east wind. [The above five terms are fancy names, the direction of the wind being usually expressed by 東南西北, etc.]
東風微拂 an east wind was gently stirring. *See below.*
風伯 or 風神 the wind-god; the Chinese Æolus. *See* No. 3483.
風信 the direction of the wind.
花傳風信 flowers (*Angl.* straws) show how the wind blows.
風色順了 the direction of the wind is fair.
賊風 a draught,—such as is liable to give cold.
風口裏坐 to sit in a draught.
此時風已定了 by this time the wind had already dropped.
風息 the wind has fallen.
等風頭緩了好走 wait until the wind has taken off before we start.
甚麼風兒吹了你來 what wind has brought you here?
當作耳旁風 to regard as wind at the side of one's ear,—idle rumour.
風領 a hood; a cowl.
風爐 a portable stove.
風篷 a sail.
風匣 or 風箱 bellows.
風琴 an organ.
風景 a view; a prospect; doings.
風光 scenes, as in the country; manners and appearance, as of cities. Also, customs; usages.

風[1] 3554

風物 the features, both natural and artificial, of a landscape; a scene; a landscape.
風絲 a breath of wind.
風蕩 moved by the wind.
風毛 a fringe of hair; a "bang"; the edge of a fur.
風毛松 the aspen.
風行 swift as the wind.
風燈子 lanterns in streets.
試風頭 to see how the land lies.
風霜苦 the miseries of wind and frost,—the hardships of travel.
臉上風霜 travel-stained.
風圈 a wind-ring,—a halo round the moon, presaging a gale.
風篙 a windsail.
風吹草動 when the wind blows, the grass moves.
風波 or 風浪 wind and waves,—a storm.
風雨 or 風日 the weather.
風雨調 favourable weather; a favourable season.
風調雨順 wind and rain in proper quantities and at proper times.
風雨表 a barometer.
風化 influence or example; customs; public morals; to reform by influence or example.
風幡動 is it the air or the banner which moves?—used in the sense of Buddhist doctrine.
風幡堂 a Buddhist teaching-hall.
風濕 rheumatism.
上風 the superior wind, *i.e.* the the wind which gives an advantage, as in shooting, sailing, etc.
下風 the inferior wind, or that which gives one the inferior position.
由上風飛至 coming up flying before a fair wind.
順下風膝行而進 approached on his knees, against the wind,—*i.e.* respectfully. *Cf.* "To come between the wind and his nobility."
甘拜下風 I willingly salute you against the wind,—leaving you the windward position; *sc.* I willingly admit your superiority.
繫靠下風一岸 made fast under the lee of the bank.

風[1] 3554

風水 wind and water,—that which cannot be seen and that which cannot be grasped. The geomantic system of the Chinese, by the science of which it is possible to determine the desirability of sites for tombs, houses, or cities, from the configuration of such natural objects as rivers, trees, and hills, and to foretell with certainty the fortunes of any family, community, or individual, according to the spot selected; by the art of which it is possible for the geomancer to counteract evil influences by good ones, to transform straight and noxious outlines into undulating and propitious curves, and generally to rectify the influences of nature, which if left to themselves would entail ruin upon all concerned. [In Amoy, these characters mean "a grave"; in Ningpo, "a typhoon".]
風水先生 a professor of geomancy.
看風水 to practise geomancy.
前臨大溪，後靠高崖，左右諸峯環抱，風水甚好 a wide river in front, a high cliff behind, enclosing hills on the right and left,—such is a first-class geomantic position (for a grave).
做風水度活 to practise as a geomancer for a living.
風水轉了 their luck changed.
風從虎 wind comes with the tiger,—*i.e.* with the negative or evil current in nature.
姑年風燭 my mother-in-law's life is like a candle in the wind,—liable to be extinguished.
豈吸風所活耶 how can you live on air?
風聲 the noise of wind; rumour; fame.
風言 or 風語 or 風傳 rumours.
說些風話歡酒 to talk a lot of gossip to give a zest to the wine.
風聞 I have heard that...; a rumour has reached me that....
聞風 or 知風 to get wind of.
聞風逃走 getting wind of the matter (*e.g.* hearing they were "wanted") ran away.
聞風捉影 listening to gossip and grasping at the shadows,—raised thereby.

Digitized by Google

風[1] 3554

聞風而逃 hearing who was opposed to them, ran away. Such is said to have been the force of the reputation of 謝安 Hsieh An, a famous statesman and general of the 4th century A.D.

安天下人聞其風而歸者不可勝計 the number of persons who on hearing his reputation flocked around him, was beyond all count.

聞柳下惠之風者 those who hear the character of Liu Hsia-hui,—become themselves elevated.

門風 family reputation.

風門 a touch-hole.

有包孝肅遺風 the mantle of Pao Hsiao-su had fallen upon him.

義婦可風 (the act of) an heroic woman, worthy of imitation,—風 = to be adopted as a custom.

其術實有可風 his skill is truly worthy of imitation.

有古人風 on the model of the men of old.

寫出一段太古風氣 describing the state of things in the good old days.

民風 the usages of a people; the national character.

風俗 customs; usages.

成風 to become a custom.

運斤成風 wielding the adze had become habitual,—was very skilful with his adze.

溺女之風 the practice of drowning girls.

文風 a literary spirit.

有國士之風 he had the spirit of a perfect gentleman,—*e.g.* Kuan Ti; *see* No. 6368.

風氣 the temper or attitude of a community.

開風氣 to open up a new line or system; to enlighten.

風流 gay; dissipated; stylish; refined; accomplished. Used in both good and bad senses.

風流子弟 gay young sparks; mashers; stylish and accomplished young fellows.

淫風 wanton; lascivious.

風雅 graceful; refined.

風情 seductive; gaiety; dissipation.

風塵 the dissolute life of a harlot. Also, mortal affairs.

風[1] 3554

風狂 or 風月子弟 dissipated rakes; profligates.

愛風月 or 好 *hao*[4] 風月 to love dissipation.

男風 sodomy.

漸知風月 to be "up to snuff".

發風 to be on heat. *See* No. 9581.

風馬牛不相及也 our horses and oxen at the breeding season will not meet,—so far apart are our territories. Hence the term has come to mean people whose walks lie in different directions.

風馬無關 like our horses at the breeding season: no connection with one another. [This is only a variety of the last entry.]

馬牛其風 when horses and oxen are on heat.

匪類失風，官軍奏凱 the rebels were beaten and the Imperialists reported a victory.

歌大風之章 sang See the Conquering Hero comes!

國風 the title of the first book of the *Odes*.

缺少東風 short of east wind,—having no money. *Cf.* To raise the *wind*.

風鬃雲轡 wind-manes and cloud-reins,—swift horses and many chariots.

走風 or 露風 to let the cat out of the bag.

中 *chung*[4] 風不語 struck speechless by paralysis.

頗有風味 it has rather a nice flavour.

風烈得狠 very irascible.

風帳 wind-shelters for plants, etc., made of millet-leaves dried.

接風酒 a feast to welcome home.

晨風 the falcon,—alluding to its flight against the wind.

風車 a whirligig.

風車花 the passion-flower.

風笙 a whistle.

旱來東風不下雨 in time of drought, an east wind brings no rain.

澇來北風不晴天 in time of flood, a north wind does not clear the sky.

風[1] 3554

聽風即是雨 hearing wind and calling it rain,—of exaggeration.

不行春風，雖望夏雨 no wind in spring, no rain in summer.

要求南風，須開北牖 if you want to get a south wind you must open the north window,—to secure health keep the passages clear.

德律風 a telephone.

Read *fêng*[3]. To abuse; to ridicule.

風以意 talked at him; censured him in an underhand way, *i.e.* not openly. *See* No. 5460.

風示 to make enquiries.

fun
楓[1] 3555
R. 東
See 風
K. *p'ung*
Even Upper.

The maple. Also, *Liquidambar Formosana*. Used for the plane, the sycamore, and the tallow tree.

丹楓 the maple,—from the colour of its leaves in autumn.

楓宸 the palace,—so called from a number of maples planted about the palace by an Emperor of the Han dynasty. A name for Peking.

楓陛 a name for Peking, as above.

霜染江楓醉 when frost colours the river, the maple gets drunk,—turns red.

坐愛楓林晚 to sit and enjoy the autumn tints on the maple.

楓香 the gum of the liquidambar,—said to turn into amber.

大楓子 Lucrabau seeds,—of *Gynocardia odorata*, brought from Siam and Java and used for leprosy and the itch.

fun
渢[2] 3556
R. 東 咸
See 逢 凡
K. *p'ung, pöm*
Even Lower.

The rippling of waves along a shore. Also read *fan*[2].

Digitized by Google

fun, 瘋[1] 3557
R. 東 See 風 Even Upper.

Leprosy; scrofula. Paralysis. Insanity.

痲瘋 leprosy.
發瘋 to become leprous; to become insane.
瘋院 a leper-hospital.
羊角瘋 epilepsy.
瘋癱 or 瘋病 paralysis.
瘋癲 or 瘋狂 insane; mad.
瘋子 or 瘋魔 a madman.
瘋話 gibberish.
瘋狗 a mad dog.
半瘋子 a half-witted man.
瘋傻 stupid.
瘋氣 or 瘋癡 lunacy.

fun, 諷[4] 3558
R. 送
H. *fung, fung'*
F. *houng'*
P. {*fêng,*
M. {*fêng'*
See 風 A. *fung* Rising and Sinking Upper.

To chant; to intone. To ridicule.

諷誦 to intone; to chant; to hum.
諷經 to chant liturgies,—as priests do.
諷書 to hum over the words of a book.
譏諷 or 諷刺 to ridicule; to chaff.
諷諫 to remonstrate with,—as by satire.
諷語 ridicule.
詞諷 pasquinades; lampoons.

fun, 颿[1] 3559
R. 東 See 風 Even Upper.

The wind swaying the trees. The sound of priests chanting.

fun, 鳳[4] 3560
R. 送
C. {*fung*
H. {
F. *houng*
W. {*eung*
N. {
P. *fêng*
M. }
Y. {*fung*
Sz. }
K. *pong*
J. *hō, bo*
A. *fung* Sinking Lower.

The male phœnix,—one of the 四靈 four supernatural creatures, said to appear only when a virtuous sovereign is upon the throne. *See* No. 7222. Is an emblem of matrimonial alliances, etc. *See* No. 5108.

鳳凰 the male and female phœnixes; the phœnix.
沒有梧桐樹,叫不着鳳凰來 if you have not a *wu t'ung* tree, you will not get a phœnix to come,—as it will not settle on any other tree. *See* No. 12,707.

鳳[4] 3560

草鷄窩裏拉不出鳳凰來 you can't get phœnixes out of hens' nests.
鳳凰落架不如鷄 a phœnix on your perch is not as good as a chicken.
鳳凰蛋 a phœnix egg,—a son who is the sole support of his aged parents.
鳳生鳳兒 the phœnix begets a phœnix.
烏鴉不與鳳凰棲 the crow does not roost with the phœnix.
鳥中之鳳 a phœnix among birds; chief.
鳳髓 phœnix marrow,—a great delicacy.
鳳冠 a bride's coronet.
龍鳳之姿 an Emperor's children.
鳳眼 the Emperor's eye.
鳳兮鳳兮,何德之衰 O phœnix! O phœnix! how has thy virtue fallen,—by coming out of due season. Said to Confucius by an eccentric personage who wished to imply that Confucianism was unsuited to the age.
鳳仙花 China balsam.
吐鳳之才 vomit-phœnix talents,—great talents, like those of 揚雄 Yang Hsiung who dreamt that 口吐白鳳 he brought out of his mouth a white phœnix.
鳳毛濟美 adding beauty to the plumage of the phœnix,—said of an official who has a virtuous son.
鳳頭鞋 ornamented ladies' shoes.
鳳尾草 ferns.
鳳池 and 鳳城 names for Peking.
鳳凰池 the Phœnix Pool,—guests at which are the successful candidates at the Metropolitan examinations.
鳳尾金魚 Phœnix-tail gold-fish,—the cultivated trilobous or quadrilobous tailed varieties of *Carassius auratus*.
鳳頭阿藍兒 the crested lark (*Galerida cristata*).
鳳頭鴨子 the tufted duck (*Fulix cristata*).

fun, 丰[1] 3561
R. 冬
F. *hung*
See 蜂 K. *pong* Even Upper.

Plump and good-looking; handsome; graceful; refined. [To be distinguished from 丰 No. 1488.]

子之丰兮 full and good-looking was the gentleman.
丰采 graceful; elegant.
丰雅 refined.
丰姿 or 丰神 sylph-like; graceful.
丰姿綽約 good-looking and well made.
丰儀 dignified.
丰裁 or 丰格 of easy manner.
丰情瀟灑 very pleasing and animated.
丰韻 a mellow sound; a pleasing voice.
丰茸 luxuriant vegetation.
言其丰範 describing their appearances.

fun, 妦[1] 3562
R. 冬
See 丰 Even Upper.

To trifle; to flirt.

fun, 夆[2] 3563
R. 冬
See 逢 Even Lower.

To butt, as cattle do; to oppose.

fun, 峯[1] 3564
R. 冬
See 鋒 Even Upper.

The peak of a hill. The hump of a camel.

峯巒 peaks of mountains.
峯嶺 mountain ranges.
高峯 a lofty peak.
玉峯 a green, grassy peak; a sacred peak.
孤峯 a solitary peak.
夏雲多奇峯 in summer clouds there are many wonderful peaks.
鼻峯 a high bridge to the nose.

fun, 烽[1] 3565
R. 冬
See 鋒 Even Upper.

A conical brick structure, in which to light a beacon fire.

烽烟 the smoke of a beacon fire.
燒烽火 to light a beacon fire.

Digitized by Google

fung
𨳊[1]
3566
R. 冬
See 鋒
Even Upper.

Half-open eyes.

眯𨳊眼 a half-closed sleepy eye.
眼都合𨳊了 your eyes are half-closed.

fung
蜂[1]
3567
R. 冬
C. H. fung
F. p'ung
W. N. fung
P. fêng
M. Y. Sz. fung
K. pong
J. hō, fū
A. fong
Even Upper.

A bee; a wasp; a hornet.

蜜蜂 a bee. *See* No. 7834.
馬蜂 a hornet; a horse-fly.
馬蜂崽兒 the larvæ of wasps.
黃蜂 a wasp.
蜂王 the queen bee.
蜂窩 or 蜂房 (*see* No. 7834) or 蜂衙 a bee's nest; a wasp's nest.
土蜂 a humble bee; a carpenter bee.
蜂針 or 蜂蠆 or 蜂釘 a bee's or wasp's sting.
蜂腰 a wasp waist. *See* No. 12,893.
蜂釀蜜 bees store honey.
蜂採百花人食蜜 bees gather from a hundred flowers, and man eats the honey,—sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.
盜賊蜂起 robbers arose like bees,—in swarms.
蜂擁而上 pressed forward in swarms.
蜂媒蝶使 the bee go-between and the butterfly assistant,—alluding to the fertilisation of flowers.
吳蜂 a blue-bottle.
蜂糖罐 *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Lib.

fung
鋒[1]
3568
R. 冬
C. H. fung
F. hung
W. N. fung
P. fêng
M. Y. fêng, Sz. fung
K. pong
J. fū, hō
A. fong
Even Upper.

A sharp point; a spear head; the tip of a lance or bayonet.

鋒鋩 or 鋒鏑 the point of a weapon.
交鋒 to cross swords; to join battle; to fight.
鋒刃交加 points and edges crossed,—in fight.
鋒快的刀 a sharp-pointed blade.
及鋒而試 when the point is sharp, try,—do not wait until it is blunt. Strike while the iron is hot.
不可與他碰鋒 do not run against the enemy's spears,—kick against the pricks.

fung
鋒[1]
3568

爭鋒 to struggle for mastery.
先鋒 the van-guard.
同他鼓動幾舌鋒 exchanged a few sharp remarks with him.
前鋒 a sergeant of the provincial Banner forces.
前鋒校 a sergeant of the van-guard division of Banner forces.

fung
逢[2]
3569
R. 冬東
C. H. fung
F. hung
W. N. vung
P. fêng
M. fêng, fung
Y. fung
Sz. fêng, fung
K. pong
J. hō
A. fung
Even Lower.

To meet. To happen; to hit on.

相逢 to meet,—as two people.
弟兄喜相逢 a joyful meeting of brothers.
逢吉 or 逢喜 to meet with good fortune.
逢迎 to go out to meet; to receive, as a guest.
巧於迎逢 clever at entertaining guests.
難逢 hard to meet with.
逢人之怒 to encounter people's anger.
每逢 whenever one meets with, or lights upon, or reaches.
每逢三 whenever a 3 occurs,—as in the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of a moon.
逢場 when there happens; on the occasion of.....
逢危 to incur danger.
逢時 to succeed in life.
時逢 just now met; it is the season of....
逢此百凶 meeting with all these miseries.
逢人便說 to meet a man and straightway tell him,—said of people who gossip.
狹路相逢 to meet in a narrow way,—where one or the other must yield.
逢君之惡罪大 the crime of him who excites the wickedness of his prince is great.
衣 (*i*[4]) 逢掖之衣 to wear large-sleeved robes.

Read *pêng*[2]. The roll of drums.

鼉鼓逢逢 the lizard-skin drums rolled harmonious.

fung
縫[2]
3570
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

To sew; to baste; to mend. Used with No. 3572.

fung
潀[2]
3571
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

The name of a river; a pool; a marsh.

潀洚 harassed; anxious.

Read *p'êng*[2]. The eddies in a rapid.

fung, phung
縫[2]
3572
R. 冬宋
C. fung, p'ung
H. fung, p'ung
F. pung, p'ung, p'oung
W. vung
N. vung
P. fêng
M. fêng, fung
Y. fung
Sz. fêng, fung
K. pong
J. hō
A. fung
Even and Sinking Lower.

To sew; to stitch. To mend.

裁縫 to cut and sew; a tailor.
縫衣裳 to sew or make clothes.
縫口 to sew up a rip, or the mouth of a bag.
縫口子 to bribe.
縫窮的 women who do stray jobs of sewing in the streets.
縫線 sewing-thread; to sew.
縫綻 to mend; to repair clothes.
縫縺補綻 to mend and patch.
縫密行 (*hang*[2]) to sew with fine stitches,—as in quilting.
臨時密密縫 to mend up (a son's clothes) when he is about to (leave home).
彌縫 to mend; to rectify a blunder; to conceal the truth.

Read *fêng*[4]. A crack; a split; a seam.

糊縫子 to paste up cracks,—with strips of paper.
齊縫 to level cracks,—as when pointing bricks, etc.
無地縫可鑽 not a crack to hide in.
綻了縫 the seam has split.
找人錯縫子 to look out for a person's wrong-doings.
漏縫 to lose; to let slip.

fung
蠭
3573

Same as No. 3567.

Digitized by Google

fun
奉[4]
3574
R. 廵
C. fung²
H. fung²
F. houng²
W. fung
N. fung
P. fêng²
M. fung²
Y. fung²
Sz. fung²
K. pong
J. hō, bū
A. fung²
Rising Lower Irregular.

To receive respectfully with both hands. To have the honour to, as conventionally used to imply self-depreciation by the speaker.

奉命 to receive a command, as from God; to receive orders.
奉旨 to receive an Imperial Decree.
奉劄飭 to receive instructions to the effect that....
奉諭 to receive commands.
奉天承運 entrusted by God with the care of,—the empire.
奉天府 Moukden.
奉錦山海 the Circuit of the Taot'ai at Newchwang, consisting of 奉天府 Fêng-t'ien Fu, 錦州府 Chin-chou Fu, and 山海關 Shan-hai Kuan.
奉遵 or 奉行 to receive and act in accordance with orders.
奉行古事 to follow old customs.
奉揖 to make a bow.
奉法 to profess the Buddhist faith.
奉教 to receive instruction; to become a convert to Christianity.
願謹奉教 I am willing to respectfully receive your instructions, or enter your sect.
奉承 to flatter.
奉勢 to flatter the powerful.
奉求 to entreat.
奉候 to pay one's respects to.
奉賀 to congratulate.
奉拜 to make obeisance to; to pay one's respects to.
奉攀 to venture to drag,—a conventional phrase used in invitations.
奉陪 to have the honour to bear company to any one.
奉還 to have the honour to repay or to return.
奉到 to have had the honour to receive.
奉勸 to have the honour to warn; to venture to advise.
奉獻奉上 to have the honour to offer.
奉送 to have the honour to send.

奉[4]
3574

自奉 one's personal expenditure.
奉養 to respectfully nourish,—one's parents.
侍奉晨昏 to wait on morning and night.
奉公 employed on public business.
奉復 to have the honour to reply.
奉批 to receive the reply,—of a superior.
奉聞 had the honour to hear.
奉繳 to hand back respectfully.
奉贈 to present respectfully.
奉謁 to have an interview,—with a superior.
奉迎 to receive,—as a guest.
奉宸苑 (or 院) the Department of Parks and Hunting Grounds.
奉官 to be officially licensed or appointed.
奉懇 to respectfully beg.
奉頒 to be appointed as.....
奉調 to have the honour to be transferred to.....
奉達 or 奉致 have the honour to inform.
奉准 to receive,—from a superior.
奉申 to write a despatch to a superior.
奉派 to be deputed.
奉發 to receive something paid or sent by a superior.
奉詢 to beg to ask.....
奉領 to have the honour to receive.
奉煩 to beg to trouble.
奉約 or 奉請 to have the honour to invite.
奉事 to serve; to wait on.
奉託 to beg to request,—some one to do something.
實言奉告 I beg to speak plainly to you.
奉烟奉茶 to hand tobacco and tea.
供奉 to wait upon; to supply with.
奉此 on receipt of these orders.
奉留 to venture to detain.
奉布 to have the honour to acquaint.

fun
俸[4]
3575
R. 宋
C. fung
H. fung
F. houng
W. fung
N. fung
P. fêng
M. fung
Y. fung
Sz. fêng, fung
K. pong
J. hō
A. houng
Irregular Sinking Upper.

Salary; emolument.

俸祿 or 俸米 or 薪俸 or 俸銀 or 俸修 or 俸辛 official salary,—part of which is sometimes paid in rice.
俸廉 salary and allowance; *see* No. 7128. Also, his salary is small.
額俸 a fixed salary.
罰俸 to fine; to deduct from one's salary.
加俸 to increase the salary.
帶俸歸田 to retire on one's salary.
俸滿 when the term of office (3 years) is at an end.
爾俸爾祿民膏民脂 your salary is the fat of the people,—be careful not to take too much. An inscription seen in the *yamêns* of magistrates.

fun
唪[3]
3576
R. 董
C. fung
H. fung
F. p'ung
W. fung
N. fung
P. fêng
M. fung
Y. fung
Sz. fung, fêng
K. pong
J. hō
A. houng
Rising Upper.

To intone; to chant.

唪經 to chant liturgies,—as Buddhist priests do.
唪唪 very productive.

fun fun
捧
3577

Read *pêng*[3]. To laugh aloud.

See No 8903.

fun
豐[1]
3578
R. 東
See 風
K. p'ung
Even Upper.

Luxuriant; fruitful; abundant, as opposed to 歉 No. 1633.

豐草 luxuriant grass.
豐年 a year of plenty.
豐收 an abundant harvest.
五穀豐登 the five grains abundantly rising,—in the granaries, *sc.* plenty.
豐盛 or 豐盈 abundant; prosperous.
豐足 or 豐滿 ample; plentiful.
豐熟 full and ripe,—as fruit or grain.
豐富 wealthy.
豐厚 sumptuous,—as a feast.
豐席 a plenteous table.

Digitized by Google

豐[1] 3578

打抽豐 *see* No. 2486.
從豐 from one's own abundance, —to give to others.
豐人 a stout, well-fed man.
肌膚微豐 inclined to plumpness.
面貌豐隆 a fine hearty countenance.
豐樂 pleasant and prosperous.
豐隆 the god of thunder or of clouds.
豐本 garlic.
豐京 the capital of 文王 Wên Wang, in modern Shensi, called after the 豐水 river Fêng.
作邑于豐 he fixed his capital at Fêng.

fei,
僊[1] 3579
R. 東 See 風 Even Upper.

Spirits; genii.

僊僊 the "immortals" of Taoism.

fei,
灃[1] 3580
R. 東 See 風 Even Upper.

A stream in Shensi.

fei,
酆[1] 3581
R. 東 See 風 Even Upper.

The old way of writing the surname 豐, No. 3578.

酆都 a District in Ssŭch'uan, where is said to lie the entrance to the Infernal Regions.
酆都城 Hades, or the city ruled over by 閻羅王 King Yen Lo (Yama), the Chinese Pluto, to which all departed spirits go, and where a ghost life continues on much the same lines as in this upper world.

fêng,
封[1] 3582
R. 冬 See 鋒 Even Upper.

A fief or principality, held under the feudal system. To appoint to territory or office. A boundary; a dyke. A mound; a tumulus. Name of the ninth son of 文王 Wên Wang. To enrich. To seal up; to attach. To blockade.

往卽乃封 go to your principality.
封之也, 或曰放焉 he made him a prince, which some said was famishing him.

封[1] 3582

無有封而不告 let there be no appointments which are not announced,—to the Emperor.
周公封於魯 Chou Kung was appointed to Lu.
封建 to set up as a feudal prince; to enfeoff; to establish.
自改封建爲郡縣 ever since fiefs were exchanged for departments,—ever since the feudal was changed to the Imperial system.
封建厥福 he firmly established his happiness.
封國 to confer the right to rule over a vassal State.
封神 to raise to the rank of a god; to deify; to canonise.
封官 to appoint to office.
封大官 to raise to high office; to ennoble as; to raise to the rank of.
封爵 to ennoble; to bestow the rank of a noble.
封贈 titles of honour,—as 封 bestowed upon wife, parents or grand-parents, or 贈 granted as posthumous honours to deceased progenitors.
素封之家 a wealthy family.
愼固封守 be careful to strengthen the guard-posts throughout the territory.
域民不以封疆之界 a nation is bounded, not by the limit of dykes and frontiers,—but by the virtue and enterprise of its people.
封疆大臣 the high officials at the frontier; the high provincial officials.
封比干墓 raised a tumulus over the grave of Pi Kan.
封十有二山 he raised altars upon twelve hills.
專利以自封殖 entirely devoted to gain in order to enrich oneself.
封典 the granting of hereditary rank.
封誥亭 the stone pillars at the grave of an official who has been posthumously promoted.
封固 to seal up,—as in an envelope.
查封入官 to confiscate.
封土 to heap up earth.
封墠 to worship at sacrificial areas.
封地 the ground frozen.
封河 to close a river,—by frost.

封[1] 3582

賞封 to give a tip or a bribe.
一個賞封兒 a present.
封書 or 封信 to seal a letter.
封密 to seal closely.
一封信 (or 書) a letter.
公文一總封 a general despatch cover, *i.e.* one cover containing several despatches.
封套 or 封袋 an envelope.
封筒 a bamboo tube,—used for the conveyance of letters.
釘封 a despatch nailed up in boards,—either for secrecy or safe keeping if sent to a distance. Sometimes a certain distance is mentioned within which the boards are not to be removed; *e.g.* 五十里釘封 to be kept nailed up for fifty *li*.
封條 or 封皮 strips of red paper pasted down the middle of letters or parcels and used for the address. Also, strips of paper used for sealing a house or goods. *See below.*
露封照送 to enclose, under flying seal, in a despatch.
一封銀子 a package of money,—usually *Tls.* 50. *See* No. 3363.
門封 the money-package given as a bribe to the doorkeeper. Also, the inscription of titles, etc., placed outside the front gate of a high official.
封門 to seal up a door,—with cross strips of paper, as is done when officially attached for debt, etc.
封舖 to seal or attach a shop.
封鎖 to seal and lock up,—as when attaching property.
封禁 to seal and prohibit access to.
啓封 to remove an attachment on property.
封船 to impress boats,—for government use.
封貨 to "seal" or arrange for purchase of goods at a pawnbroker's on expiration of the time allowed to the pawner. This is effected by payment of bargain-money.
封印 to close up the official seals,—as is done all over the empire during the New Year holidays. *See* No. 6595.
封存 to keep under bond; to deposit officially.
由法人封堵之各口 the ports blockaded by the French.

Digitized by Google

fung
峰[1]
3583
R. 冬
See 封
Even Upper.

A fabulous hill, said to have been ascended by a carp which became a dragon. An emblem of literary success. *See* No. 7479.

fung
犎[1]
3584
R. 冬
See 鋒
Even Upper.

An ox with a hump.

fung
葑[1]
3585
R. 冬東
See 鋒
K. *pong, p'ung*
Even Upper.

A species of mustard-plant. *See* 蕪 No. 12,759.

爰采葑矣 I am going to gather the mustard.

葑菲 mustard and earth-melons, —cheap vegetables; trifling; unworthy.

phung
馮[2]
3586
R. 東蒸
C. *fung, p'ing*
H. *fung, p'in*
F. *hung, ping*
W. *cung*, N. *bing*
P. *fêng, p'ing*
M. Y. Sz. *fung, p'ing*
K. *p'ing, ping*
J. *hiyō, hei, fū*
A. *bêng, fung*
Even Lower.

A surname.

Read *p'ing*[2]. A horse running swiftly. To cross a river without a boat. To rely on. Used for **憑** No. 9328.

不敢馮河 they dare not cross a river without a boat.

有馮有翼 you have helpers and supporters.

馮馮 a sound indicative of solidity.

馮氣 confidence; trust.

馮夷 the god of streams.

fung'
豐[3]
3587
R. 匾
See 風
K. *pong*
J. *hō, fu*
A. *fung*[2]
Rising Upper.

Read *p'êng*[1]. Wide; vast.

To oppose. To throw a rider.

豐駕之馬 an unmanageable horse. *See* No. 3423.

fung
賵[4]
3588
R. 送
C. H. P. *fung*
K. *pong*
A. *fung*
Sinking Upper.

To give aid towards funeral expenses.

賵賻 money contribution to funeral expenses. *See* No. 3635.

fuh
佛[2*]
3589
R. 物
C. H. *fêt*
F. *houk*
W. *vai, wai*
N. *vah*
P. *sfo, sfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fêh*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz, buchi*
A. *fêt*
Entering Lower.

FO.

To see without examining; to take a general view. Buddha, in which sense it is said to be short for **佛陀**.

其求之也佛 what they seek is heretical.

佛爺 or **佛祖** or **佛陀** or **佛圖** Buddha; the Lord Buddha,—by which term must be understood **釋迦牟尼** Shâkyamuni Buddha. *See* No. 8720.

佛門 or **佛家** Buddhism. *See* No. 1671.

佛道 or **佛教** the religion of Buddha.

佛道日子 days sacred to Buddha (*e.g.* 1st and 15th of the moon) when people ought to "be good".

佛門子弟 Buddhist priests and nuns.

佛法 the Law of Buddha. *See* No. 3366.

遵佛法餓煞，遵王法打煞 in the observance of the Law of Buddha there is much hunger (from fasting), and in the observance of the law of the land there is much bamboo-ing.

念佛 to repeat the name of Buddha; to pray; (of a cat) to purr.

佛國 the Buddhistic kingdoms, —the various States of the continent in which Buddha lived and taught, and in which his religion prevailed.

佛像 images of Buddha; Buddhist figures.

然燈佛 or **定光佛** Dipankara Buddha,—the predecessor of Shâkyamuni, so called because of the radiance which emanated from his body when a baby.

阿彌陀佛 O-mi-t'o Fo, *i.e.* Amida Buddha,—the favourite Buddha of the Chinese. Mere repetition of this name, if uttered sufficiently often, is supposed to cure diseases, while its employment in every-day life is frequent and varied. *E.g.* when a layman styles a priest **和尚** Ho-shang, the latter politely replies **阿彌陀佛** Amida Buddha, meaning that if he is a priest, the layman is Buddha.

阿彌陀佛不要殺他 for God's sake don't kill him!

求看佛面赦他 for God's sake pardon him!

是不信佛之報 it is what you get for not believing in Buddha.

求佛求一尊 if you pray to Buddha, pray to one Buddha only.

閒時不燒香，急時抱佛脚 when all is well you do not burn incense, but when in trouble you clasp Buddha's foot. *Cf.* When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be, etc.

有事抱佛腿，無事把佛推 when there is anything the matter, to cling to Buddha's foot: when there is nothing, to push him aside.

放下屠刀便成佛 down with the butcher's knife, and you are a Buddha forthwith,—alluding to the value of prompt repentance.

臥佛 sleeping Buddha, —a name given to recumbent images of Buddha.

活佛 living Buddha,—a cardinal in the hierarchy of Lamaism. *See* No. 4912.

活佛不敬，敬死佛 you do not honour living Buddhas (*sc.* your parents), but you honour dead Buddhas.

萬家生佛 the living Buddha of a myriad families,—a complimentary phrase to a just official.

出家如初，成佛有餘 if you remain as when you first took orders, it will suffice to make you a Buddha and to spare.

心堅卽是佛 strength of mind makes a man a Buddha.

滅却心頭火，剔起佛前燈 you must extinguish your inward fire (of passion) if you would trim the lamp of Buddha.

不受磨難，不成佛 without suffering, one does not become a Buddha.

小兒的心似佛心 the heart of a little child is like Buddha's heart,—pure.

Digitized by Google

佛 2* 3589

佛口蛇心 the mouth of Buddha but the heart of a serpent.
激惱佛 (you are enough) to make Buddha angry.
賴佛偷食鞋 to rely on Buddha to steal food and clothes,—to make religion a cloak for crime.
漢前有佛 there was a Buddha before the Han dynasty,—meaning that right and wrong were not first rewarded and punished by Shâkyamuni. Also interpreted to mean that Buddhism was known in China before the usually-accepted date.
佛奴 a cat. *See above.*
佛旨 the commands of Buddha.
佛事 religious services in connection with death.
佛龕 a niche for the figure of a god.
佛火長明 the ever-burning sacred flame of Buddha.
佛塔 a Buddhist pagoda.
佛母 Mother of Buddha,—Mâyâ. Also, Maritchi, popularly known as 天后 the Queen of Heaven; *see* No. 4027.
浴佛節 the festival of washing idols,—8th of 4th moon.
佛性 of a nature like Buddha's, *sc.* kind, forgiving, etc.
我佛慈悲 the loving-kindness and sympathy of our Buddha.
佛眼相看 to regard with the eyes of Buddha,—with loving-kindness, etc.
佛眼婆心 the eye (*i.e.* the appearance) of a Buddha but the mind of an old woman.
佛頭 Buddha's head; prominent hills are often so called; the large beads which occur at intervals in a rosary.
佛頭銀 Spanish dollars.
佛銀 any dollars taken by weight.
番佛二尊 two foreign dollars. *See* No. 3653.
佛郎 a franc.
佛郎機 Faranghi or Franks,—the early name given by the Chinese to the Portuguese or Spaniards.
佛骨 a bone of Buddha; the pith or essence of Buddhism.

佛 2* 3589

正佛 the mistress of the house.
當今老佛爺 the present Buddha,—the Emperor.
佛茄兒 the thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*).
佛甲草 the house-leek.
佛菓草 the stone-crop.
佛手 a kind of citron, almost all rind, found on the 橼 tree; *see* No. 13,738. One end of this citron terminates like a hand, with fingers. Used by the Chinese for scenting rooms, at religious sacrifices, etc.
佛手露 Buddha's-fingers' dew,—a wine flavored with 佛手.
佛公壳 Buddha shells,—mussel shells found in Siam, containing one or more figures of a sitting Buddha in relief. Pious priests watch for half-open mussels, and slip into their shells thin clay images of Buddha, over which the mussel deposits a thick layer of nacre, with the above result.
佛桑 *see* No. 3613.
佛青 the colour of Buddha's hair,—ultramarine.
黃泥饅頭好供佛 clay dumplings are good enough for Buddha.
塑泥匠不拜佛，老底兒在他心裏 the image-maker does not worship Buddha: he knows what stuff he is made of.
泥佛勸土佛 the mud Buddha reproving the clay Buddha,—the pot calling the kettle black.

fuh, 3590 R. 物 See 弗 Entering Upper.

艴 4*

The countenance changing.

艴然不悅 his countenance showed his displeasure.

Read *pu*4*. Flushed.

色艴如也 his face flushed,—with anger.

fuh, 3591

儦

Same as No. 3589.

fu 3592

婦

See No. 3749.

fu 3593

媍

See No. 3745.

fuh, 3594 R. 物 C. *pêt*, F. *honk*, W. *ho*, N. *hah*, P. *spa*, M. *pa*, Y. *fèh, paah*, K. *pul*, J. *futsz*, A. *fêt* Entering Irregular.

祓 4*

To remove evil; to wash away sins; to cleanse.

祓除褻浴 to cleanse and to wash,—for the removal of sins.
祝祓 to pray to be cleansed.
祓飾厥文 to remove all ornament or speciousness,—and begin to lead a pure life.

FOU.

fuh, 3595

不

See No. 9456.

fou, 3596 R. 有紙 C. *fau, p'ei*, H. *feu, p'i*, F. *p'eu, p'i*, W. *fae, p'i*, N. *föü, p'i*, P. M. Y. Sz. *fou, p'i*, K. *pu, pi*, J. *hiū, hi*, A. *fu, fi* Rising Upper.

否 3

Not; on the contrary; negative.

是否 is it so, or not? whether it is or is not.
是否屬實 whether it is true or not.
王曰否 the king said, "It is not".
可否 whether or not it may be possible.
夫人聞知，卽亦無所可否 Lady X. heard them, but was unable to scold one more than the other.
是否可行 whether or not action may be taken in the said direction; whether or not it will do.
唯唯否否 yes, yes: no, no,—of indecision.
允少否多 more negatives than affirmatives.
而用人獨否 (he could value foreign goods) but only could not employ the men.
未知合否 not to know if suitable or not.

Digitized by Google

否[3] 3596

否則不誅 if not, then we shall not kill him.
予所否者天厭之 in whatsoever I have done 'the thing which is not', may God punish me!
其本亂而末治者否矣 for the root (the fundamental) to be in confusion and yet the branches (the accessories) to be in good order, is impossible.
我不識能至否乎 I do not know whether he can have reached it or not.
以定然否 in order to decide yes or no.

Read *p'i*[3]. Bad; wicked. One of the Diagrams.

臧否 good and evil.
臧否人物 to praise and blame people; to criticise.
否則威之 if evil, then overawe him.
晦盲否塞 dark and gloomy.
否世 an evil world.
命否 a hard lot.
先否後喜 sorrow first, joy afterwards.
否極則泰 when things get to the worst they begin to mend.

fou, 紑[2] 3597
R. 尤
F. *p'eu, peu*
See 浮
Even Lower.

Fresh-looking silk.

絲衣其紑 his silken robes are fresh and bright.

fou, 罘[2] 3598
R. 尤
C. *fau*
H. *feu*
F. *p'eu*
W. *bai*
N. *röü*
P. *fou*
M. *fou*
Y. *fu*
Sz. *fu, fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fu, bu*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

A net to catch rabbits. A screen or partition.

罘罳 a wooden screen, placed across a doorway.
芝罘 Chefoo. *See* No. 1787.

fou, 芣[2] 3599
R. 尤
C. *fau, sfau*
H. *feu*
F. *p'eu*
W. *röe*
N. *röü*
P. |
M. |
Y. | *f.m*
Sz. |
K. *pu*
J. *fu, bu*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

Rib-grass or rib-wort.

芣苢 *Plantago major*,—also known as 車前草 and 牛舌草. It is cooked and eaten by the Chinese, and its seeds are used as a diuretic.

芣騶山 a mountain in Honan.

fou, 浮[2] 3600
R. 尤
C. *fau, p'au*
H. *feu*
F. *p'eu, p'u*
W. *röe, vu, wo*
N. *röü, vu*
P. | *fou, fu*
M. |
Y. *fu*
Sz. *fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fu, fū*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

To float; to drift. Volatile; unsubstantial; fleeting. Cracked; silly.

浮橋 or 浮梁 a floating bridge; a pontoon bridge.
浮雲 floating clouds; brick houses over graves.
浮塵 floating dust.
浮石 floating stone,—pumice stone.
浮尸三尺 the corpse floated three feet,—in the air above the ground. Said to have happened to the coffin of 朱夫子 Chu Fu-tzŭ.
浮沉 to float and to sink,—alternately.
雪上浮凍 the snow lightly frozen on the surface.
浮遊在世 drifting about the world.
泛宅浮家 having no fixed place of abode. *Cf.* floating population.
浮頭 flotsam.
浮頭兒的 floating on the top.
浮頭浪子 a wandering wave; a thriftless man who never sticks to anything. *Cf.* A rolling stone.
浮浪子弟 dissipated young men.
浮漚釘 a "froth nail",—*i.e.* a nail with a bulging head, used for large doors.
浮議 frivolous suggestions.
浮文不叙 not to speak of unimportant matters.
浮水 to float on water; (read *fu*[4]) to swim.
浮華 a pendent blossom.
浮餘 left over; over and above.
浮收 to take more money than is due.

浮[2] 3600
浮出來 to project from a surface.
浮花 ornaments in relief.
浮薄 fickle; untrustworthy; treacherous.
浮躁 frivolous; fickle.
輕浮 light; unsteady; shifty.
浮浮汎汎 floating hither and thither; wanting in fixity.
交情是浮的 the friendship is superficial.
莫信浮言 do not believe random talk.
浮面皮兒 an insincere countenance.
浮生若夢 life passes away like a dream.
浮額 an excess; more than the fixed number.
一浮太白 a bumper of wine.
請浮君 I beg to fine your Majesty a drink,—for some forfeit incurred.
浮記賬 daily accounts.
浮冒開銷 to enter as expended more things than actually procured (浮), and of a better quality than they really were (冒).
事浮於人 more things to be done than men to do them.
浮財 uncertain gains,—not a fixed income.
浮浮 abundant; spreading over; rising, as vapour; superficial; vain.
雨雪浮浮 rain and snow in abundance.
浮圖 or 浮屠 or 浮度 characters used to represent the sound *Buddha*. The old name of an Indian *toran* or pagoda.
不用浮圖 he did not use Buddhist rites,—at the funeral services of his parents.
蹙浮圖起 a fallen (image of) Buddha getting up again!—used ironically of a mistake or mismanagement which cannot be righted.
救人一命,勝起七級浮屠 better save one man's life than build a pagoda of seven storeys.
三層浮圖一所 a three-storey pagoda.

fou, 烰[2] 3601
R. 尤
See 浮
Even Lower.

Steam.

烰氣 steam.
烰人 one who steams food.

Digitized by Google

蜉[2] 3602
R. 尤
See 浮
Even Lower.

A kind of large ant.

蜉蝣 gnats produced from water.
蚍蜉撼樹，可笑不自量 an ant pushing against a tree: how laughable not to know its own strength!

枹[2] 3603
R. 虞看尤
C. *fu, páu*
H. v. *pʻo*
F. *hu*, v. *pʻau*
W. *fu*, v. *pʻöe*
P. *fu, fu, fou*
M. Y. Sz. See 柚
K. *pu, pʻo*
J. *hō, bō*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

A drum-stick.

拨枹 to grasp a drum-stick.
執枹而鼓 to take a drum-stick and drum.

Read *pao*[1]. Bushy.

枹罕 the ancient name of 河州 Ho Chou in Kansuh.

缶[3] 3604
R. 有
C. *fau*
H. *fou, fou*
F. *fʻou*
W. *fʻöe*
N. *föü, vöü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fu, fū*
A. *fou*
Rising Irregular.

Vessels of earthenware for holding wine, drawing water, etc. A musical instrument. Radical No. 121.

瓦缶 earthenware in general. *See* No. 3723.
坎其擊缶 how you beat your earthen vessel!

缻 3605

Same as No. 3604.

阝 3606

Contracted form of No. 3607.

阜[4] 3607
R. 有
C. *fau*
H. *fou, fu*
F. *pʻau*
W. *fʻöe*
N. *vöü*
P. *fu*, *fou*
M. *fu*, *fou*, *fou*
Y. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *hū, bu*
A. *fu*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A mound; a tumulus. Fertile; abundant; prosperous. Radical No. 170, which in its contracted form, No. 3606, is always seen at the left-hand side and is thus distinguished from 阝 the contracted form of 邑 No. 5481.

如山如阜 like mountains and like hills,—is your prosperity.
豐阜 or 盛阜 abundant.
物阜民康 things in plenty and the people happy.

阜[1] 3607

阜成兆民 to improve the condition of the masses.
賴汝小阜 my small prosperity (*sc.* property) has come to me by your means.
駟驖孔阜 his four iron-black horses are in fine condition.
火烈具阜 the fire spreads widely.
香阜 a scented hill,—a Buddhist monastery, so called from the incense burnt.
阜財解慍 prosperity removes discontent.
趯趯阜螽 the grasshoppers jump about.

埠[4] 3608
R. 邁
C. *fau*
H. *fou*
F. *pʻeu*
W. *bu*
N. *bu*
P. *pʻu*
M. Y. *pʻu*
J. *ho, bu*
A. *fu*[2]
Sinking Lower.

A port; a trading-place, on a river or on the sea.

埠口 or 埠頭 or 埠子 a port; a trading-place.
過埠 to visit a port.
穀埠 a grain port.
新埠 new port,—a name formerly given by the Chinese to Singapore.
埠商 wholesale salt merchants.

蝜[4] 3609
R. 有
C. *fau*[2]
H. *fou*
F. *pʻau*[2]
W. *fʻöe*
N. *fʻöü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fou*[2]
K. *pu*
J. *hu, hū*
A. *fu*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

A grasshopper. *See* No. 3607.

覆 3610

See No. 3723.

涪[2] 3611
R. 尤
See 浮
Sz. *fu* (so pronounced where the place actually is)
K. *pu*
J. *hu, bu*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

A river in Ssŭchʻuan, known as 涪陵 or 涪江 or 黑今江. It joins the Yang-tsze at 涪州.

涪漚 bubbles on water; foam.

夫[1] 3612
R. 虞
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*
A. *fu*
Even Upper and Lower.

FU.

A man; a hero; a husband.

夫子 a sage; a prophet; a hero. Added as a title of respect to the names of great teachers; the Master.
夫子曰 the Master said.
孔夫子 Confucius,—the Latinised form of *Kʻung-fu-tzŭ*, Kʻung the Sage.
朱夫子 Chu-fu-tzŭ,—朱熹 Chu Hsi, the great commentator of the Sung dynasty.
大夫 a great officer; a high minister of State; a chief mate; (read *tai*[4] *fu*[1]) a doctor.
二夫 or 三夫 second and third mates.
大夫君子 ye great officers and gentlemen!
匹夫 a common man; one of the masses; a low fellow. *See* No. 9029.
鄙夫 a low, mean fellow.
夫夫也 good sir!
大丈夫 a man of liberal mind; a great and good man; a hero. *See* No. 424.
萬夫之長 (*chang*[3]) the chief of all the heroes,—the sovereign.
萬夫之勇 courage to oppose ten thousand men.
百夫之長 (*chang*[3]) leader of a hundred men; a centurion.
老夫 your humble servant; I.
轎夫 chair-bearers.
販夫 pedlers; hucksters.
挑夫 or 夫役 or 夫馬 porters; coolies.
夫頭 a coolie head-man.
車夫 carters.
馬夫 grooms.
廚夫 a cook.
農夫 agricultural labourers.
武夫 a warrior; a leader; troops.
丈夫 or 夫君 or 夫主 a husband. *See* No. 4249.
夫妻交拜 husband and wife saluting each other at marriage.
這是小婦的後夫 this is my second husband.

Digitized by Google

夫[1] 3612

人倫有五，夫婦爲先 of the Five Relationships, that of husband and wife ranks first.

夫唱婦隨 the husband sings and the wife accompanies,—domestic harmony.

夫婦不和，奴婢欺 if husband and wife fall out, their servants cheat them.

有福死夫前，無福死夫後 if fortunate, she dies before her husband: if unfortunate, after him.

夫妻本是同林鳥，大限到來各自飛 husband and wife are like birds together in a forest: when the great limit (death) comes, each flies its own way.

夫人 title of ladies whose husbands are of the 1st or 2nd 品 rank. Politely used of anybody's wife.

大夫人 your mother.

如夫人 as a wife,—a concubine.

竹夫人 a bamboo wife,—a bamboo leg-rest used in bed in hot weather; a Dutch wife.

Read *fu*[2]. An initial particle; now; forasmuch as. A final particle, used as an interjection. A demonstrative. An untranslatable particle, lending rhythmic vigour to a sentence.

夫孝者善繼人之志 now filial piety consists in skilfully carrying on the purpose of one's forefathers.

夫微之顯，誠之不可揜，如此夫 such is the manifestness of what is minute! such is the impossibility of repressing the outgoings of sincerity!

嗟夫 alas!

道其不行矣夫 how untrodden is the Way!

夫也不良 that man is not good.

非夫人之爲慟而誰爲 if I am not to mourn bitterly for that man, for whom should I mourn?

今夫天 the heaven now before us.

君子疾夫舍曰欲之 the superior man hates that declining to say "I want it".

且夫 moreover; besides.

若夫 if indeed.

fu[2]
扶[2] 3613

R. 戞
C. *fu*
H. *fu, p'u*
F. *hou*[2], *shu*
W. N. *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu, bu*
A. *fo, fu*
Even Lower.

To aid; to support; to prop up. *See* No. 5366.

扶助 to aid; to succour.

扶持 or 扶挾 to uphold; to sustain.

把他扶上 hold it up,—by putting the hand underneath.

分兩大我扶不起來 it is too heavy for me to hold up.

把他扶起來 help him up,—of one unable to move.

顛而不扶 did not help him when fallen.

扶災 to bear up under calamity.

扶櫬 to escort a coffin.

扶手 to support by the hand.

扶手板 a narrow board covered with cloth and placed across a sedan chair for the hands to rest on.

扶掖 to support under the arms.

扶杖 to lean on a staff.

扶老 an old man's staff; a fancy name for the adjutant, from its habit of standing on one leg.

策扶老以流憩 I lean on my staff as I wander on or stop to rest.

扶鸞 *planchette*. *See* No. 877.

赤子扶扶 young and helpless children.

山有扶蘇 on the mountains is the mulberry tree.

扶桑 or 佛桑 Fu-sang,—a country named after a plant so called which was seen growing there, and is said, but without foundation, to be the Mexican aloe. It has been identified by KLAPROTH with Saghalien; by LELAND, with a part of the American continent; and by others, with Japan. The term is also used for *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*.

扶保 to protect.

扶搖 to steady; to soothe.

扶車 to support the shafts of a cart.

扶作 to raise one to be; to promote.

扶風 bending to the wind.

扶住 to support.

扶疏 spreading,—of branches.

扶窮 to relieve the poor.

fu[1]
柫[2] 3614

R. 戞
See 夫
Even Lower.

To spread out.

柫疎 to spread out and cover over.

fu[1]
玸[1] 3615

R. 戞
See 夫
Even Upper.

A kind of agate from an inferior pebble.

琉玸亂玉 pebbles mixed up with jade,—the good and the bad together.

fu[1]
砆 3616

Same as No. 3615.

fu[2]
芙[2] 3617

R. 戞
See 夫
Even Lower.

The *Hibiscus* flower.

芙蓉花 *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

芙蓉面 a pretty face; fancy name for a looking-glass.

阿芙蓉 an imitation of the Arabic word *Afiyun*,—opium.

芙蕖 the lotus flower.

芙蓉江 a branch of the 烏江 Black River in Yünnan.

芙蓉城七郎子 the son of a high official.

fu[2]
蚨[2] 3618

R. 戞
H. *fu*
See 夫
Even Lower.

A kind of water beetle, known as 青蚨 or 蚨蟬. It is said that if the mother and a young one are killed, and the blood of each is rubbed on 81 copper *cash*, these 162 *cash*, although dispersed in the market, will always find their way together again.

青蚨 copper cash. So first named by 淮南子 Huai Nan Tzŭ.

花蚨 coins; dollars; rupees, etc.

京蚨四吊 four strings of Peking *cash*.

洋蚨五餅 five cakes of foreign money,—five dollars.

蚨虫 or 蚨蝶 a butterfly.

fu[1]
祓[1] 3619

R. 戞
See 夫
Even Upper.

The lapel of a skirt. Leggings.

祓襮 a case for a scabbard.

Digitized by Google

fu¹
趺¹
3620
R. 虞
F. *hu*, *spwo*
W. *chu*
See 夫
Even Upper.

To sit with the legs under one. *See* No. 1152. To bow; to make obeisance.

趺坐 to sit cross-legged,—as priests do.
趺趺然 bowing low.
女趺坐 the woman bowed and sat down.

fu¹
鈇¹
3621
R. 虞
C. | *fu*
H. |
F. *shu*
W. *cfu*
P. *fu*, *sfu*
M. *sfu*
See 夫
K. *pu*
J. *hu*
Even Irregular.

An axe.

鈇鉞 hatchets and battle-axes. *See* No. 13,780.
人有亡鈇者 a man lost a hatchet.

fu²
颫²
3622
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

A storm.

颫風 a tempest.
颫颶 a gust of wind; a squall.

fu¹
麩¹
3623
R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *k'u*
F. *p'wo*
See 夫
Even Upper.

Bran.

麩子 or **麩皮** bran.
麩料 the food of a horse or mule, consisting of bran and chopped straw.
麩楊 the Chinese nutgall tree (*Rhus semialata*, Murr.) which produces the **五棓子** gall-nuts.

phu'
甫³
3624
R. 鬳
C. *fu*, v. *p'ou*
H. *p'u*
F. *hu*, *p'wo*
W. *p'u*, *fu*
N. | *fu*
P. |
M. |
Y. |
Sz. |
K. *po*
J. | *fu*
A. |
Rising Upper.

Great; large. To begin. Just now; a short time ago. A name or "style"; *see* No. 3884. Name of a State; of a hill, etc.

無田甫田 do not try to cultivate fields too large.
倬彼甫田 bright are those extensive fields.
魴鱮甫甫 full of big bream and tench.
甫初 at first; a beginning.
甫謂 first began to state.....
甫識 knew for the first time; first became acquainted with.
甫及月 a month ago.
年甫弱冠 he has just been capped,—he is a very young man.
年甫十歲 just ten years old.
請問台甫 may I ask what is your "style"?—the fancy names by which friends address each other.
章甫 a coronet.

甫³
3624

Read *pu*³. A garden.

甫草 vegetables.

phu'
哺
3625

See No. 9457.

phu'
脯³
3626
R. 鬳
C. *fu*, *p'ou*
H. *p'u*
F. *hu*, *p'wo*
W. *fu*
N. *p'u*
P. | *fu*
M. |
Y. |
Sz. |
K. *p'o*
J. *fu*
A. *fu*
Rising Upper.

Dried meat.

市脯不食 (Confucius) would not eat dried meat from the market.
脩脯 or **束脯** slices of dried meat formerly given in payment to school teachers, from which the term came to mean a teacher's salary.
脯鮓品 preserved meats.
桃脯 dried peaches.

phu'
輔³
3627
R. 鬳
C. *fu*²
H. *p'u*
F. *hou*²
W. | *vu*²
N. |
P. | *fu*
M. |
Y. |
Sz. |
K. *po*
J. *fu*, *hu*
A. *fu*²
Rising Irregular.

Poles used to prevent carts from upsetting, or as levers to raise the wheels, etc. To help.

乃棄爾輔 if you throw away your cart-props,—your cart will be upset.
輔車相依 the mutual reliance of prop and cart,—when one is taken away, the other falls.
爲周室輔 to be a support to the House of Chou.
輔佐 or **輔助** or **輔翼** to aid; to succour.
輔行 to assist in carrying out; to act as colleague.
相與輔相 (*hsiang*⁴) joined in assisting,—the work of administration.
四輔 four chief ministers of State; to help the four quarters, *sc.* the empire.
宰輔 a minister of State.
輔國將軍 a noble of the Imperial lineage, tenth in line of descent.

輔³
3627

輔衛 or **輔保** to protect.
輔政司 Colonial Secretary's office.
輔笏 high statesmen; in geomancy, hills which surround or guard.
以友輔仁 by friendship to help on one's virtue.
明輔 the arbiter appointed by the various feudal States to preside at their conferences.
輔佐之物 condiments; pickles, etc.
輔頰 the jaw-bone.
輔爾噶尼 the Fúrg'án or Koran.

phu'
脯³
3628
R. 鬳
See 釜
Rising Upper.

A large measure, containing six **斗** pecks four **升** pints. A boiler or cauldron.

phu'
魗³
3629
R. 鬳
See 府
Rising Upper.

A star in Ursa Major.

phu'
黼³
3630
R. 鬳
H. *p'u*
See 府補
K. *po*
Rising Upper.

An ornamental texture of black and white. The figure of an axe, one of the symbols on the Emperor's lower robe.

白與黑謂之黼 white and black embroidery is called *fu*³. *See* No. 3702.
黼扆 a screen used at audiences, adorned with figures of axes.
常服黼冕 constantly appearing in State robes and coronets.
黼繡 finely embroidered.
黼藻文章 elegant compositions.

phu,
甫
3631

Same as No. 3638.

Digitized by Google

fu
傅 4
3632
R. 遇
C. *fu²*
See 赴
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To reach to. A tutor; to teach. To lay on, as colour; to gloss. [To be distinguished from 傳 No. 2740.]

亦傅于天 even reaching up to heaven.
太傅 and 少傅 great officers under the Chou dynasty. Now, Grand Tutor and Junior Tutor of the Heir Apparent.
傅訓 to teach.
師傅 a tutor; a master-workman. A term of address to Buddhist priests. *See* No. 9909.
傅顏色 to lay on colour.
傅粉 to powder the face.
面如傅粉 your face is as if you had powdered it,—white.
傅油 to anoint.
傅會 *See* No. 5184.
王命傅御 the king charged the chief steward.
傅別 a deed or like document, of which each party took one half.

fu
槫 2
3633
R. 虞遇
See 扶附
Even and Sinking Lower.

A tree known as 槫桑, said to grow where the sun rises. *See* No. 3613.

phyok, fu
縛 2*
3634
R. 藥
C. *fok*,
H. *p'iok*,
F. *prwok*,
W. *vok*
N. *poh, voh*, v. *hou²*
P. *fu*
M. *fo, po*
Y. *fak*
K. *pak*
J. *haku, baku*
A. *fök*
Entering Irregular.

To bind; to tie up.

綑縛 or 縛綁 or 縛束 to bind, as a prisoner or a bale.
縛在車下 tie it under the cart.
縛帶 to fasten up a girdle.
縛緊 tie it tight.
縛上一道箍 bind a hoop round it.
縛一隻猪 to tie a pig,—by the feet, for carrying on a pole.
縛行囊 to strap up one's baggage.
手無縛鷄之力 not strength enough to tie up a chicken.

fu
賻 4
3635
R. 遇
C. *fu²*
See 赴
A. *fu²*
Sinking Upper.

To contribute towards funeral expenses. *See* No. 3588.

賻儀 presents of money for funeral expenses.
賻贈 to give pecuniary assistance; to make pecuniary amends.

fu,
慹 1
3636
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

Hasty.

慹慹 a hasty, irascible disposition.

fu,
敷 1
3637
R. 虞
See 敷
Even Upper.

To display; to manifest.

fu,
敷 1
3638
R. 虞
H. *fu*
W. *hu, fu*
N. *p'u*
See 夫
Even Upper.

To make known to; to announce. To distribute; to diffuse. To arrange. To apply. Ample; sufficient.

敷奏 to memorialise the Throne.
敷告 to proclaim,—as the Emperor.
敷施 or 敷放 or 敷佈 to distribute; to circulate; to make known.
敷演經典 to extend the knowledge of the canonical books.
敷教 to propagate a doctrine.
敷求先王 to widely study the doings of former rulers.
敷言 or 敷衍 surplus or unnecessary words,—"padding".
旻天疾威敷于下土 the angry terrors of God above extend through this lower world.
禹敷下土方 Yü arranged and divided the regions of the land.
敷藥 to apply medicine,—externally.
敷天之下 all under the sky.
不敷 or 不敷用 not enough.
敷不敷 is it enough or not?
敷解 to remit in full.
入不敷出 income not equal to expenditure.

phu
簠 3
3639
R. 竈
See 簠
Rising Upper.

A basket, square outside and round inside, used to hold boiled grain in State worship.

簠簋 dishes used at State worship.
簠簋不飾 sacrificial dishes not kept in good order. Used figuratively to express a fault in conduct.

phu
簠
3640

Same as No. 3639.

phu
枹
3641

See No. 3603.

fou,
罦 2
3642
R. 尤
See 浮
Even Lower.

A net for catching birds.

雉離于罦 the pheasant has got into the snare.

fu,
孚 1
3643
R. 爪
W. *hu, fu*
M. *fu, sfu*
Y. *sfu*
See 夫
Even Upper.

To repose confidence in.

萬邦作孚 the myriad regions have confidence in you.
成王之孚 he secured the confidence due to a king.
作周孚先 to be an example of loyalty to the future statesmen of Chou.
罔不是孚 every one reposed confidence.
交孚 mutual confidence.
孚信 to trust.
上下相孚 on terms of confidence with high and low.
以孚衆志 as a satisfaction to the general wish.
孚甲 the calyx of a flower.
中孚 the 61st Diagram, which refers to confidence.

fu,
俘 1
3644
R. 虞
W. *fu, hu*
Y. *sfu*
See 夫
Even Upper.

A prisoner of war; to take captive.

俘囚 prisoners; captives.
賤俘 I, a poor captive!
俘掠 or 俘擄 to take captive.
不相遺俘 did not leave any prisoners behind.
俘擄甚衆 many prisoners were taken.
獻俘 to hand in captives,—to a superior.

fu,
桴 2
3645
R. 虞尤
C. *fu, sfau*
H. *sfeu*
F. *hu, sp'eu*
W. } *fu*
N. }
P. *sfu, sfou*
M. *sfou*
Y. } *sfu*
Sz. }
K. *pu*
J. *hu, hū*
A. *sfu*
Even Irregular.

A raft. A ridge-pole in a roof. Used with No. 3603.

乘桴浮于海 to float over the ocean on a raft.
桴炭 floating charcoal; hence, anything light.
桴思 a door-screen.

Digitized by Google

fou2 **浮** 3646

See No. 3600.

fu1 **稃**[1] 3647
R. 虍
See 孚
Even Upper.

Bran of rice. The capsule of a seed.

fu1 **罦** 3648

Same as No. 3642.

fu1 **莩**[1] 3649
R. 虍
See 夫
Even Upper.

The white pellicle lining the culms of a water-plant is called 莩 葭. Hence, related; friendly.

葭莩之親 related; connected.

fu1 **郛**[1] 3650
R. 虍
See 夫
Even Upper.

The parts outside a city; suburbs; territory.

入其郛 entered their territory.
五經爲衆說郛 within the limits of the Five Canons (*see* No. 2122) all other literature is contained.

fu1 **膚**[1] 3651
R. 虍
See 夫
Even Upper.

The skin; flesh. Great; admirable. The breadth of four fingers.

膚如凝脂 her skin was like congealed ointment,—white.
皮膚 the skin.
髮膚 hair and skin,—the body.
肌膚 flesh and skin.
膚受 in his own skin he received,—the wound.
膚淺 skin-deep; superficial.
膚文 superficial writing.
公孫 *hsün*[4] 碩膚 the duke was humble and greatly admirable.
以奏膚公 thereby achieving great merit. [公 = 功.]
膚敏 admirable and alert.

fu1 **膚**[1] 3652
R. 虍
See 膚
Even Upper.

A plant used to make besoms (*Kochia scoparia*).

fut4 **弗**[4*] 3653
R. 物
C. *fêt*
H. *fwêt*
F. *houk*
W. *fai*
N. *fêh, fah*
P. *fu'*
M. *fu*
Y. *fêh*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz, fuchi*
A. *fêt*
Entering Upper.

Not. Used in Japan for the sign $ = dollars, the concrete 佛, with its appropriate numerative 尊, being often substituted. *See* No. 3589.

瞻望弗及 I looked until I could no longer see her.
永矢弗告 (*ku*[4]) he swears he will never tell.
雪弗如雨 snow is not equal to rain,—in usefulness.
弗敬弗愛 neither to respect nor to love.
弗乎弗乎 by no means.
弗成 incomplete.
弗克 inadequate to.
弗措 insufficient.
以弗無子 in order not to be childless.
飄風弗弗 the rushing wind is blustering.

fut4 **佛** 3654

See No. 3589.

fut4 **刜**[4*] 3655
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

To chop. To strike.

苑子刜林雍斷其足 Yüan Tzŭ made a slash at Lin Yung and cut off his foot.
刜鐘無聲 to strike a bell without making a noise.

fut4 **咈**[4*] 3656
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

To oppose.

罔咈百姓以從己之欲 do not oppose the people in order to follow your own desires.
從諫弗咈 he listened to expostulation, and did not seek to resist it.
吁咈哉 oh no, by no means!
咈其耆長 to oppose the old men and elders.
咈囋 flannel.

fut1 **彿**[4*] 3657
R. 物
P. *fu*
See 弗
Entering Upper.

Like.

彷彿 like; resembling.

fut2 **怫**[4*] 3658
R. 未物
F. *houk*,
P. *fu'*
M. *fu*
J. *hi, hutsz*
A. *fêt, fi*
Sinking and Entering Irregular.

Anxious; annoyed.

怫鬱 anxious and irritable.
怫而不釋 unable to get rid of anxiety.
怫然作色 flushed up with anger.

fut2 **拂**[4*] 3659
R. 物
C. *fêt*, *pêt*, v. *fak*
H. *fêt*, v. *p'at*
W. *fai*, *bi*
P. *fu'*
See 弗弼
Entering Upper and Lower.

To oppose. To brush away; to drive away. *See* No. 3554.

拂人性 to run counter to the disposition of people.
拂輿情 in defiance of popular wishes.
勿拂吾意 do not thwart my wishes.
拂戾 or 拂逆 opposing; perverse; contrary.
四方以無拂 throughout the kingdom none dared oppose him.
拂拭 to dust and wipe.
拂塵 to brush away dust.
拂淚 to wipe away tears.
拂慮 to drive away care.
拂暑 to drive away heat,—to fan oneself.
拂袖而去 he shook out his sleeve and left,—as a sign of disapprobation or contempt. *Cf.* shaking off the dust.
互相拂 to pull and push for one another; to mutually aid.
拂蠅 a fly-brush.
拂手 a duster.
拂菻 or 拂懔 has been identified, through the old sounds *but lam*, with Bethlehem. This view is borne out by the fact that 拂菻 is stated to be identical with 大秦 (*see* No. 2093), in which, says the Nestorian tablet, a virgin gave birth to a son.

fut1 **沸** 3660

See No. 3490.

fut2 **第**[2*] 3661
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

A bamboo screen at the back of a carriage. Used with No. 3663.

簟第 an ornamental carriage-screen.

Digitized by Google

fuh
紼[2*]
3662
R. 物
See 紱 芾
Entering Upper.

Tangled silk. A cord for dragging a bier.

紼繂 a cord; a rope.
執紼 to hold the ropes of a hearse; to attend a funeral.

fuh fuh
茀[4*]
3663
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

Luxuriant vegetation choking a road. A screen of a carriage. To clear away. Happiness. Head ornaments.

翟茀以朝 with pheasant-feather carriage-screens she went to Court.
芾厥豐草 having cleared away the thick grass.
茀祿爾康矣 with peace around your happiness and dignity.
臨衝茀茀 the engines of siege were vigorously plied.
婦喪其茀 the woman lost her head-ornaments.
獸死不擇其音,氣息茀然 an animal at point of death makes wild and random sounds.

fuh
颰[4*]
3664
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

A light breeze.

飄風颰颰 the zephyrs gently blow.
惠風颰我 the breeze of your kindness has blown upon me.

fuh
髴[4*]
3665
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

Dishevelled hair. Used for No. 3657.

fù
付[4]
3666
R. 遇
C. *fu²*
See 赴
A. *fu, fo*
Sinking Upper.

To give to; to hand over to; to transfer to.

付給 to give to; to hand over.
交付 to hand over to.
付寄 to send.
付書 or 付信 to send a letter.
付諸東流 to entrust to the east-flowing streams,—to leave a matter to luck.
付之流水 to throw to flowing water,—*sc.* to the winds.
付清 to pay in full; to acquit a debt.
付託 to charge; to entrust with.
過付人 one who introduces,—a middleman.
付償 to repay.
付管 to entrust to the care of.
付價 to pay the price.
付貨 to ship cargo.
付刊 to send to be engraved,—on blocks; *sc.* for publication.
付之 to entrust to...

fù
咐[4]
3667
R. 遇
C. *fu²*
F. *hon. v. now*
See 赴
A. *fu, fo*
Sinking Upper.

To order.

吩咐 or 囑咐 to order; to enjoin.

fù
駙[3]
3668
R. 鹿
See 府
Rising Upper.

Read *fu²*. To breathe gently on.

fù
怤[1]
3669
R. 鹿
See 夫
Even Upper.

The middle of a bow, where it is grasped. *See* No. 8513.

fù
拊[3]
3670
R. 鹿
See 府
Rising Upper.

To think on with pleasure.

To pat; to slap; to tap.

拊心 to lay the hand on the heart.
拊我畜我 you patted me, you fed me,—my parents.
撫拊 to pat and stroke; to soothe.
搏拊琴瑟 to thrum the lute and harp.

fù
桴[1]
3671
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

A railing. A raft. Calyx of a flower. Handle of a knife. To wash and bleach.

桴桅 a raft; a ferry-boat.

fù
浮[2]
3672
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

A raft. *See* No. 3645.

庶民乘浮 the people got on rafts.
浮漚 bubbles on water.

fù
祔[4]
3673
R. 遇
See 駙
A. *fu²*
Sinking Lower.

To worship ancestors; to inter.

祔食 a general sacrifice,—as when a newly-deceased ancestor has his tablet added to the rest.
祔葬 to bury together.
升祔太廟 gone up into the great temple,—gathered to his forefathers.

fù
稃
3674

Same as No. 3647.

fù
苻[2]
3675
R. 虞
H. *p'u*
See 符
Even Lower.

A herbaceous plant with round and downy leaves and red seeds, known as 鬼目 devil's eye.

Read *fu¹*. Buds bursting, as in spring.

苻甲 the outer scale of a leaf or bud.
崔苻之澤 the marshes of Huan-fu, infested by robbers. *See* No. 5076.

fù
蚹[4]
3676
R. 遇
See 附
Sinking Lower.

The scales on the belly of a serpent.

蛇蚹 a snake's scales.

fù
跗[2]
3677
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

The instep.

蹶泥濡跗 to get up to one's ankles in mud.
跗注 gaiters.
劍跗 the tip of a sword.

fù
輔[3]
3678
R. 車鹿
See 茸府
Rising Lower.

To tilt up a cart; to push.

輔車奉饋 to tilt the cart and give refreshments,—attend to an arriving guest.

Digitized by Google

fu
駙[4]
3679
R. 馬
C. fu
H. fu
F. hou
W. fu
N. fu
P.
M. fu
Y. fu
Sz. fu
K. pu
J. fu
A. fu², fo
Sinking Lower.

An extra horse, harnessed alongside of the team.

駙馬 the old name for an Imperial son-in-law, known as **額駙** under the present dynasty.

fu
鮒[4]
3680
R. 魚
W. fu
See 駙
A. fu²
Sinking Lower.

A kind of freshwater fish, resembling a perch, said to go in pairs and remain faithful to each other.

鮒行 to go like perch,—in pairs.
鮒魚涸轍 like a perch in a dry rut,—perishing for want of water.

fu
鼓[2]
3681
R. 鼓
See 夫
Even Lower.

The noisy din of an army.

前軍鼓譟 the van-guard raised a great din.

fu
府[3]
3682
R. 广
C. fu
H. fu
F. hu
W. fu
N. fu
P.
M. fu
Y. fu
Sz. fu
K. pu
J. fu
A. fu
Rising Upper.

A store-house; a treasury; a palace. A political division or "Prefecture", as established under the T'ang dynasty.

天府 the store-house of God,—eternity. *See* No. 3711.
萬物一府 all things are ONE.
府庫 a treasury; a *dépôt*.
六府 the six treasuries,—of nature, viz. water, fire, metal, wood, earth, and grain.
佩文韻府 the great "Treasury" of Chinese literature, known as the "Concordance".
王府 the palace of a prince.
宗人府 Court of the Imperial clan.
領事府 a Consulate; a Consul.
府上 or **貴府** or **尊府** a conventional phrase for "your house". The second is also a term of address to a Prefect.
府上都好 are all well at your home?
府城 a Prefectural city.
知府 he who administers the Prefecture,—a Prefect. Corresponds with the **郡首** of the First Emperor, B.C. 221, and with the **太守** of the Han dynasty. *See* No. 3506.
太府 or **府尊** his Honour the Prefect. The first was Comptroller of the Imperial Household under the Han dynasty.
首府 the Prefect in whose Prefecture lies the provincial capital; the Prefecture itself.
府署 a Prefectural *yamên*.
府尹 Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of **順天** Shun-t'ien, in which lies Peking. Also, Civil Governor of the Manchurian province of **奉天** Fêng-t'ien.
府丞 Vice Governor of Shun-t'ien Fu; also Civil Vice Governor of Fêng-t'ien. *See above*. Also, Vice Director of the Imperial Clan Court.
空一府隨之 the whole Prefecture (or Prefectural city) followed him.
身居府職 he is in government employ.
府考 or **府試** the Prefectural examination of students.
府案首 the first on the list at the Prefectural examination.
府學 the Educational officers of a Prefecture.
本府 or **敝府** or **卑府** I, the Prefect.

fu
俯[3]
3683
R. 人
See 府
Rising Upper.

To come down; to look down, as opposed to **仰** No. 12,885. To stoop; to bend; to condescend.

引之則俯，舍之則仰 you pull it, and down it comes: you release it, and up it goes,—of a well-sweep.
俯仰之間 between looking up and down,—in the twinkling of an eye.
俯仰皆寬 whether looking down or up, he treats all well, *sc.* his inferiors and superiors.
俯伏 to fall prostrate; to make obeisance.
俯首默想 or **俯思** to bend the head and reflect.
俯首無言 he bent his head and said nothing.
俯准 to graciously authorise.
俯念 to graciously remember; to condescend to read.
俯恤商情 looking with pity upon commercial interests.
俯賜照會 to favour with a despatch.
俯察地理 to examine into the configuration of land,—as a strategist or geomancer.
俯視 to look down on from above.
俯從 to condescend to do as proposed.
俯就 to make the best of; to adopt, as the plan of an inferior; to attend, or to wait on, as inferiors going to superiors on business.
俯順 to defer to.
俯順輿情 to defer to popular opinion.
俯允 to entertain,—as a claim.

fu
捬
3684
Same as No. 3735.

fu
腑[3]
3685
R. 肉
C. fu
H. fu
F. hu
W. fu
N. fu
P. fu
M. fu
Y. fu
Sz. fu
K. pu
J. fu
A. fu
Rising Upper.

The bowels.

腑臟 the bowels.
六腑 the stomach, gall-bladder, the intestines, bladder, and two functional passages.
肺腑 lungs and bowels,—one's inmost thoughts.

fu
腐[3]
3686
R. 肉
C. fu²
H. fu²
F. hou² v. pou²
W. fu, fü
N. fu, wu
P. fu
M. fu
Y. fu
Sz. fu
K. pu
J. fu, hu
A. fu, hu
Rising Irregular.

Rotten; putrid; worthless.

腐肉 rotten flesh.
去腐生肌 remove the proud flesh and cause healthy flesh to grow.
腐爛 or **腐朽** or **腐敗** rotten; spoilt.
腐刑 the punishment of castration.
腐氣 pedantic; pig-headed.
腐儒 a pedant.
荳腐 bean-curd. *See* No. 11,417.
荳腐官 bean-curd officials,—a term of contempt applied to certain of the poorer classes of official servants who are compelled to feed largely on this cheap food. Also explained as flabby or unenergetic officials.
奶荳腐 a Mongol name for cheese.
乳腐 a kind of milk made from beans.
腐語 or **陳腐** platitudes; old saws.

Digitized by Google

phu₂
符[2]
3687
R. 虞
H. *p'u*
See 夫
Even Lower.

The two halves of a tally, one half of which is entrusted to an official (*e.g.* at a city gate), and the production of the other half is authority for any act to be performed by him (*e.g.* opening the city gate). To tally; to agree. A charm; a spell.

兵符 a tally, as above, issued on military business, in time of war, etc.
符節 a tally given as a warrant or commission; credentials.
若合符節 (their statements agreed) like the two halves of a tally.
恃符 relying on official position.
符板 a tally,—as used for checking goods, etc.
符信 credentials of office; evidence; proof of identity.
不符 or 不相符 not to fit together, as the halves of a tally; not to agree.
字跡不符 the handwriting does not agree,—it is a forgery.
符合 to reconcile.
符頌 to happen according to good wishes expressed.
符咒 charms; spells; amulets.
符袋 small bags for scapularies or amulets.
畫符 or 書符 to draw and write charms, respectively.
靈符 an efficacious charm.
符籙 books on magic.
符瑞 auspicious or genial influences.
病符 sickness; disease.
不得恃游歷爲護符 must not screen themselves under the pretext of travelling.
符拔形似麟而無角 the *fu-pa* is like the unicorn (*see* No. 7186), but has no horn.

phu₂
滭[2]
3688
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper and Lower.

To cross a stream on a raft.

fu
蔚[4]
3689
R. 遇
See 附
Sinking Lower.

Aconitum variegatum; wolf's-bane. Also written 附.
蔚子 the poisonous seeds of the above, used as a tonic.
蔚片 tubers of the above.
地蔚子 the seeds of *Kochia*, one of the *Chenopodiaceæ* or goose-foot family.
白蔚 a plant of the *arum* family brought from Manchuria and used as a medicine.

fu
附[4]
3690
R. 遇
See 赴駙
A. *fu*²
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To be near to. To adhere to; dependent. To add to; to enclose. *See* No. 3689.

附近 near; neighbouring.
附耳道 whispered into his ear.
附離不以膠漆 things which stick naturally require no glue.
如塗塗附 like adding mud to mud,—carrying coals to Newcastle.
女蘿附松 the wistaria clings to the pine,—so should a wife cling to her husband.
附喬松 clinging to tall pines,—the wistaria.
附和 to play the sycophant.
附會 to add to; to gloss; to exaggerate.
蓋其書本無文章,我不欲附會 as the book originally contained no *wén chang*, I would not add any.
太史笑附會之誣 the T'ai-shih laughed at what he considered mere idle talk,—the gradual exaggeration of the circumstances.
附庸 a petty dependant State of feudal times, the chieftain over which had not the right of audience.
被鬼附身 or 附鬼 possessed by a devil.
附在人身上 to possess or inspire people,—as spirits do.
附於其末 to put oneself last.
附生 a licentiate of the first degree whose name is amongst the number allowed by ancient regulation,—as opposed to the 增生 additional licentiates.
附貢生 accessory senior licentiate.
歸附 to return to allegiance,—as rebels.

附[4]
3690

附益 to benefit.
附依 to depend on.
附續 or 附錄 or 附編 to append; a supplement.
附手 to join hands.
附搭 to add as an extra.
附搭便船 to join a convenient ship,—to take passage in one starting at the time and going to the place required.
附勢 to take sides with the strongest.
附片 a postscript to a Memorial.
附去 enclosed; forwarded herewith.
附從 to become adherents of.
附繳 to send enclosed.
附呈 to send enclosed,—to a superior.
附抄 to append a copy of.
附卷 to add to the papers of a case; to place with the record.
附交 to send the appended....
附貨 to ship goods.
附登 to insert,—as a letter in a paper.
附上 or 附送 to annex or forward as an enclosure,—in a despatch.
附呈抄案清摺 to append a copy of the record of a case.
附有 enclosed there is....
附單 to enclose an account.

fuk
伏[2*]
3691
R. 屋
C. *fuk*
H. *fuk*, v. *p'uk*
F. *huk*
W. *vu*
N. *voh*
P. *ʂfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fuk*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pok*
J. *fuku*
A. *fuk*
Entering Lower.

To fall prostrate; to yield; to suffer; humbly. To lie in ambush. To sit, as a bird on eggs. A summer decade.

寢毋伏 in sleeping do not lie on your face.
匍伏台堦 crouching before your steps,—up to the daïs or raised hall in which a mandarin sits.
伏誅 to suffer decapitation. *See* No. 2556.
伏罪 or 伏刑 to admit one's guilt; to accept punishment.
君等伏乎未也 do you gentlemen yield the point or not?
既伏其辜 they have suffered for their misdeeds.
伏乞 or 伏祈 to humbly beg.
伏望 or 伏希 to humbly hope.

Digitized by Google

伏 2* 3691

伏查 to humbly consider; it is my humble opinion, etc.
伏候 to humbly await.
伏謁 to receive with great deference.
伏思 or 伏念 to presume to think.
伏願 to humbly desire.
伏几 to rest one's head on one's hands,—as on a teapoy.
伏侍 to attend on; to wait upon.
伏線 to lay or prepare a clue.
伏出 to half conceal.
伏身 to conceal oneself; to throw oneself down.
伏蔽 to throw oneself down so as to cover something.
伏莽未清 those lurking in thickets not yet cleared out,—of rebels, savages, etc.
伏兵 soldiers in ambush.
設伏要路 to set an ambush right in the way,—to be passed through.
伏下 to place in ambush.
埋伏 or 伏藏 to hide; to conceal oneself.
摘奸發伏 to expose the wiles of treacherous men.
潛伏 to slink away and hide.
伏卵 or 伏窩 to sit on eggs,—as a bird.
轉輾伏枕 tossing over and over on my pillow.
三伏 the three decades of summer, 初伏, 中伏, and 末伏, equivalent to the "dog-days", and extending from about the middle of July to the middle of August.
三不伏 the three which don't yield,—one any more than the others. These are the 蜈蚣 centipede, the 蛤蟆 frog, and the 蛇 snake. The first is destroyed by the second, the second by the third, and the third by the first.
伏臘炎凉 the summer and winter months are hot and cold, respectively.
伏事 to serve; to wait on.
伏翼 the bat.

fuk
栿 2* 3692
R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

A girder to strengthen a beam.

fuk
洑 2* 3693
R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

A race; "chow-chow" water; an eddy.

fuk
袱 2* 3694
R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

A square cloth for wrapping bundles.

包袱 a wrapper; a bundle.
手袱 a small cloth with a string at one corner.

fuk
茯 2* 3695
R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

A false tuber, called 土茯苓 (*Pachyma cocos*), found growing like a fungus from the roots of fir trees. Used medicinally by the Chinese, and commonly known as "China Root".

茯苓糕 a kind of cake made from the above.

fuk₁ phak₄
犮 2* 3696
R. 曷
See 跋 Entering Lower.

To prick a dog to make him go on. Used in Manila for a *real*.

fuk₁
泼 2* 3697
R. 物
See 弗 Entering Upper.

Cold winds.

fuk₁
帗 2* 3698
R. 物
See 弗 Entering Upper.

An ornamental wand, called 帗舞, used in dramatic performances.

帗纓 tassels on these wands.

fuk₁
紱 2* 3699
R. 物
P. *fu², ʂfu*
See 弗 Entering Upper.

A ribbon; a sash.

朱紱 the red sashes,—the gentry.

fuk₁
祓 2* 3700
R. 物
C. *fêt*
H. *pʻet*
F. *houk*
W. *fai*
N. *fêh*
P. *ʂfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fêh*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz, fuchi*
A. *fêt, hat*
Entering Upper.

A knee-pad or covering for the shins; greaves; buskins.

朱祓 red buskins.
祓袴 or 祓膝 knee-pads.

fuk₁ fai₁
韍 2* 3701
R. 物未
See 芾 Sinking and Entering Upper.

A knee-pad. A cap used in worship. A strap or fastening.

fuk₁
黻 2* 3702
R. 物未
See 芾弗 Entering and Sinking Upper.

An ornamental texture of black and blue, used for the Emperor's sacrificial robes. *See* No. 3630.

黑與青謂之黻 black and blue together is called *fu²*.
黻紱 an ornamental skirt.
畫黻 embroidered figures.

fuk₁
夫 3703

Same as No. 3696.

fuk₁
畐 2* 3704
R. 屋
See 蝠伏 Entering Upper and Lower.

To be full; to fill. A roll of cloth.

fu
副 4 3705
R. 宥
W. *fu', fü*
See 赴
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To aid; an assistant; a deputy, as opposed to 正 No. 687. A second; a duplicate. A queen's head-dress. Numerative of pairs or sets of things. *See* No. 8022.

副使 a subordinate rank in use amongst the 土司 native tribes of the south-west frontier.
副將 a colonel,—of Chinese, not Banner, forces.
副戎 literary designation of a colonel.
副爺 common designation of a 把總 sergeant.

Digitized by Google

副[4] 3705

副榜 or 副車 a supplementary list of candidates for the second degree, who though unsuccessful at the examination have deserved honourable mention.
副郎 literary designation of a second-class secretary to one of the Six Boards.
副領事官 a Vice Consul.
副分府 deputy sub-Prefect.
副管輪 assistant engineer.
副夥 the second officer on a ship.
大副 and 二副 chief and second officers.
副帥 assistant Commander-in-chief.
副外務大臣 Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs.
副事 assistant manager.
副室 a second wife.
副本 a duplicate copy.
全副執事 all the paraphernalia complete,—as for a mandarin procession.
一副心腸 the general disposition of a person.
又是一副臉色 in that case he wears quite a different countenance.
揀一副潔淨坐頭 chose a couple of clean seats.
一副環子 a pair of earrings.

Read *fu*[1*]. To split; to divide.

不坼不副 there was no bursting, nor rending,—when 后稷 Hou Chi was born.

fuk, 幅[2*] 3706
R. 屋職
P. *fu, fw*
See 蝠匐
K. *pok, piök, v. p'ip*
A. *bïk*
Entering Upper.

A strip of cloth. A roll of paper. A hem; an edge; a border. Numerative of maps, scrolls, banners, etc.

四條幅 four scrolls,—for hanging on walls.
幅員遼闊 of wide area.
邊幅 border; frontier; externals.
修飾邊幅 to pay attention to external appearance.
成幅 to behave in a ceremonious or proper manner.
過失邊幅 to offend against etiquette.
當脫邊幅 we may lay aside ceremony.

幅[2*] 3706

蕩無檢幅 without self-restraint; dissipated.
幅寬 the breadth of a flag.
幅地 an imitation of the English *foot* measure.
鎖幅 or 梭幅 a term for woollens and other foreign fabrics, said to be a corruption of the Arabic *sūf*.

fuk, 福[2*] 3707
R. 屋
See 蝠
A. *fök, fuk*
Entering Upper.

Happiness; luck; blessings, as opposed to 禍 No. 5313. Success. The province of Fuhkien. *See* Nos. 2476, 8106, 11,368.

福氣 or 福分 (*fên*[4]) a man's allotted share of worldly happiness or good luck, more than which he is incapable of enjoying or appropriating.
惜福養身 to take care of oneself by not drawing too largely on one's 福氣 as above. *See below.*
福薄不能任 his allotted share of luck is inadequate to it,—as for instance of a person promoted to a high position which he fails to fill satisfactorily.
這是天大的福氣 this is great good luck.
有福之人不在忙 the man destined to happiness need not be in a hurry,—it will come of itself.
休說這般折福的話 don't make such inauspicious remarks,—allusions which carry bad luck with them. *See* No. 550.
望財折福 longing for wealth destroys happiness.
福自天來 blessings come from God.
有福不會享 he has (what makes) happiness, but not the power of enjoying it.
有福不可享盡 do not exhaust your happiness,—by too large drafts on it.
一人有福, 托帶滿屋 if one man is blest, the whole house shares in it.
福不雙至 blessings do not come in pairs. *See* No. 5313.

福[2*] 3707

福兮禍之所伏 success is the lurking-place of failure,—according to the eternal law of change by which all human affairs move, as it were, upon a wheel, up to a certain point and then down.
無端獲福, 禍必隨之 if success is improperly obtained, calamity will certainly follow.
福在醜人邊 happiness stands beside the ugly.
居之安乎爲福 to dwell at peace is happiness.
福至心靈 when happiness comes the mind is spiritualised.
一兩黃金, 四兩福氣 for one ounce of gold a man must have four ounces of *fu ch'i* (*see above*),—to enable him to avail himself of the possession of the gold.
自求多福 he who depends on himself will have much happiness.
樹福田 to plant that from which you will reap happiness,—to do good works.
欲廣福田, 須平心地 if you would extend your fields of happiness, you must level the soil of your heart.
頭大福大 if your head is big, your luck will be big. Said also of mouth and feet.
禍福無不自己求之者 failure and success are always of one's own bringing.
五福 the Five Blessings,—viz.: 壽 old age, 富 wealth, 康寧 health, 攸好 *hao*[4] 德 love of virtue, and 考終命 a natural death. *See* No. 3709.
發福 to grow fat.
散福 to distribute offerings to one's friends after a sacrifice.
福晉 the wife of an Imperial Prince,—under the present dynasty.
厚德載福 great virtue carries happiness along with it.
福建 the province of Fuhkien, for which the first character is often used alone.
福地 blessed ground; one's native place.
福祉 the blessings of happiness.
福音 the Gospel.
福蔭 the beneficent influence of one's ancestors' virtues.

Digitized by Google

福 2* 3707

福德正神 beneficent and good divinities.
福澤 favour.
福祿 happiness and a prosperous career. Also, a name for the wild ass, from the Arabic *fara*.
福庇 the blessed protection of....
福字履 shoes with the character 福 on the front.
福命 a happy destiny.
有福之人大腦袋，無福之人腦袋大 a lucky man has a large head, an unlucky man's head is large.
福德 religious merit. Sanskrit: *punya*.
積福德行 (*hsing*4) a course of conduct by which religious merit is accumulated.
福德舍 a wayside shrine and rest-house for sheltering travellers.

fuk
蓿 2* 3708
R. 艸
See 蝠 Entering Upper.

A wild vegetable, called 蓿菜, found in Shantung.

fuk
蝠 2* 3709
R. 虫
C. H. *fuk*
F. *houk*
W. *fu*
N. *fok*
P. *fu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fuk*
Sz. *fuk*
K. *pok*
J. *fuku*
A. *fuk*
Entering Upper.

The bat, which is regarded as an emblem of happiness, from identity of sound with No. 3707. Five bats = 五福 the Five Blessings, are often used in ornamenting porcelain.

蝙蝠 or 蝠鼠 the bat; the flying squirrel.
蝠蛇 a scorpion; an evil-minded person.
蝙蝠豆 a kind of bean found in Yünnan.

fuk
輻 2* 3710
R. 車
P. *fu*
See 輻副
K. *pok, pu*
A. *têt, fuk*
Entering Upper.

The spokes of a wheel.

地輿輻輳 a place where people collect, as spokes at the hub of a wheel,—*sc.* the capital.
人烟輻輳 a centre of population,—as above.
脫輻 the wheel coming to pieces,—family jars.
每占脫輻爻 whenever they cast the wheel-coming-to-pieces lot,—whenever they quarrelled.
萬方輻輳之區 the hub of the universe,—said of Peking.

fu
富 4 3711
R. 宀
F. *hou*, v. *pou*
W. *fu, fü*
See 赴
A. *fu*
Sinking Upper.

Wealthy, as opposed to 窮 No. 2362.

富貴 rich and holding official rank.
富豪 or 富厚 or 富足 rich; affluent.
富家 or 富戶 or 富室 a wealthy family.
富餘 surplus of wealth.
多文爲富 learning is wealth.
富者怨之府也 wealth is the storehouse of resentment,—arising from the envy of the world.
富人思來年，窮人思眼前 the rich man thinks of the future, the poor man of the present.
富人讀書，窮漢餵猪 the rich man studies books, the poor man feeds pigs.
富人捨錢，窮人捨力 the rich man expends money: the poor man, strength.
非富天下 he did not esteem the wealth of the empire.
學富者 a very learned man.
才詞辨富 very accomplished.
年富 in the prime of life.
富麗 splendid; luxurious.
富强 riches and power.
富國强兵 to enrich a nation and increase its military power.

fu
富 3712

Same as No. 3708.

fuk
复 2* 3713
R. 夂
See 伏 Entering Lower.

To go back; to retrace steps.

fuk
墳 2* 3714
R. 土
See 覆伏 Entering Upper and Lower.

To make a cave to live in.

陶墳是也 just a kiln-shaped hole in the hill-side.

fuk
腹 2* 3715
R. 肉
H. *puk*
F. *houk, pouk*
P. *fu, fü*
See 蝮 Entering Upper.

The belly. To bear in the arms.

肚腹 the belly.
小腹 the belly below the navel.
腹脹 swelling of the belly; dropsy.
肚腹大 big-bellied; gluttonous.
腹結 constipated.
腹疼 belly-ache.
令人捧腹 enough to make one hold one's belly (sides) with laughing.
指腹爲婚 to point at the belly and betroth,—unborn children.
割腹明心 to cut open the belly and expose one's inmost heart.
不過滿腹 not more than enough to fill the belly.
果腹 a bellyful; satisfied. *See* No. 6627.
剖腹藏珠 to cut open the belly to hide pearls,—to sacrifice one's life for gain.
稿懷於腹 I kept the draft of it in my mind.
腹中全無滴墨 utterly uneducated.
遺腹子 a posthumous child.
腹心 beloved; dear, as a child.
心腹人 a confidant.
公侯腹心 the belly and heart (intimate or trusty adviser) of his prince.
腹地 the interior.
腹背 belly and back,—front and back.
腹庇 to shelter; to protect.
窃腹非母 secretly made fun of his mother.
膽(or 心)腹之言 inmost words; trustworthy statements.
口是腹非 mouth yes, heart no,—of people who make promises intending to break them, etc.
專爲口腹 all for mouth and belly,—greedy.
坦腹之倚 the support of a bare-the-belly,—a son-in-law. From the story of a man who chose a son-in-law for his *negligé* attire, in preference to other candidates who had dressed for the occasion.
水澤腹堅 the pond is covered with ice.
出入腹我 out and in ye bore me in your arms,—of parents.

Digitized by Google

fuk₂ 2*
蝮 3716
R. 虫
See 蝠
Entering Upper.

A venomous snake.

蝮蛇 the viper; the cobra, etc.
蝮虺 a python.

fuk₂ 4*
複 3717
R. 衣宥
See 復
Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Double or lined garments.

複姓 double surnames. *See* No. 4599.
複道 a covered bridge,—as often seen in southern China.
重 *ch'ung²* 複 double; repeated.
斂複提刀 to buckle up and seize one's sword,—to prepare to fight.
複襟 a double flap to a robe or coat.

fuk₂ 2*
輻 3718
R. 車
See 輻
Entering Upper.

A band or girder on a cart.

fuk₂ 2*
馥 3719
R. 香
H. *puk*
P. *fu²*
See 蝠
A. *fuk, fuk₅*
Entering Upper.

A fragrant smell.

芬馥 odoriferous.
馥郁 fragrant and beautiful.

fuk₂ 2*
鰒 3720
R. 魚 屋
See 蝠
Plentiful in Korea, where it is pronounced *pok*.
K. *pak, pok*
J. *haku, boku*
Entering Upper.

Haliotis or ear-shell, called 鰒魚, and used as a medicine.

fuk₂ 4*
復 3721
R. 彳宥
F. *huk, houk*
W. *fu, vu, vöe*
N. *foh, voh, vöü*
See 覆
J. *fuku, buku*
Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

To come or go back. Again; a second time; repeatedly. Used for No. 3723.

復來 to come again.
復我邦族 back to my country and kin.
復我諸兄 back to my brothers.
復活 or 復生 to come back to life; to revive, as from fainting.
復降在原 he descended again to the plains.

復 4* 3721

復元 to get back to health.
復舊如初 as it was originally.
復原 or 復初 to begin again; to go back to the beginning; to be as one was at first.
復轉 or 復返 or 復還 to return once more.
復新 anew; afresh.
起復 to resume business,—as after mourning.
復讎 to take revenge.
報復 to pay a person out,—as for a grudge.
反復 backwards and forwards; repeatedly.
復戰 to renew the battle.
復興 to recover prosperity.
復出爲惡 on the contrary proceeding to more evil. [Here used for No. 3723.]
復行下船 to re-ship; to re-export.
復進口 to re-import,—as native goods from another Treaty port.
復進口半稅 coast-trade duty.
復入內地 to be taken on into the interior.
復查 to re-examine.
復啓者 in reply to your letter, I beg to say.
復准 or 復核可行 to send a reply authorising.
是顧是復 (bad men) are looked after and continually advanced,—while good men are left out in the cold.
非復人世 unlike the world of mortals.
復任 to resume office.
復運 to re-convey; to re-export.
復文 a despatch in reply.
照復 to reply in a despatch.
復疊 repeatedly.
復示 instructions in reply,—used conventionally.
復論 or 復辨 to discuss further.
復到 to send back in reply.
復經 further.....
復諭 a reply from a superior.
復職 to re-install an official.
復位 restoration to a throne, etc.
復姓歸宗 to resume one's family name after having previously been adopted into another family.

fuk₂
墳 3722

Same as No. 3714.

fuk₂ fuk₂ 4*
覆 3723
R. 襾宥
C. *fuk, fau²*
H. *fuk₅*
F. *houk, p'aiu*
W. *fu, föe*
N. *foh, föü*
P. *fu, fu², fou*
M. *fu, fou*
Y. *fuk, fou*
Sz. *fu, fou*
K. *pok, pu*
J. *fuku, hō, ku*
A. *fuk, fu*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

On the contrary; the reverse. To overthrow; to defeat. [Used for No. 3721, and colloquially pronounced in many instances *fu²*.]

不懲其心, 覆怨其正 he will not correct his heart, but on the contrary resents endeavours to rectify it. *See* No. 3721.
覆北 when the back is turned.
畏此反覆 I am afraid of the vicissitudes of things. *See* No. 3413.
傾覆 overthrown; fallen.
顚覆 overthrown; in a state of destitution.
顚覆厥德 your virtue is subverted.
顚覆流連 overthrown and scattered,—as a beaten army.
覆奏 to reply in a memorial; to reply to questions from the Throne.
覆溺 to capsize.
覆盆 to turn a basin upside down; (dark as though under) an inverted bowl,—used of unjust imprisonment or punishment. *See* No. 13,729.
覆審 to re-examine.
覆試 the test examination undergone (*e.g.*) by *chü jên* before admission to the Metropolitan examination.
覆壓 to press down.
覆板 to reprint.
覆業 (or 產) to return to one's occupation or calling.
覆土 to cover with earth.
覆上 to cover with,—*e.g.* gilding.
全軍皆覆 the whole army was destroyed.
覆敗 to be utterly routed.
覆舟 a capsized ship.
覆沒 sunk, as a ship; lost.
查覆 to find out and reply.
覆白 to make a further report.
覆奉 to again receive,—as further orders.

Digitized by Google

覆 4* 3723

覆碗絕食 to upset the bowl and cut off food,—to take away one's livelihood. [In this and the three following entries 覆 is read *fu*4 or *fou*4.]

覆水難收 you can't pick up spilt water (milk). *See* No. 120.

馬前覆水 water upset before a horse,—impossible to get it up.

覆車之戒 the warning of the cart upset,—ahead of you.

Read *fou*4. To cover over; to sit, as a bird.

覆蓋 to cover over.

射覆藏鈎 to guess something hidden under a bowl,—an ancient pastime.

覆缶 to cover pickle-pots,—with valuable MS., as was done by the illiterate widow of a famous writer.

留爲覆之用 only fit for covering jars. *Cf.* quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

鳥覆翼之 birds sheltered (后稷 Hou Chi) with their wings,—at his marvellous birth.

天無私覆 heaven covers no man in particular,—but all equally. *See* Nos. 5642, 10,956.

天地無不覆載 there is nothing which heaven and earth do not cover or support,—equally with all the rest.

自遺覆載之外 to find oneself beyond the pale.

See No. 7833.

fuk
宓 3724

fu
鳧 2 3725

R. 虞
W. *ru, rü*
See 夫 Even Lower.

A name for various kinds of wild duck.

家鳧 a tame duck.

冠鳧 a crested duck.

沉鳧 a diver.

鳧鷖在涇 duck and widgeon are on the R. Ching.

泛若水鳧 drifting about like a duck on water,—aimless; good-for-nothing.

鳧趨 to waddle.

鳧水 to swim.

雙鳧 a pair of ducks, *sc.* shoes,—from a story about 張天師 the Taoist Pope, who changed his shoes into ducks.

鳧 2 3725

鳧舃重 *ch'ung*2 來 his duck shoes (he himself) have come back,—said of an official resuming his post.

鳧脛雖短，續之則憂 a duck's leg may be short, but it cannot be lengthened without sorrow to the duck. *See* No. 3888.

fu
蔦 2 3726

R. 虞
See 夫 Even Lower.

An edible tuber, called 蔦芘, resembling a water-chestnut.

fuk
服 2* 3727

R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

The two inside horses of a team. Clothes; mourning garb. To think affectionately of. A quiver. Business; doings. To submit to; to serve. To subdue. To swallow.

兩服上襄 the two inside horses are very fine animals.

象服 figured robes.

之子無服 that man has no clothes.

衣服 clothes. *See* No. 2759.

服衣 to wear clothes.

服之無斁 to wear a garment without getting tired of it.

佩服 to hang on to the dress,—to respect; to reverence.

朝服 or 公服 court dresses.

服官 to put on official dress; to take office.

服飾 clothes and headdress,—personal adornment.

服食 dress and food.

吉服 ordinary clothes.

凶服 mourning garb.

服內 or 有服 to be within the five degrees of mourning.

五服 the five degrees of mourning garb, viz.:—

斬衰 for parents or husbands, to be worn 27 months.

齊衰 for grand-parents, to be worn 27 months.

大功 for brothers, sisters, etc., to be worn 9 months.

小功 for uncles, aunts, etc., to be worn 5 months.

緦麻 for distant relatives, to be worn 3 months.

See Nos. 7504, 10,348.

服 2* 3727

[A husband usually wears mourning one year for a wife, but this is not compulsory.]

成服去 he has gone into mourning,—as on the third day after a death.

服滿 at the expiration of the term of mourning.

除服 or 脫服 or 起服 to go out of mourning.

袒免 *wên*4 服 mourning for distant relatives.

國服 national mourning.

服制 mourning regulations.

服中生子 to have a child while in mourning,—a punishable offence if the child is born at any time between ten months after the death of a parent and the expiration of the full three years' period of mourning.

服內納妾 to take a concubine while in mourning,—also a punishable offence.

服叔 a paternal relative, of the same generation as one's father, within the mourning degrees.

正服 the regular or legal mourning.

義服 mourning worn in deference to circumstances.

加服 extra mourning,—as when a nephew has to conduct the funeral ceremonies of his uncle, and consequently wears three years' mourning as if he were the son.

降服 diminished mourning,—as when a married daughter wears mourning only one year for a parent instead of three.

報服 three months' mourning for a son.

寤寐思服 waking and sleeping he thought about her.

魚服 a seal-skin quiver. *See* No. 13,510.

我服既成 when our preparations were completed.

昭哉嗣服 to brilliantly continue the achievements of one's father.

亦服爾耕 attend to your ploughing.

不以服箱 they do not help to draw our carts,—of a constellation called the "Draught Oxen".

服從 or 歸服 to submit to.

服法 to submit to the law.

無思不服 not a thought (among the people) but was subservient to him.

Digitized by Google

服 2* 3727

淮夷攸服 the tribes of the Huai will submit.
以德服人 to win men by virtue.
豈無服馬 is there then no subjugation of horses?—no driving about in chariots.
諸侯見子胥把宏詞大辨理服哀公 the nobles seeing that Tzŭ-hsü had, by the force of his arguments, utterly routed Duke Ai,.....
欽服 to respectfully submit to.
不服教 not to submit to be taught; intractable.
水土不服 not to stand the water and earth,—to find the climate unsuitable.
這塊兒水土,他服不下來 the climate here does not agree with him.
不服老 not to be willing to be considered old.
服事 or 服侍 to serve; to wait on.
無替厥服 do not perform your duties perfunctorily.
舒服 in good health; comfortable.
服藥 to take medicine.
一服藥 a dose of medicine.
服毒 to swallow poison purposely. *See* No. 2875.
喫不服 it does not agree with me.
荒服之人 people from wild outlying districts; border-men; savages.
服衆心 to conciliate popular feeling.
服禮 to apologise.
服...管 to own subjection to.....
服役 men employed in a general capacity.
不服氣 not to accept a decision; won't submit.

fuk **箙** 1* 3728
R. 屋
See 服 Entering Lower.

A quiver. *See* No. 3727.

fuk **菔** 2* 3729
R. 屋 See 服蔔 Entering Lower.

A kind of turnip.

fuk **鵩** 2* 3730
R. 屋
See 服 Entering Lower.

A small kind of owl.

fuk **艮及** 3731

Same as No. 3727.

fu' **俯** 3732

See No. 7899.

hyau **頫** 3733

Same as Nos. 3683, 11,081.

lap **腊** 3734

See No. 4108. Also used for 臘 No. 6667.

wu' **撫** 3 3735
R. 手
H. *wu*
F. *u*
See 府 Rising Upper.

To rub; to clap. To soothe; to cherish; to pacify. To play, as on a lute.

以手撫之漸溫 rubbed (the body) until warmth was gradually restored.
撫掌大笑 clapped his hands and laughed aloud.
撫劍 to grasp a sword.
撫尸 to "soothe" a corpse, *i.e.* to stroke it in an endearing manner.
撫之悲號 stroking (the corpse), he cried out in lamentation.
撫棺 to mourn by the side of a coffin.
安撫 or 撫慰 to soothe; to pacify.
撫卹 to compassionate; to relieve.
摩撫 to pat; to soothe.
撫心 to comfort one's mind.
撫番 to pacify (*sc.* subjugate) savages.
撫御 to soothe and drive,—to govern.
撫綏四方 to pacify the country.
撫養 or 撫育 to cherish; to foster.

撫 3 3735

巡撫 or 撫部院 or 撫軍 or (colloq.) 撫臺 the Governor of a province. Ranks with the Governor-General, and exercises much the same functions, in a slightly inferior degree. In provinces where there is no Governor-General, he wields supreme power.
撫標 troops under the control of the Governor. They garrison the provincial capitals.

fu' **父** 4 3736
R. 父
C. *fu*
H. *fu*
F. *hou, hu*
W. *wu, vü, wu, fu*
N. *vu, fu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu, po*
J. *fu, ho*
A. *fu*
Sinking Lower.

A father. An uncle; elderly relatives of the same surname. Radical No. 88.

父親 or 生父 a father. *See* Nos. 3269, 13,088.
家父 my father. *See* Nos. 11,945, 12,667.
先父 my late father.
謂他人父 I call a stranger father.
不如我同父 none are like those who have the same father with me,—my brothers.
長兄如父,嫂如母 the eldest brother takes the place of father, the eldest sister-in-law that of mother.
神父 a spiritual father,—a Roman Catholic priest.
父母官 father and mother officials,—a term popularly applied to Prefects and Magistrates from the close connection of their functions with the people's welfare.
知子莫若父 no one knows a man so well as his own father.
父執 a father's friends or contemporaries.
父父子子 to treat a father as a father should be treated, a son as a son should be treated.
父命 a father's orders.
父債子還 the son must pay the debts of his father.
大父 a grandfather.
養身父母 foster-parents.
父不仁,子奔他鄉 if fathers are not kind, sons flee to other neighbourhoods.
父慈子孝 a kind father makes a filial son.
嚴父出孝子 stern fathers have filial sons.

Digitized by Google

父[4] 3736

父要子亡，子不留 if a father wants his son to go, the son may not remain.
父在，子不敢自專 while the father is alive, the son may not act of his own authority.
天下父母愛小的 all fathers and mothers love their little ones.
伯叔父 paternal uncles,—elder and younger, respectively.
以速諸父 in order to invite my paternal uncles.
父老 village elders.

Read *fu*[3]. A title of respect = Mr., given to old people, and used after clan names.

漁父 the old fisherman.
家父作誦 I, Chia-fu, have made this song.

fu'
咬[3] 3737
R. **麎**
See **府**
Rising Upper.

To chew.

咬咀 to chew; to ruminate; to think over.

fu'
斧[3] 3738
R. **麎**
H. *pu*
F. *hu*, v. *p'wo*
See **府**
Rising Upper.

An axe.

斧頭 or **斧斤** or **斧子** an axe; a chopper.
雙斧伐枯樹 two axes cutting down an old tree,—will soon bring it to the ground. Said of any one who is a slave to his passions.
斧削 to lop off; to prune; to correct, as composition.
斧鉞 battle-axes and halberds.
資斧 travelling expenses.
資斧不濟 not enough to pay expenses.
作冰斧 to act as ice-hatchet,—to act as marriage go-between. *See* No. 9277.

fu'
釜[3] 3739
R. **麎**
H. *p'u*
See **府**
Rising Upper.

A pan; a caldron; a boiler.

釜中之魚 a fish in a kettle,—in imminent danger.
釜底游魂 a wandering ghost at the bottom of the caldron,—in hell fire.
釜底毒烟生 noxious fumes coming from the bottom of the cooking-pot,—to be cursed with a bad wife.

fu'
仆[4] 3740
R. **遇屋**
C. *p'uk*
H. *fu*
F. *p'auk*, v. *pwak*
W. *p'u*
N. *fu*², v. *p'oh*
P. *fu*², *p'u*
M. *p'u*,
Y. *fu*²
K. *pu*
J. *fu*, *hoku*
A. *fo*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To fall prostrate. Also read *p'u*[1*].

仆倒 fallen down; dead.
驚仆 to fall down from fright.
眩仆 to turn giddy and fall.
男仆女仰 (drowned) men lie face downwards, women face upwards,—in the water.

fu'
訃[4] 3741
R. **遇**
See **赴**
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To announce the death of a parent. *See* No. 9951.

訃音 or **訃聞** or **訃報** an announcement of death; a *billet de part*.
聞訃丁憂 to go into mourning on hearing of a parent's death,—which involves retirement from office for a term of 27 months for Chinese civilians, though in special cases the period is sometimes reduced.

fu'
赴[4] 3742
R. **遇**
C. *fu*²
H. *fu*
F. *hou*²
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To go to.

速赴 to proceed quickly to.
赴任 to go to one's post.
赴省 to go to the provincial capital.
赴席 or **赴宴** to go to a feast.
赴會 to go to a meeting.
赴海 to jump into the sea; to drown oneself.
赴幽冥 to go to Hades; to die.
赴蓬萊 to go to fairy-land; to die.
赴湯蹈火 to get into hot water and walk on fire,—for any one's sake; to go through fire and water.
赴約 to go to a tryst.
赴命 to obey a call; to go as invited.
赴告 to go to inform.
切赴台前 I venture to come before you,—used in petitions, etc.
赴試 or **赴考** to go to an examination.
赴體 to get into the body,—as an evil spirit.

赴[4] 3742

赴難 or **赴救** or **赴援** to go to the assistance of.
赴案 to go before a court.
赴質 to come forward with evidence.
赴官 to go before the authorities.
赴保 to come forward and go security.
赴鄉 to go into the country.

fu'
負[4] 3743
R. **有**
C. *fu*²
F. *hou*²
W. *'vu*, *'wu*
N. *vöü*
See **貔**
Rising Lower Irregular.

To carry on the back; to suffer. To turn the back on; to be ungrateful. To defeat; to lose; to fail to comply with. *See* No. 13,564.

或負其餱 some carry their provisions on their backs. *See* No. 5615.
負荷 to bear on the back; to sustain.
今學負販 I will now learn carrying on the back and selling,—as a pedler, *sc.* trade.
負贓 to make off with the plunder.
負戴 to carry on the head.
負重 to carry a heavy weight; burdened with.
如釋重負 as if he had got rid of a heavy burden.
負苦 to endure hardships.
襁負其子 strapped her child on her back.
阿負 or **負耳** one who carries on the back,—a mother.
負屈 to suffer a wrong.
負債 or **負欠** to owe money.
皇天不負苦心人 Almighty God never turns from those who sorrow.
負心 or **負情** or **辜負** ungrateful.
負心賊 you ungrateful wretch!
負背 to carry on the back; hence, ungrateful.
負恩 ungrateful for kindness.
寧人負我，我不負人 let others be ungrateful to me, not I to others. *Cf.* Better be the pigeon than the rook.
寧教我負天下人，休教天下人負我 rather let me be ungrateful to the world than the world to me. *Cf.* Better to sin than to be sinned against.

Digitized by Google

負[4] 3743

負主 to turn against one's master.
生素負氣 the young man had naturally a bad temper.
又負令兄這段美意 and thus defeat the good intention of your brother.
勝負 to win and lose.
負敗 to suffer defeat.
負棋 to lose at chess.
負失 to lose; to fail.
莫負吾言 do not fail to comply with my words.
虧負了他 treated him unjustly.
抱負不凡 containing and carrying no common,—stock of knowledge, as a learned man.
負約 to break an agreement or a Treaty.
負違 to oppose; to rebel.
負咎 to bear the consequences,—of an offence.

fù **俯**[4] 3744

R. 有
See 負
Rising Lower.

Like; resembling. To rely on. Also read *fou*[4].

禮樂俯天地之情 ceremonies and music are as it were the emotions of the universe.
自俯其志 relying on his own determination.

fù **嫍** 3745

Same as No. 3749.

fuì **芾** 3746

See No. 3498.

fuèh, **綍** 3747

See No. 3500.

fù **賦**[4] 3748

R. 遇
C. *fu*[2]
See 赴
A. *fu*
Sinking Upper.

To diffuse; to spread. To give. To levy, as taxes or troops. An irregular metrical style of composition, something between poetry and prose, used for narrative.

賦政于外 to spread government abroad.
賦布 to spread out.
賦予 to give.
賦貢 to pay tribute.
賦稅 to pay taxes.
賦粟倍他日 to exact double the amount of grain formerly paid.
薄賦輕徭 small taxes and light dues.
賦斂之臣 a collector of revenue.
重賦於民 to heavily tax the people.
賦納 to forward taxes,—to the Emperor.
賦役 land-tax and personal service to the State; to be a government servant.
賦額 the fixed amount of taxation.
詩賦 *shih* and *fu*,—two kinds of poetry. *See above*, and No. 9918.
賦詩陳詞 to set forth one's thoughts in verse.
秋聲賦 an autumn dirge,—a famous prose-poem by 歐陽修 Ou-yang Hsiu.
賦閒 verse-leisure,—*i.e.* leisure time, because, by a pleasing fiction, a Chinaman writes verses when he has nothing else to do.
賦形 the natural form.
賦畀之初 the moment of birth.
賦性 or 賦質 one's natural powers or talents.

fù **婦**[4] 3749

R. 有
C. *fu, v. p'ou*
H. *fu, fu*[3]
F. *hmè, v. pmè*
W. *vu, vü*
N. *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*[2]
K. *pu*
J. *fū, bu*
A. *fu*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

A married woman. *See* Nos. 4035, 6306, 10,121.

夫婦 husband and wife.
婦女 wives and daughters; women.
婦人 a wife.
小婦人 I,—a wife speaking of herself.
小婦 a concubine.
婦工 women's work.
婦節 a wife's fidelity.
婦道人家 womenkind.
婦容 feminine appearance or deportment.
娶新婦 to take a wife.
婦人長舌維厲之階 the long tongue of a wife is the flight of steps by which misfortune,—comes into the house.
十個婦人敵不得一個男子 ten women are no match for one man.
婦人無德有三,曰獨妒毒 if a woman is without virtue, she will be one of three things, viz.: selfish, jealous, or poisonous.
最毒婦人心 most poisonous of all things is woman's heart.
婦人之仁,匹夫之勇 a woman's goodness is like a coward's courage.
婦人可以共患難,不可以共富貴 a woman can share adversity, but not prosperity.
十個婦人九個妒 of ten women, nine are jealous.
婦寺 a eunuch.

fù **鄜**[1] 3750

R. 虞
See 孚
Even Upper.

A small Department in the west of Shensi.

fuèi **由**[2*] 3751

R. 物未
See 芾
Entering and Sinking Upper.

A devil's head. Used by Buddhists for 鬼 No. 6430.

諸由子等 all you spirits.

phoi, feu, **衃**[2] 3752

R. 灰尤
N. *böü*
K. *pe*
J. *hō, fu*
A. *fêu*
Even Upper and Lower.

Coagulated blood.

赤如衃血者死 if red like coagulated blood, he will die.

Read *fou*[1].

衃衃 oats.

fuh, **儩** 3753

Same as No. 3589.

Digitized by Google

HA.

哈 3754 — R. 合 — C. *hêp*, v. *ha* — H. *hap*, F. *ha* — W. *ha*, N. *hah*, *kah*, v. *ha*, *ga* — P. *ha*, *cha* — M. *cha* — Y. *cha* — Sz. *cha* — K. *hap* — J. *kō*, *gō* — A. *hap*, *hap*, Entering Irregular.

Sound of laughter.

哈哈的笑 to laugh loudly or heartily.
打哈哈 to joke; to jest.
哈喇吧 shoulder-blades.
打哈息 to yawn. *See* No. 3935.
哈巴 to straddle.
哈巴狗兒 a Peking pug dog.
哈兒嗎的 careless; slovenly.
哈喇子 saliva; drivel.
哈拉 fetid; rancid; frowzy.
哈腰 to bend; to stoop; to bow.

Read *ha*^{4*} or *ka*^{4*}.

哈密 Hamil or Khamil, a town near Barkoul in the west of Kansuh. It was once the capital of a Turkic State.
哈密瓜 gourds from Hamil.
哈薩 to jog; to shake.
哈沙 Cantonese-Manchu for *cash*.

Read *ho*^{2*}. To sip.

哈飲 to sip.
哈咁嗎 a small insect, dried and used as food; the game and other articles of food imported from Manchuria into Peking.

蛤 3755 — *See* No. 6058.

蝦 3756 — *See* No. 4199.

HAI.

亥 3757 — R. 賄 — C. *hoi*^{2} — H. *hoi*^{2} — F. *hai*^{2} — W. *hê* — N. *hê* — P. *hai*^{2} — M. *hai*^{2} — Y. *hae*^{2} — Sz. *hai*^{2} — K. *he* — J. *kai*, *gai* — A. *höi*^{2} Rising Lower Irregular.

The last of the 地支 Twelve Branches; *see* Tables *Vd*. It is associated with water, and stands for North on the compass.

亥月 the 10th moon.
亥時 the period from 9 to 11 p.m.
亥年 every twelfth year in the cycle, beginning with the twelfth.

亥 3757 — 已亥一冲 *ssŭ* and *hai* clash,—*i.e.* persons born in years with those cyclic signs should not marry. *See* No. 2908.
魯魚亥豕，以己爲誰 (if he mistakes) 魯 *lu* for 魚 *yü* and 亥 *hai* for 豕 *shih*, for whom will he take 己 *chi* himself?
亥市 a night market.
亥外 spectacles of very low magnifying power,—the strengths of lenses being ranged under the Twelve Branches, the last of which is 亥.

咳 3758 — *khê*, *khoi*, *hai* — *See* No. 6100.

孩 3759 — R. 灰 — C. *hoi*, *hâi* — H. *hai* — F. *hai* — W. *e* — N. *e*, v. *ein* — P. *hai* — M. *hai* — Sz. *hai* — Y. *hae* — K. *ke* — J. *gai* — A. *hai* Even Upper.

A child. The young of animals.

孩子 or 孩兒 or 孩稚 a child; children.
嬰孩 or 孩赤 an infant.
男孩子 a boy.
女孩子 a little girl.
孩童 a lad.
孩提之童 a baby in arms.
孩氣 or 孩子脾氣 childishness; playfulness.
孩兒聽我道來 my child, listen to me!
孩兒似的 like a child.
孩兒見識 having the wisdom of a child.
孩兒兵 child-soldiers; children playing roughly.
無殺孩蟲 don't kill the young ones.
孩兒面 a name for the peony.
孩兒茶 cutch or *Terra Japonica*. *See* 兒 No. 3333.

恢 3760 — R. 泰 — See 害 Sinking Lower.

Sorrowful; anxious.

恢病 to be very ill.
恢眼 to suffer with one's eyes.

該 3761 — R. 賄 — See 亥 Rising Lower.

Name of a deity. To raise up.

禹命豎該度地 Yü ordered Shu Hai to arrange for the appearance of land,—at the great draining of the empire, *circa* B.C. 2000.

頦 3762 — *See* No. 6102.

還 3763 — *See* No. 5047.

甾 3764 — R. 賄 — See 咍 Rising Upper.

A wine-jar.

榐 3765 — R. 賄 — See 海 Rising Upper.

A wooden vat for holding spirits.

酒榐 a wine cask or vat.
榐燈 the perpetual lamp in Buddhist temples.

醢 3766 — R. 賄 — F. *hai*, *ai* — N. *haañ* — See 海 Rising Upper.

To mince; to cut up and pickle; hash.

斲爲肉醢 may you be made into minced meat!
葅醢 the minced-meat death,—being chopped up into small pieces.
烹醢 or 煑醢 to fry minced meat.
醢蝦 pickled shrimps.
毋歠醢 do not suck up the hash.

Digitized by Google

hoi´
海[3]
3767
R. **賄**
C. H. *hoi*
F. *hai*
W. N. *he*
P. *hai*, v. *ha*
M. *hai*
Y. *hae*
Sz. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai*
A. *hai*
Rising Upper.

The sea. Sometimes used for "river".

四海 the Four Seas,—the ocean which was supposed to surround China on the N. E. S. and W. Hence, the term is sometimes used for "China". *See below.*

海內 within the (four) seas,—China.

過海 to cross the sea. Also, to cross a river or any expanse of water.

出海 to go abroad; the supercargo of a junk. *See* No. 2742.

海上 or **海面上** on the sea.

海上篇 idle stories; a yarn.

海外 beyond the sea.

海外奇談 or **海說** beyond-the-sea talk,—travellers' tales.

誇海口 to talk big; to brag. *See below.*

海岸 or **海邊** or **海濱** or **海沿** the sea-side.

海賊 or **海盜** pirates.

海鬼 water-demons.

海疆 the sea-coast.

海椶 a kind of palm.

海汊 tidal creeks.

海若 the God of the Sea.

海船 a sea-going junk.

海洋 seas and oceans; the ocean.

海圖 or **海道圖** a chart.

海塘 or **海壩** a bund; a sea-wall.

海墁 the paved space just inside the Peking city gates.

海量 or **海涵** sea measurement or capacity,—*sc.* very large; capacious. Hence, liberal-minded; able to forgive, etc.

海罵 to abuse everybody all round.

遂得稱雄海上 and so came to be called Cock of the Ocean,—Mistress of the Sea.

滄海桑田，世事多變 the affairs of this life are ever changing, like the sea and dry land.

海味 marine delicacies.

海角天涯 the extreme of sea and sky,—the horizon.

海豹 a swordfish.

海狗 a seal.

海騾 a beaver.

海龍 or **海獺** a sea-otter.

海馬 a sea-horse.

海參 *bêche de mer*,—sea-slugs.

海[3]
3767

海帶 sea-weed.

海菜 agar agar,—the Malay name for a kind of sea-weed; edible sea-weed generally.

海棠菓 the cherry-apple.

海關 a custom-house.

海關監督 Superintendent of Customs. Known at Canton as the "Hoppo".

海口 a sea-port. *See above.*

海腰 a strait.

海股 a gulf.

海灣 a bay.

海島 an island.

海市 sea-market,—mirage, like the Fata Morgana of the Straits of Messina.

海龍王 the sea Dragon King,—the Chinese Neptune; sometimes used in the sense of "Davy Jones".

福如東海 may your happiness be like the eastern sea!—plenty of it.

西海 western sea,—has been referred to the Caspian, the sea of Aral, the Indian ocean, Kokonor, and Baikal.

海西 the country to the west of the (Red) sea,—Syria.

苦海 the bitter sea,—this life.

生死大海 the great sea of life and death,—the world of mortals as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *sansâra.*

海澄公 an hereditary title given to **黃梧** one of the generals of **鄭成功** Koxinga, who expelled the Dutch from Formosa towards the middle of the seventeenth century. *See below.*

陸海 the ocean of dry land,—China.

海軍 the Chinese Admiralty.

海防 protection of the sea-coast; Haiphong, a port in Tonquin.

海防廳 a maritime sub-Prefect.

海防兵備道 a Taot'ai with military jurisdiction and charged with the coast defence.

海防經費 coast defence expenses; the *Hai-fang* tax.

海防無他得人而已 in the matter of coast defence, the one essential is to get men.

海運 the grain transport by sea,—to Peking.

海子 a name for the **南苑** park within the Imperial city, Peking.

海[3]
3767

南海子 an Imperial park to the south of Chinese city, Peking.

萬川歸海而海不盈 all the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full.

家雀子過海，沒有落兒 like a sparrow crossing the sea, he is without resource,—the bird having no place on which to settle.

揭竿而求諸海 to try to fathom the sea with a pole.

海不揚波 the sea raising no waves,—a golden age in which sages are born.

四海之內皆兄弟 all within the Four Seas are brothers.

人狠四海的 he is a very cheery fellow.

出去遊逛就四海了 if we go out for a stroll we shall cheer ourselves up!

今海不及古海之廣 the sea of to-day is not as broad as the sea of old. *See* No. 9663.

海澄縣 a district in Fuhkien, near Amoy.

澄海縣 a district in Kuang-tung, near Swatow.

海來着 as much or many as one likes; whatever one likes.

你只管海來着，我倍着你 do just whatever you like, I'm your man!

hoi`
害[4]
3768
R. **泰曷**
H. *hoi*
See **孩曷**
Sinking and Entering Lower.

To injure. To suffer from; hence, very; extremely.

害傷 or **戕害** to wound.

殺害 or **害死人** to kill a person.

害命 to take a life; to murder.

害自己 to injure oneself.

害衆 to injure the public.

害處 injuries.

殘害 to seriously injure.

水害 injury by water.

有害無害 is there any harm in it or not?

除害 to get rid of an evil.

爲害不淺 it does no slight evil.

害盈福謙 to injure the full (*sc.* the proud) and give blessings to the humble.

害處因貪其利 his calamities arose because he was greedy of gain.

害人卽害己 to injure others is to injure yourself.

Digitized by Google

害[4] 3768

害人利己 to benefit oneself at the expense of another.
我獨無害 why do I alone suffer this misery?
王其罔害 the king will not be injured.
心害其能 envious of his power.
要害之處 important strategical points.
害怕 to suffer from fear; to be sore afraid.
你害甚麼怕 what are you afraid of?
害臊 to be sore ashamed.
利害 severe; dangerous; wicked; "awfully". *See* No. 6885.
那賊來燒得利害 those robbers came and burnt everything.
好得利害 "awfully" good.
害病 to fall ill. [Not used of illness from which one has before suffered]. *See* No. 3760.
害課 injurious to the revenue.
害不着 not to signify or matter.
害羅 to injure.

Read *ho*[2]*. What? which?

害澁害否 which need to be rinsed, and which do not?

hoi

嗐[4] 3769

R. 泰點 See 害轄 Sinking and Entering Lower.

An interjection of surprise or regret. Also read *hsia*[2]*.

嗐呀 alack!
嗐可惜了 oh, what a pity!

hoi

骸[4] 3770

R. 泰 See 害 Sinking Lower.

Bones.

賤骨骸 an ungrateful wretch.

ho

咊 3771

Same as No. 3945.

ho

和 3772

See No. 3945.

ho

龢 3773

Same as No. 3945.

thoi

哈[1] 3774

R. 灰
F. *hai, t'ai*
K. *he*
J. *hai*
A. *t'ai*
Even Upper.

Sounds of laughing. To smile. An interjection of astonishment.

hai

皚[2] 3775

R. 灰 See 孩 Even Lower.

Tall and thin.

皚皚 a gaunt, lank man.

hai

趤[2] 3776

R. 灰 See 孩 Even Lower.

Undecided.

hoi

妳[4] 3777

R. 卦 See 薤界 Sinking Lower and Upper.

Envy; jealousy. To nourish envy.

kam

歁[2] 3778

R. 覃翰 Even and Sinking Lower.

HAN.

Used for 含 No. 3818.

kam

蚶[1] 3779

R. 覃
C. *om*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *hö*
N. *heiñ*
K. *ham*, v. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *ham, kam*
Even Upper.

Bivalve shells with scolloped surfaces, known as 蠣蚶.

kam

酣[1] 3780

R. 覃 See 慘 A. *ham* Even Upper.

Merry from wine; tipsy. Smiling, as a landscape. Deep, as sleep. Fearless, as a soldier.

酣暢 jovial; smiling, as a landscape; lively, of style.
酒半酣 half-seas over.
酣歌 to sing in a tipsy way.
酣醉 drunk.
酣飲 to drink to intoxication.
酣睡 to sleep heavily,—as when drunk.

hon

邯[2] 3781

R. 寒覃
C. *shon*
F. *shang, chang*
W. *shö*
N. *sheiñ*
P. *shan*
M. *shan*
K. *han, ham*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Even Irregular.

Capital city of the 趙 Chao State and the Chou dynasty.

邯鄲 a District in Chihli, where there is a rain-compelling tablet which in times of drought is carried in state to Peking.
魯酒薄而邯鄲圍 it was the thinness of the wine of Lu which caused the siege of Han-tan. [The presentation wine of Lu was maliciously passed off as the wine of the Chao State, and its inferior quality was made a *casus belli*.]
學行於邯鄲 to study at Han-tan,—as was done by certain youths of 壽陵 Shou-ling, the result being that they not only failed to learn what they wanted, but even forgot all they had known before.
不失邯鄲故步 not to depart from the ways of Han-tan,—of one's youth.
邯鄲夢覺 the Han-tan dream and awakening,—refers to 呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin, who fell asleep at Han-tan and dreamt a long life as Emperor, awaking to find that only a short time had elapsed.

kam hon

鮕 3782

Same as No. 3779.

hon

涵 3783

Same as No. 3778.

hon

汗[4] 3784

R. 翰
C. H. *hon*
F. *hang, kang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. Sz. *han*
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Sinking Lower.

Sweat. A wide expanse, as of water. Used for 瀚 No. 3829.

出汗 to sweat.
汗衫 a "sweater"; a shirt.
發汗 to cause to sweat.
發汗藥 a sudorific.
嚇得衆人一身冷汗 frightened them all into a cold sweat.
自汗 or 盜汗 sweating fits; night sweats.
令無反汗 orders are like sweat: if once issued, they cannot be recalled.
汗牛充棟 (books enough) to make a bullock sweat (to drag them), and to fill (a house) up to the rafters.
汗巾 a girdle.
無汗的 without sweat,—without trouble.

Digitized by Google

汗 4
3784

汗馬功勞 sweat-horse merit,—achievements in war.
洗汗澡 to take a sweat bath,—over a hot fire.
心汗濁 heart-sweat-dirty,—full of guile; evil.
香汗如珠 the fragrant sweat stood like pearls upon her.
氣汗水 condensed steam.
汗癍 sweat-blotches,—blotches supposed to be caused by obstructed sweat.
汗顏 shame; bashfulness.
滟汗 bright; dazzling.
汗汗 or 瀾汗 a vast expanse of water.
汗 or 可汗 a Khan.

豻 4
3785
R. 豕韓
C. *hon*2, *ngon*2
F. *ngang*2
W. *yüe*2
N. *ngeiñ*
P. *han*
M. *han, an*2
K. *an*
J. *gan*
A. *ngan, ngan*2
Even and Sinking Lower.

The tapir. *See* No. 7990.
Read *an*4. A prison.

由不平,以立繫豻 because of disturbances arising, the lock-up was established,—*i.e.* a village lock-up in which disturbers of the peace could be temporarily confined.
豻猙中人 a man in the lock-up.

矸 4
3786
R. 韓
See 幹 Sinking Upper.

A rock; a cliff.

矸白玉 white marble.
丹矸 cinnabar.

罕 3
3787
R. 旱
C. H. *hon*
F. *hang*
W. *hüe*
N. *heiñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Rising Upper.

A net; a snare. Few; rare; seldom.

罕得見 seldom seen.
看希罕 to see seldom; hence, to value. *See* No. 4048.
罕有 it is rare.
罕物 a curiosity.
罕規 an unusual custom.
叔發罕忌 Shu shoots but seldom.
物以罕而見珍 or 罕者見珍 things which are rare are prized,—as a one-eyed man in the kingdom of the blind.
罕言 of few words; reticent.
訝罕 to be astonished at.
雲罕 an ornamental flag.
罕車 eight stars in Hydra.

豚 4
3788
R. 旱
See 旱 Rising Lower.

To run away, as a pig.

豕豚則難獲 when pigs make off, it is difficult to catch them.

豜 4
3789

Same as No. 3785.

邗 2
3790
R. 寒
P. *han, kʻan*
M. *kʻan*
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Even Irregular.

Name of an ancient place, 邗溝 Han-kou, in the State of 吳 Wu. Another name for the State of 越 Yüeh.

邗州 an old name for 揚州府 Yang-chou Fu in Kiangsu.

釬 4
3791
R. 韓
F. *hang*2, *ang*2
See 捍 Sinking Lower.

Greaves; leg-guards for soldiers. To solder.

釬口 or 釬住 or 打釬 to solder.
釬料 or 釬藥 or 釬口錫 solder.
拏錫鐵釬上 take spelter and solder it on.

閈 4
3792
R. 韓
C. *hon*
F. *hang*
W. *yüe*
P. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Sinking Lower.

The gate of a walled village, or of a ward in a town. Hence, a village.

高其閈閎 raised high his gate.
里閈 a walled village.
同閈 of the same village.

酐 4
3793
R. 韓
See 幹 Sinking Upper.

Dark spots on the face.

頇 1
3794
R. 寒
C. *hon*
W. *hö*
N. *seiñ*
P. *han*
M. *kan, kanʻ*
Y. *haa*
J. *ban, man*
A. *han*
Even Irregular.

A large face.

頇額 bald-headed.

鼾 1
3795
R. 韓
C. *hon*
H. *hang*
F. *hang*
W. *hüe, yüe*2
N. *heiñ*2, *heiñ*
P. *han, hanʻ*
M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Sinking Irregular.

To snore.

鼻鼾 or 鼾齁 to snore.
臥榻之旁,豈容他人鼾睡乎 how can I let another man snore by the side of my bed?—said by the Emperor 太祖 T'ai Tsu of the Sung dynasty, in reference to the pretender 李煜 Li Yü, meaning that there was not room for two sovereigns in China.

旱 4
3796
R. 旱
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *ang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. Sz. *han*2
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*2
Rising Lower.

Drought. Dry land, as opposed to water. The name of a mountain.

天旱 the weather is dry,—without rain.
旱天多雨勢 in drought, it often looks like rain.
如彼歲旱 as in a year of drought.
旱荒 or 旱災 drought.
旱澇 drought and inundation. *See* No. 6803.
夏大旱,公欲焚巫尪 there being a great drought in summer, the Duke wished to burn a witch and an emaciated person.
旱既太甚 the drought is excessive.
大旱不過五月十三 a great drought will not extend beyond the 13th of the 5th moon.
旱魃爲虐 the demon of drought is raging.
旱來東風不下雨 in time of drought, an east wind brings no rain.
旱歉米如珠 in times of drought, grains of rice are like pearls.
久旱逢甘雨 genial rain after long drought,—is one of the pleasant things to fall in with.
走旱路 to travel by land,—as opposed to water.
我是旱路來 I came by road.
旱道 road,—not water.
旱雷 dry thunder,—*i.e.* without rain.
旱烟 dry smoke,—ordinary pipes, not hookahs.
旱金蓮 the nasturtium. *See* No. 3804.

Digitized by Google

hon
𡊨[4]
3797
R. 翰
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

A bank; a dyke.

hon
悍[4]
3798
R. 翰
H. *hon, kon*
F. *hang*
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

Fierce; cruel; overbearing; imperious.

悍急 hasty; violent.
強悍 overbearing; imperious.
兇悍 cruel; fierce.
悍婦 a virago; a shrew.
悍潑 unabashed; bold.

hon hon
捍[4]
3799
R. 翰
C. *shon, hon*[2]
F. *shang*
See 浮扞
Sinking Lower.

To ward off; to defend; to forbid.

捍禦 to guard against.
能捍大患則祀之 he who can ward off calamity should be sacrificed to,—as a god.

hon
鞔[4]
3800
R. 翰
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

Leather armlets for archers.

fon hon
睅[3]
3801
R. 潛
See 晼莞
A. *hwan*
Rising Lower.

Protuberant eyes.

睅其目 his goggle eyes.

hon
鋎
3802

Same as No. 3791.

hon
駻[4]
3803
R. 翰
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

A vicious horse.

無轡策御駻馬 to drive a vicious horse with whip and no bridle,—is dangerous. Used of government.

hon
蔊[3]
3804
R. 旱
See 漢
Rising Upper.

A pungent plant like cress, known as 蔊菜. Also, the nasturtium. *See* No. 3796.

kham
憨[1]
3805
R. 覃
C. *hom*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *hö*
N. *heiñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham, kam*
J. *kan, kon*
A. *kam*
Even Upper.

Foolish; silly.

憨生 silly.
憨癡 idiotic; harebrained.
憨頭耶 a crazy loon.
半憨子 half-witted; cracked.
憨頑 childish.

kham'
闞[3]
3806
R. 勘陷
C. *hom', hom*[2]
H. *'kam*
F. *'hang, k'ang*[2]
W. *k'a*[2]
N. *k'aañ*
P. *k'an*[2], *'han, 'hsien*
M. *k'an*[2]
K. *ham, kam*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*[2]
Sinking and Rising Upper.

The growl of an angry animal; savage.

闞如虓虎 as savage as a mad tiger.

Read *k'an*[4]. To peep; to spy. Name of a city in the State of Lu. A pavilion.

鬼闞其室 devils watch the houses,—of good men.

kham'
闞
3807

Correct form of No. 3806 when read *han*[3].

ham
圅
3808

Same as No. 3809.

ham
函[2]
3809
R. 覃咸
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *ciñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gon*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

To contain; to envelop. Hence, large-minded. *See* No. 3810. A letter. Armour; *see* No. 3816.

實函斯活 seeds contain a germ of life.
函之如海 enfolding it like the sea.
函容 generous; forgiving.
函忍 to be patient with.
辦函 or 修函 to write a letter.
函件 or 信函 or 書函 a letter.
瑤函 or 尊函 or 吉函 or 華函 your valued favour; your letter.
專函 I specially write this letter.
函託 or 函懇 or 函請 to request by letter.
函請核示 to apply by letter for instructions.
函稱 to state by letter.

函[2]
3809

函致 or 函達 or 函知 or 函布 to inform by letter.
函詢 to enquire by letter.
函復 to send a note in reply.
函送 to send with a note.
函商 to consult by note.
函開 stating in a note that.....
函申 to communicate by note to a superior.
函丈 enclosing ten feet,—3.33 feet for the master, 3.33 feet for the disciple opposite to him, and a space of 3.33 between them = one *chang* or ten feet.
函丈之下 at the feet of a teacher.
同函丈 fellow-pupils.
函人惟恐傷人 the only fear of the armourer is lest men should be hurt,—through his armour.

ham
涵[2]
3810
R. 覃
N. v. *yeñ*
See 函
Even Lower.

To swamp; to submerge. Vast; capacious. Large-minded; lenient. Used with Nos. 3809 and 3818.

涵沉 submerged; sunk.
涵洞 a weir; a sluice.
波浪涵天 the waves reached the sky.
海涵 sea-capacity,—large-mindedness; indulgence towards faults. First said of an Emperor of the Han dynasty.
萬望海涵赦罪 pray forgive me.
涵養 to cherish: to be patient with; to be lenient towards.
涵量 to be lenient.
乞賜包涵 pray be lenient. *See* No. 8699.
涵照 your information.
涵泳 to widely penetrate; to wander at will; to be free to go and come.

ham'
菡[3]
3811
R. 感
C. *'am*
F. *hang*
W. *'ha*
N. *'eiñ*
P. *'han*
M. *shan*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*[2]
Rising Irregular.

The bud of a lotus flower.

有蒲菡萏 there are rushes and lotus flowers.

Digitized by Google

hamz
𠯿 3812

Same as No. 3809.

hamz
𣏌[2] 3813
R. 覃
See 函
Even Lower.

A wooden bowl; a casket.

hamz
𦞧[2] 3814
R. 覃
See 函
Even Lower.

The chin.

hamz
𥿡[2] 3815
R. 覃
See 函
Even Lower.

A sleeve.

𥿡袤 a long sleeve.

hamz
鍼[2] 3816
R. 覃
See 函
Even Lower.

Armour, the best of which was formerly made in 燕 Yen, the modern Chihli.

鍼甲 armour.
鍼人 armourers. *See* No. 3809.

hamz
頷 3817

Same as No. 3814.

hamz
含[2] 3818
R. 覃
C. *hom*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*, v. *hang*[2]
W. *ö*
N. *eiñ*
P. *han, hên*
M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gon*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth; to contain; to cherish; to restrain. Used for Nos. 3809, 3810.

生不布施，死何含珠 if one is not charitable in life, how should one have a pearl in the mouth after death?
含斂 to prepare a corpse for burial,—some valuable being usually placed in the mouth. Quicksilver is poured down the throat of a dead Emperor, in the belief that it preserves the body.
嘴裏含着 holding in the mouth.
含笑 to smile.
含笑花 the magnolia.
含羞 to feel bashful.
含淚 to restrain tears.
含怒 or **含忿** to restrain anger.
含記 to bear in mind.

含[2] 3818

含德 to trust to one's natural (as opposed to artificial) virtue.
含烟 to hold the mist,—as willows do in the early morning; hence, beautiful, etc.
含春 to look merry or in good spirits.
含香 to be sweet.
含悲 to feel compassion.
含啦子 saliva.
流含啦子 to slobber.
潛含 to keep to oneself; to make a secret of.
含恨 to cherish resentment.
含而不露 vague; ambiguous, as of language purposely used to veil a secret, etc.
含寃 to have a grievance.
含筆 to put a pencil in one's mouth.
含糊 or **含混** indistinct; vague; careless; scamped, as work.
含蓄 to contain a great deal within it, as "pregnant" language.
含弘光大 the vast and glorious canopy that embraces all.
四含 four classes into which Chinese Buddhists divide the *sûtras* of the **小乘** *Hinayâna*.

hamz
哈[2] 3819
R. 覃
See 含嗽
Even Lower.

A sound. To put into the mouth.

哺哈 to feed by hand,—as a baby.
羹藜哈糗 to make soup of weeds and to eat broken rice.

hamz
欿[1] 3820
R. 覃
cf. 闞 (but always with the *h* initial, never *k*.)
Even Upper.

To restrain; to suppress.

欿笑 to suppress a smile.

hamz
珮[4] 3821
R. 勘
See 含
Sinking Lower.

Gems and other valuables formerly put into the mouth of a corpse. *See* No. 3818.

hamz
𤭢[2] 3822
R. 覃
See 含
Even Lower.

A water-jar, with ears.

𤭢空 a drain; a spout.
溝𤭢子 drain-pipes,
水𤭢 a sluice; an aqueduct.

hamz
𪚥[2] 3823
R. 覃
See 蚶
Even Upper.

An opening; a mouth.

𪚥岔 the mouth of a cave; a cavity.

nam
頷[3] 3824
R. 感
C. *hom*
H. *ngam, ngam*
F. *hang*[2]
W. *gö*
N. *eiñ*, v. *hah*
P. *han*
M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham, am*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *ham*[2]
Rising Lower.

The chin; the jowl. To shake the head.

頤頷 or **頤頷** the chin; the jaws.
頷下珠 a pearl under the chin,—of a dragon, *sc.* difficult to get.
下頷尖 a sharp chin.
燕頷 a swallow's beak,—sharp-pointed.
有向之賀喜者頷之 to those who congratulated him, he replied by a bow.

hon
寒[2] 3825
R. 寒
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *hang*, v. *kang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. *han*
M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *han*
Even Lower.

Cold. Poor.

寒冷 or **寒凍** or **寒凉** cold.
嚴寒 extremely cold.
寒氣 cold air; cold.
饑寒 hungry and cold.
寒凉藥 cooling medicines.
傷寒 to catch cold.
老怕傷寒，少 *shao*[4] **怕痢疾** the aged fear catching cold, the young fear dysentery.
偶沾寒氣 accidentally got a chill.
實寒 true (*i.e.* dangerous) cold, as opposed to **虛寒** false cold,—a sub-division invented by Chinese physicians.
發寒病 ague.
打寒戰 to shiver with cold.
寒衣 winter clothing.
寒溫 cold and warm; the weather; adversity and prosperity.
叙寒溫 to talk about the weather; to exchange conventional remarks.

Digitized by Google

寒[2] 3825

寒熱 fever.
寒暑 cold and heat.
十六寒暑 sixteen colds and heats,—years.
寒暑表 a thermometer.
寒來暑往 cold and heat alternate.
一寒一暑 now cold, now hot.
寒食節 the cold food time,—the day before the annual festival of 清明 (*see* No. 2188), when only cold provisions are eaten.
寒具 a cold repast, as above.
愚民被這大話一寒 the crowd, having their ardour cooled by this strong language,.....
寒心 cold at heart; afraid.
見者莫不寒心 all the by-standers were horrified. *Cf.* blood running cold.
豈可不爲之寒心哉 how can it but give cause for fear?
寒露 cold dew,—a solar term which begins about 8th October; the ninth moon.
寒露兒 the butcher-bird (*Lanius sphenocercus*).
寒家 a poor family.
寒儒 or 寒士 or 寒畯 a poor scholar.
孤寒 alone; destitute.
寒苦 poverty-stricken.
寒舍 or 寒門 my poor home,—a conventional phrase.
寒族 my poor clan.
寒窻誦讀 to study at a cold window,—poverty-stricken days of study.
寒素 plain; unpretending.
寒毛 hair on the skin; pubescence; the front tresses of an unmarried girl. [寒 is said to be a corruption of 毫.]
寒鴉 the white-necked or "parson" crow.

hán
還 3826

See No. 5047.

hán
韓[2] 3827
R. 寒
See 寒 Even Lower.

A boundary; a fence. The star ζ in Ophiuchus. A small feudal State.

韓湘子 one of the Eight Immortals (*see* No. 4449); a woman-hater.
韓非子 a philosopher of the 3rd century B.C.
韓信 the general who chiefly contributed to the foundation of the Han dynasty.
韓信曾爲跨下夫 Han Hsin was once between the legs,—of a bully of his neighbourhood who forced the future hero to crawl under the arch of his legs.
韓文公 or 韓愈 the famous poet, philosopher, and statesman of the T'ang dynasty.
韓江 a river near Swatow.

hàn
翰[4] 3828
R. 翰
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *hang, shang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. } *han*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *shan, han*[2]
Sinking Lower.

To fly high. Used for 榦 No. 5813; a prop; a support. A pen or pencil; to write.

翰飛戾天 it flies up to heaven. *See* 如 No. 5668.
王后維翰 (regarding) the royal prince as their protector.
維周之翰 the support of Chou.
翰筆 a pencil.
染翰 to dye one's pencil,—to write a letter.
翰書 a letter; a document.
華翰 or 翰音 your letter; your valued favour.
翰墨香 the fragrance of pen and ink,—odour of scholarship.
詞翰 or 文翰 literary; polished in style.
翰林院 the Han-lin Yüan, or College of Literature at Peking, election to which is the reward of the best of the Metropolitan graduates at the triennial examination.
點翰林 to be marked off as a member of the above College,—nominally, by the Emperor's own hand.
翰苑之才 the talents of a (future) Han-lin.

hon
瀚[4] 3829
R. 翰
See 翰 Sinking Lower.

The northern sea; the ocean.

波濤浩瀚 the vast expanse of ocean wave.
瀚海 the desert of Gobi.
瀚海石 petrified wood from the desert.

hon
雗[4] 3830
R. 翰
See 翰 Sinking Lower.

A pheasant, known as 白雗, also known as 白雉 white pheasant.

ham
喊[3] 3831
R. 感
C. } *ham*
H. }
F. *hang*, v. *hang*
W. *ha*, v. *ga*
N. *heiñ*
P. } *han*,
M. } *hsien*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*
Rising Upper.

To call; to vociferate.

喊他來 call him.
喊呼 to shout.
喊冤 to call out one's wrongs,—a method of obtaining justice adopted when ordinary procedure has failed. The aggrieved party puts on a kind of loose sack, and often a conical hat, upon which the character 冤 *wrong* has been conspicuously painted, and parades the streets or applies at the magistrate's *yamén* until the attention of the latter is duly attracted to the case.
喊救 to call on to rescue,—from danger.
苦喊 bitterly wailing.
喊殺連天 the great noise of shouting filled the sky.
喊叫 to roar out,—in anger or pain.
喊拏 to call out to people to stop a man.
喊明 to cry aloud.
喊叩 to implore.
喊聲 to give a shout.
喊控 to loudly accuse.

ham
憾[4] 3832
R. 勘
C. *hom*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *ö*
N. *aañ*, v. *gaañ*
P. } *han*
M. }
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*, v. *kam*
J. *kan, gen*
A. *ham*
Sinking Lower.

Regret; remorse; vexation.

抱憾終身 to regret a thing all one's life.
死而無憾 to die without regret.
人猶有所憾 all men have something to be vexed at.
憾恨 to be vexed with; to cherish resentment.
缺憾 to be disappointed.

Digitized by Google

han'
撼[4]
3833
R. 感
N. *hein'*
See 憾 (in practice Sinking) Rising Lower.

To move; to shake.

撼動 or 撼搖 to move; to shake.
風撼 shaken by the wind.
撼振人心 to excite people's minds.
撼山易，撼岳家軍難 to shake a mountain is easy, but it is difficult to shake the armies of Yo Fei. *See* 岳 No. 13,788.

han'
頷
3834

Same as No. 3837.

hon`
暵[2]
3835
R. 翰
See 漢 Sinking Upper.

Hot; dry; parched.

暵其乾矣 it is scorched up in the drier places,—of a plant.
農夫耐暵而耘 the farmer must weed even though it be hot.

hon`
漢[4]
3836
R. 翰
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *hang*
W. *hüe, hö*
N. *hein*
P. }
M. } *han*
Sz. }
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han, hön*
Sinking Upper.

The Milky Way; *see* No. 3936. The large branch of the Yang-tsze which joins it at Hankow. Name of a famous dynasty; hence, of or belonging to China.

維天有漢 there is the Milky Way in heaven.
倬彼雲漢 vast is the Milky Way.
出天漢之外 to travel beyond the limits of the Milky Way,—*sc.* beyond China.
漢有游女 on the banks of the Han are girls rambling about.
漢朝 the Han dynasty,—which lasted from B.C. 205 to A.D. 220. It was divided into 前漢 Former Han or 西漢 Western Han, and 後漢 After Han or 東漢 Eastern Han, by the removal of the capital from 長安 Ch'ang-an to 洛陽 Lo-yang in A.D. 25.
蜀漢紀 the Minor Han dynasty,—one of the Three Kingdoms, which was established in Ssŭch'uan and lasted from A.D. 221 to A.D. 264.
漢室 the House of Han; the Han dynasty.

漢[4]
3836

漢人 a man of Han, as above; a native of China; a Chinese as opposed to a Manchu.
滿漢 Manchu and Chinese.
漢文 the literature of the Han dynasty; Chinese, as opposed to Manchu or foreign writing.
漢話 the Chinese spoken language.
漢洋兩文 Chinese and foreign texts.
投漢 to submit to or acknowledge the suzerainty of China.
漢禮 the Chinese fashion or custom.
漢妝 the Chinese style of female dress.
漢兵 Chinese troops. *See* No. 3276.
漢奸 a traitorous Chinaman; a spy.
好漢子 or 好漢相 a fine fellow.
大漢 a tall man.
老漢未曾經目 I (the old Han) have never seen him.
壯漢 strong; lusty; brave.
莊稼漢 a farmer; a peasant.
有錢男兒漢，無錢漢兒難 with money, you are a brave son of Han: without it, it is difficult to be (even) a son of Han,—with money, you are everybody: without it, nobody.
漢口 Hankow.
漢號 a Hankow firm.
漢黃德 the three Prefectures which form the circuit of the Taot'ai at Hankow.
漢諾威 Hanover; Hanoverian.
漢謝城 the Hanse towns in Germany.
漢白玉 a white marble such as stone lions are made of.
漢仗 figure; person.

hon`
熯[4]
3837
R. 翰
See 漢 Sinking Upper.

To roast; to dry. Wearied.

莫熯乎火 nothing is more drying than fire.
我孔熯矣 I am exceedingly tired.

hon`
暵[4]
3838
R. 翰
See 漢 Sinking Upper.

Arable land.

for
呋
3839

Same as No. 3945.

for
和
3840

See No. 3945.

for
鼾
3841

Same as No. 3945.

lyam'
歙[4]
3842
R. 勘
See 蚶 Sinking Upper.

To desire; to ask for a thing playfully.

hon`
厂[4]
3843
R. 翰
See 漢 Sinking Upper.

A cliff which projects. Radical No. 27.

han`
扈
3844

Same as No. 3845.

han`
閰[4]
3845
R. 潛
See 限 Rising Lower.

A threshold.

門閾 a door-sill.
君子立不踐閾 the superior man does not step on the door-sill,—but over it.
門閾稅 a door-tax,—levied according to the number of doors to a house.

hon`
狵[2]
3846
R. 江
See 降
A. *giang*
Even Lower.

HANG.

A surly dog.

擁狵 an obstinate, intractable hound.

fun`
硿[1]
3847
R. 東
See 紅
P. v. *hung*
cf. 夯
Even Lower.

Noise of stones clattering; to ram down earth for making foundations, etc. Correctly read *hung*[2].

硿磅 the noise of stones,—rolling down hill.
硿歌 the sing-song of workmen,—as when ramming earth, driving piles, etc.
硿號 the signal to strike,—as above.

Digitized by Google

khoń
亢
3848

See No. 5917.

khoń
吭[2.3]
3849
R. 養陽
See 亢杭
Used also as 亢
Rising and Even Upper and Lower.

The throat of a bird.

鳥弄吭 the bird is working its throat,—singing.
珠吭 pearl-throat,—sweet melody.

khoń
沆[3]
3850
R. 養
See 亢杭
Y. *k'ang*²
K. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*, *k'ang*
Rising Irregular.

Mist; fog. An expanse; a waste.

沆瀣 a smoky mist.
沆茫 an expanse of marsh.
沆漭 a wide expanse,—as of water.
莽沆 vast; expansive.

hoi,
笐[1]
3851
R. 陽
See 岡
Even Upper.

Bamboo poles, as used for hanging clothes to dry. A rude kind of fiddle made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips.

hoi,
航[2]
3852
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.

Two boats lashed together; a large vessel. To sail; to navigate.

乘航 to take ship; to go afloat.
航船 a large junk; a passenger-junk.
普渡慈航 all pass over in the merciful barge,—of 觀音 Kuan Yin (No. 6363), who is supposed to transfer departed spirits from the ills of mortality to a state of bliss.
溥示慈航 to show far and wide the ship of mercy,—applied to the circulation of good books.
採蓮航 boats for plucking lilies,—alluding to picnic parties and dissipation.
梯山航海 to scale hills and sail over seas,—to travel.

hoi,
衕[2]
3853
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.

Musicians, formerly called 衕衕.

hoi,
迒[2]
3854
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.

The tracks of an animal or a cart.

車迒 cart-ruts.

khoń khoń
頏[2]
3855
R. 陽漾
C. *hong*, *k'ong*
H. *k'ong*²
F. *shwang*, *sngoung*
W. *oa*², *soa*
N. *sōng*
P. *shang*
K. *hang*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hang*²
Even and Sinking Lower Irregular.

To fly down.

頡頏 fluttering up and down, as birds.

hoi,
杭[2]
3856
R. 陽
C. *hang*
H. *hang*
F. *hoang*
W. *oa*
N. *oāng*
P. *hang*
M. *hang*
Y. *hang*
Sz. *hang*
K. *hang*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hang*
Even Lower.

A boat. To cross a stream. *See* No. 3852.

一葦杭之 crossed the stream on a reed.
天杭 the Milky Way. *See* 漢 No. 3836.
杭州 Hangchow,—the capital of the province of Chehkiang. The 京師 Kinsai or Quinsay of Marco Polo; it was the capital of the empire under the Sung dynasty.
杭綢 Hangchow silk.
上有天堂, 下有蘇杭 above us there is paradise, on earth the cities of Soochow and Hangchow,—famed for their beauty.

hoi,
絎
3857

Same as No. 3851.

hoi,
行
3858

See No. 4624.

han,
桁
3859

See No. 3909.

hoi,
笐[2]
3860
R. 庚陽
See 桁
Even Lower.

A coarse bamboo mat, called 笐牀, to spread on the ground. Also read *hêng*².

hoń
巷
3861

See No. 4292.

hoń
恙[4]
3862
R. 絳
K'ANG-HI says as 贛
J. *kō*
A. *kan*
Sinking Upper.

Stern; fierce; angry.

kyoń,
闇[2]
3863
R. 陽
J. *kō*
A. *hang*
Even Upper.

To open a door. Fragrant.

有闇無色, 有色無闇 (flowers) which have scent have no beauty, and those which have beauty have no scent.

hoń'
項
3864

See No. 4291.

hoń'
撊[1]
3865
R. 養
C. *k'ong*
N. *hoāng*
P. *hang*, v. *jhang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*²
Rising Upper.

Noises made by workmen and others when using great effort. To ram down earth. *See* No. 3847.

打撊 to ram down earth.
撊子 a beetle; a rammer.
撊藥 to pound gunpowder.
撊性 obstinate; perverse.

hoń
夯
3866

Same as No. 3865.

HAO.

hau,
哮
3867

See No. 4335.

hau' hau'
滈[4]
3868
R. 皓
See 皓
Rising Lower.

Name of a river in Shensi. The bubbling or rippling of water.

滈汗 ripples on water.
滈滈 water bubbling.

hau'
鄗[4]
3869
R. 皓藥
See 嗃
Rising and Entering Upper.

Name of a place, now 高邑縣 in Chihli. Also read *ho*⁴*.

Digitized by Google

Kau'
鎬[4]
3870
R. 皓
C. *kow*
H. *ʻkau*
F. *ʻkoa, hoa²*
W. *ʻköe*
N. *oa*
P. *ʻkau,*
M. *haw²*
Y. *ʻkoa*
Sz. *ʻkau, haw²*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *kau, kieu*
Rising Irregular.

Name of a place. A stove; bright.

鎬京 the capital of 武王 Wu Wang, lying to the west of 西安府 the modern capital of Shensi. Its site was turned into a lake by 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty.

Kau'
蒿[1]
3871
R. 豪
C. *how*
H. *kau*
F. *koa*
W. *höe*
N. *hoa*
P. M. Sz. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *kau*
Even Upper.

Plants of various kinds; jungle. *See* No. 4891.

青蒿 wormwood or southernwood.
食野之蒿 (deer) eat the southernwood of the fields. *See* No. 8433.
蒿子 or 香蒿 artemisia,—coiled into ropes and burnt to drive away mosquitoes.
蒿子 a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.
臭蒿 or 黃花蒿 *Artemisia annua*, L.
齊頭蒿 *Artemisia japonica*, Thbg.
茼蒿 *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, L.
茼蒿菜 a kind of celery.
塘蒿 celery.
蘆蒿 a fragrant edible plant found among the rushes along the banks of the Yang-tsze.
蒿草 jungle.
蒿里 a tomb.
槁死三尺蒿下 to rot beneath three feet of jungle,—in obscurity.
蒿目 blindly.

hau
嚎[1]
3872
R. 肴
See 虓
Sometimes read as 蒿
Even Upper.

Sound; noise.

嚎矢 a sounding arrow,—discharged by bandits as a signal to begin the attack.
焉知曾史之不爲桀跖嚎矢也 how can I tell that (the sages) Tsêng and Shih are not signals for the appearance of (scoundrels like) Chieh and Chê?—teaching "good" calls into existence its correlate "evil".
山禽嚎 the wild birds sing.

hau
毫[2]
3873
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

The down on plants; long soft hair. Trifling; minute. The ten-thousandth part of a 兩 tael or ounce; the thousandth part of a 畝 *mou* or Chinese acre. [To be distinguished from 亳 No. 9399.]

白毫茶 Pekoe tea,—so called from its downy white leaves.
秋毫 autumn down on plants; trifling; petty.
天下莫大於秋毫之末 there is nothing on earth greater than the tip of an autumn spikelet,—greatness being only relative.
毫末事 petty, trifling affairs.
毫芒 a hair.
毫楮 the hair pencil. *See* No. 10,783.
毫毛 hair,—as of a Chinese pen.
含毫 to put hair in the mouth,—*i.e.* a Chinese hair pencil for writing, in order to make a fine point.
揮毫 to flourish hair,—to wield the pen; to write.
毫釐 a small fraction; very little.
一毫私心 a trifle of selfishness.
毫髮之多 the amount of a hair; very trifling.
絲毫不錯 or 分毫不差 there is not the slightest error or discrepancy.
毫無過犯 I have not in the least transgressed.
毫不容情 he will not make any allowances.
毫無疑議 there is not the slightest doubt.
毫無更改 do not make the slightest change.

hau
豪[2]
3874
R. 豪
C. *how*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa*
W. *öe*
N. *oa*
P. M. Sz. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
K. *ho*
J. *gō, kō*
A. *hau*
Even Lower.

A porcupine. Brave; heroic; overbearing. Gay; lively.

豪猪 or 豪豬 a porcupine.
豪氣 heroism.
豪傑 or 豪客 a hero.
選選英豪 to choose a brave man,—as leader.
豪民 a brave people.
豪馬 a noble steed.

豪[2]
3874

豪俠 one who goes about redressing wrongs; heroic,—generally in an exaggerated sense, *sc.* Quixotic.
豪强 brave; violent; overbearing.
豪橫 overbearing; tyrannical.
土豪 a local bully.
豪光 a bright flash.
豪舉 bullies; ruffians.
豪奴 truculent followers or slaves.
豪富 well off.
豪興 exhilarated.
豪華 gay and gallant.
豪豹 the buzzard (*Archibuteo aquilinus*).

hau
嚎
3875

Same as No. 3885.

hau
壕[2]
3876
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

A moat; a ditch.

城壕 a city moat.
壕堑架吊橋 let down the drawbridge over the moat.

hau
撓[2]
3877
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

To compare; to estimate. To pull out.

撓較 to compare and estimate.
撓鬚 to pull out the beard.

hau
濠[2]
3878
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

A moat; a ditch. Used with No. 3876.

通濠 to clear out a ditch or moat.
溝濠 ditches; drains.
濠州 an old name for 鳳陽府 in Anhui, so called from the river Hao which runs near.

hau
蠔[2]
3879
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

An oyster.

蠔殼 oyster-shells.
蠔山 or 蠔塘 oyster-beds.
蠔豉 dried oysters.
蠔油 a native preparation of oysters.
蠔墅 the Second Bar near Whampoa, so called from the oysters there.

hau
譹[2]
3880
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Upper.

To cry out loudly.

Digitized by Google

mau
撓
3881

See No. 8155.

hau'
秏
3882

Same as No. 3883.

hau'
耗[4]
3883

R. 號
H. *hau, shau*
See 好
Sinking Upper.

To waste; to destroy. Hence, a rat.

耗斁下土 wasting and ruining our country.
損耗 to destroy; to spoil.
耗磨日子 to waste time.
虛耗國帑 to exhaust the exchequer of a State.
錢都耗得精光 he has run through all his money.
耗散元氣 to undermine one's constitution.
耗費 to squander; waste; loss in value or weight, as when alloy is separated from silver, etc.
耗輕銀 waste silver.
耗銀色 of inferior "touch",—as alloyed silver.
耗米 waste allowance of rice.
耗減 to diminish.
池水耗去一寸 the water in the pond has gone down an inch.
加耗 to add on loss, *i.e.* to make an allowance to cover loss, as by evaporation, etc.
煞耗 mischievous; pernicious,—as evil spirits, malaria, etc.
作耗 to do mischief; to play pranks.
年之豐耗 the balance of the year's profit or loss.
鼠耗 loss from the depredations of rats.
無鼠耗之糧 not enough to feed a rat.
耗子 a rat. *See* Nos. 7676, 10,072.
天生個耗兒 a heaven-born waster,—a spendthrift.
狗拏耗子, 多管閒事 a dog catching rats: minding another's business,—the cat's.
耗子纔知耗子路 it takes a rat to know the ways of rats,—every one knows his own business best.

耗[4]
3883

耗子進書房 like a rat in a library,—he is one who 咬字 (or 嚼字) gnaws words, *i.e.* is over-precise or pedantic.
我是耗子尾巴上長 *chang*[3] 瘡 I am but a pimple on a rat's tail,—of no authority.
音耗 or 耗息 news; report; rumour.

hau, hau
號[4]
3884

R. 豪號
See 豪
A. *shau, hieu*[2]
Even and Sinking Lower.

A mark; a distinction; a designation. A firm; a bank.

國號 the name or style of a dynasty.
年號 the style or designation of an Emperor's reign, according to which the years are dated 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. Formerly, this style or designation was frequently changed during the same reign, but the custom of thus changing ceased at the accession of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368.
廟號 the temple name,—of an Emperor, *i.e.* the title under which he is 謚 canonised in the ancestral temple.
稱號 to style.
正號 a fancy name or pseudonym,—now confused with the 字 No. 12,324.
別號 another name,—an additional fancy name or pseudonym, of which several are often adopted by the same person.
閣下尊號 what is your venerable style, sir?
混號 a nickname.
法號 the designation of a Buddhist priest. *See* No. 3366.
懺佛號 to call on Buddha's name.
字號 the name of a shop; a mark; a brand.
字號貨 goods marked with the shop name or brand; genuine wares.
號主 the master of a shop.
你寶號 what is the name of your shop?
銀號 a bank.
號收 a bank receipt.
記號 a distinguishing mark or brand. *See below.*

號[4]
3884

立個記號 to take a note to aid memory.
號上個記號 put a mark on it,—to know it by.
掛號 to enter on a register.
號數 a register number.
號船 a registered vessel.
號單 or 號照 a certificate,—of registry, etc.
號商 licensed merchants.
號頭 numbers or marks; a trumpet signal.
頭號 number one.
號碼 the items of a bill; the marks, etc., on boxes.
號令 an order; a word of command.
號記 signals. *See above.*
號旗 a signal flag.
放號砲 to fire a signal-gun; to fire a salute.
號標 a signal-post; marks; beacons.
號燈 a signal lamp; the "lights" on a steamer, etc.
號筒 a trumpet.
號衣 uniform.
號軍 the attendants at examinations, supposed to be drawn from the army.
號房 the registry office of a *yamên*; a station for sentries.
掌起雙號 two men began to blow trumpets,—as at a funeral.
聖號 the sacred symbol,—used by the Roman Catholics for the cross of Christ. *See* No. 1157.
起號 to give a name to anybody or anything; to give a signal.
暗號 a secret sign; a password.
一號買賣 one class of trade,—as the wool trade, tea trade, etc.
傳出幾句口號 circulated several sayings,—usually doggrel rhymes in praise or blame of some one.
號召 to summon.
將號召鄉里 was about to summon the village,—to his rescue.

Read *hao*[2]. To call out; to appeal to; to wail.

號呼 to shout out; to scream.
號啼 to crow, as a cock; to scream, as a parrot, etc.

Digitized by Google

號[2] 3884

誰之永號 whose will be the endless wailing?—not ours, *i.e.* we shall not wail.

或不知叫號 some never hear a sound,—have nothing to distract them.

號哭 to bewail.

鬼哭神號 demons weeping and angels wailing,—a frightful din.

號泣于旻天 to invoke Almighty God with weeping.

hau, kau,
嗥[2] 3885

R. 豪
C. *hou, ghou*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa, ngoa, ghoa*
W. *ghe*
N. *oa*
P. M. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
Sz. *hau*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *hau*
Even Lower.

The cries of wild animals. To howl; to bawl; to wail.

狼嗥怪叫 the wolves howl hideously.

嗥嗥聲 a roaring; a howling; a bawling.

兒子終日嗥而嗌不嗄 a child will cry all day long and yet not become hoarse,—because of 和之至也 the perfection of its constitutional harmony.

kau,
皞[4] 3886

R. 皓號
See 高昊
Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Bright; glorious. Used with No. 3887.

王者之民皞皞如也 under a true sovereign, the people have an air of deep contentment.

熙熙皞皞之風 very grand and excellent customs.

太皞 the dynastic title of the legendary Emperor 伏羲 Fu Hsi, B.C. 2953; an old name for the 1st moon.

少皞 the dynastic title of the legendary Emperor 金天 Chin T'ien, B.C. 2597; an old name for the 9th moon.

hau, hau'
昊[2] 3887

R. 皓
C. *hou²*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa²*
W. *ghe*
P. M. Sz. *hau²*
Y. *hoa²*
A. *hieu², hau²*
Rising Irregular.

The appearance of the sky in summer. Vast as the sky; an epithet of the Deity. Used with No. 3886. [To be distinguished from 旻 No. 7927.]

昊天 great heaven; Almighty God.

昊天不傭 Almighty God is unjust.

昊天不惠 Almighty God is unkind.

昊天上帝 the supreme ruler of the great heaven; Almighty God.

昊天金闕 the golden palace of God.

投畀有昊 to hand over (wicked men) to God.

昊慈 God's mercy.

昊昊然 bright.

hok,
鶴[2*] 3888

R. 藥
C. H. *hok*
F. *houk*
W. *ngo*
N. *ngoh*
P. *ghau, ho⁴*
M. *ho*
Y. *hak*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hak*
J. *kaku, gaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Lower.

A crane,—the emblem of longevity. Cranes are said to be divided into four classes, viz., black, white, yellow, and blue, of which the black is the longest lived. They are the horses of the gods. Also read *ho⁴**. *See* No. 5943.

仙鶴 the Manchurian crane (*Grus viridirostris*). Paper images of it are carried and burnt at funerals, in the belief that the departed spirit rides upon its back to heaven. Its blood is said to be a virulent poison. It is the distinguishing badge upon the official robes of a 尚書 President of one of the Six Boards.

墨染仙鶴不受觀 if you dye a crane black, it will not be fit to look at,—things should be naturally, and not artificially, what they are.

玄鶴 a black, *i.e.* an aged, crane; hence the term is used for a long period of time.

鶴算同長 may your life be as long as the crane's!

鶴髮童顏 the hair of a crane (*sc.* of age) with a face of youth.

鶴立鷄群 a crane among chickens,—a Triton among the minnows.

鶴脛雖長，斷之則悲 a crane's leg may be long, but it cannot be shortened without misery to the crane. *See* No. 3725.

鶴脛有所節 a crane's leg is of the length required.

陳兵鶴列 troops marshalled after the manner of the flight of cranes.

鶴骨松姿 crane-bone and pine-complexion,—lean and shrivelled.

鸛[2*] 3888

有鶴在林 the crane is in the forest.

聞鶴唳於華亭 to hear the cry of the crane at Hua-t'ing,—to be happy. *See* No. 13,297.

梅妻鶴子 plum-wife and crane-sons,—his wife and children were so called by the poet 林和靖 Lin Ho-ching.

鶴頂 the fleshy knob on a crane's head. Its blood is said to be poison.

仙鶴頭上血 the blood from a crane's head,—though a virulent poison is nothing compared with woman.

因鶴敗 lost through a crane,—alluding to a battle lost by 懿公 I Kung, B.C. 676, in consequence of infatuated devotion to a pet crane.

風鶴皆兵 wind and cranes all soldiers,—of panic-stricken troops who mistake the whistling of the wind and the screams of cranes for the shouts of the enemy.

鶴膝瘋 crane-knee scrofula,—diseased knee-joint.

白鶴 the white crane,—another name for the 仙鶴 above.

霧水鶴 a gray crane found near Canton.

朱頂鶴 the red-crested crane.

hau'
好[3] 3889

R. 皓號
C. *hon*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa*
W. *höe*
N. *hoa*
P. M. Sz. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *hau, hieu'*
Rising and Sinking both Upper.

Good, as opposed to 歹 No. 10,541, and 壞 No. 5031; right; fit; well; safe; dear; kind; friendly; meritorious, etc. etc. Very; extremely.

好歹 good and bad. *See below.*

好人 a good man.

好事 a meritorious act. *See* hao⁴ *below.*

好得狠 or 好極了 very good; first rate.

好嘴 a good mouth,—the gift of the gab.

好看 good-looking.

好喫 good to eat.

好日 a birthday; a holiday.

不好了 it is not well,—a cry indicating that things have come to extremities, that the first blow has been struck, that a sick man is dying, etc. etc.

Digitized by Google

好[3] 3889

好了 he has got well; it is finished; that'll do.
好了沒有 is he all right again? is it finished?
一家都好 the whole family is well.
作好了 it is finished,—as work to be done.
好不好 is it good or not? do you approve?
如此怎麼好 what is to be done now?
好是好 it is all right, but.....
好却好只 or 好倒好只 I admit the advantage, but....
好上去麼 is it safe to go up?
好姐姐 dear sister!
好說 or 好話 very kind of you to say so.
我好回話 to enable me to give an answer.
好心 or 好意 a kind or good intention.
好一個馬 what a nice horse!
好個馬,不作臉 that's a nice horse to do you credit!—used sarcastically.
好道 the right way or course.
好端 rightly; properly.
好樂 affectionate.
好打 a good thrashing.
好巧 well done! good stroke!
好命婆 women of luck,—who in some parts of China assist the bride to step over the threshold of her husband's house. Their husbands and children must be living.
好用 feasible; good to employ.
好數目 very exactly reckoned. *See* hao[4].
好死的 dying by natural causes,—not from poisoning, violence, etc.
好在 it is a good thing that.....
相好 to be on friendly terms.
永以爲好 to be always friends.
有甚麼好處 what is the good of it? *See* No. 2660 *ch'u*[4].
好處在那裏 where is the advantage?
你來的恰好 you have come in the nick of time.
作行好的事情 to do meritorious acts.
修好 to practise goodness; to cultivate charity.

好[3] 3889

君子好逑 a good mate for our prince. *See* No. 2328.
揖我謂我好兮 you bowed and said I was skilful.
好人服之 a great man wears them.
驕人好好 the proud are elated.
好好兒的 quietly; peacefully; with deliberation.
昨天還好好的呢 yesterday he (or it) was all right.
不管好歹 he is a fool.
不知好歹 he is a bad lot.
好歹別作 on no account do it.
叫好 to applaud.
花錢買好 to lay out money with a view to get some advantage or benefit.
你給我帶個好去 present my compliments for me.
替我問好 ask after him for me.
討不出好來 nothing good to be got out of it.
好不答言的笑了 he laughed for no reason.
已經說好了 has already been agreed upon.
好到了不值錢 however good, it is not worth anything.
兩好並一好 as like as two peas.
好些個 a good many; a large number.
好些 or 好一些 a little better; improving, as a sick man. *See* No. 4363.
好幾次 very many times.
好多 a great many.
好大 very large.
好笑 very laughable.
好熱 very hot.
好妙 very clever; capital!
好似 or 好一似 very like.
好像你 very like you.
好久 a long time.
好采 very lucky.
好生詫異 to be very much astonished. *See* hao[4].
好容易 *see* No. 5754.
好不耐煩 I can easily put up with it!
好不辛苦 very trying; very painful. *See* No. 9456.

好[3] 3889

好不費事 very difficult; very troublesome. [In this and the two previous entries, the negative disappears through the ironical tone of the speaker. *See* No. 9456.]

haw

Read *hao*[4]. To love; to like, as opposed to 惡 (*wu*[4]) No. 12,779. To look pleased.

好酒 fond of wine.
好色 fond of women.
敏而好學 clever and fond of study.
各有所好 every one has his fancy, or his own particular taste.
外好 a "weakness",—as for gambling or wine.
妻有外好 his wife has a lover.
偏好 to have a partiality for.
百姓心好義 the heart of the people is for justice.
好事 to be fond of fun; to love mischief; officious; interfering; to be a connoisseur. *See* No. 9990.
惟好事者能辨也 only connoisseurs could tell the difference.
噫好事者爲之也 alas! the work of some dilettante,—of a pious fraud in literature.
中軍作好 the general in the middle looks pleased.
好古惡新之 Conservatives or Tories.
好數目 overreaching. *See* hao[3].
好生之德 the virtue of loving production, as attributed to the creative energies of heaven and earth. Also applied to man in the sense of love for the welfare of living things. *See* hao[3].
好喜 to be addicted.
好吃懶作 ready to eat but not to work,—good-for-nothing.
好道 to be a Taoist devotee.
好强 to be fond of athletics; warlike.
好高 proud; thinking very highly of oneself.
好行 to like to.

Digitized by Google

hau'
恔[4]
3890
R. 皓
See 皓
Rising Lower.

Fear; anxiety.

hau'
浩[4]
3891
R. 皓
C. *hou²*
H. *hau*
W. *ɦɔe*
F. *hoa²*
A. *hau²*
P. M. Sz. *hau²*
Y. *hoa²*
See 豪
Rising Irregular.

Vast; grand.

浩然 overwhelming, as a flood; beautifully embracing or extending, as moonlight; without hesitation; on a grand scale.

浩然之氣 a term used by Mencius to express a natural greatness or elevation of soul, fostered by strict practice of duty towards one's neighbour 集義所生者. "Passion-nature" was coined by Dr. LEGGE to meet the exigencies of translation.

浩然而去 to depart quickly, without a moment's hesitation.

浩浩昊天 O great and almighty God!

浩繁 numerous; perplexing.

hau' kau'
皓[4]
3892
R. 皓
C. *hou²*
H. *hau*
W. *ɦɔe*
F. *hoa²*
A. *hau²*
P. M. Sz. *hau²*
Y. *hoa²*
See 豪
Rising Irregular.

Bright; luminous. White; hoary.

月出皓兮 the moon comes forth in her splendour.

揚之水白石皓皓 amidst the fretted waters, the white rocks stand glistening.

太皓 the firmament.

趁着皓月走路 to take advantage of moonlight to travel.

光芒皓耀 bright and glorious to behold.

皓皓 shining; glittering; dazzling.

皓齒 gleaming teeth.

皓首 a white or hoary head.

四皓 the Four Gray-heads,—four recluses who fled from the troubles which marked the close of the reign of the First Emperor, B.C. 212, and returned to ordinary life after the final establishment of the Han dynasty.

天皓 a star in Sagittarius.

hok
涸[4]
3893
R. 遇藥
C. *kʻok*
H. *kʻok*
F. *kʻauk*
W. *ɑʔ, oʔ*
N. *hoh*
P. *kʻu, huʔ, hauʔ, kwoʔ, kuʔ*
M. *kʻo*
Y. *hok*
K. *hn, v. ho, hak*
J. *kaku*
A. *hak*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To dry up; to become exhausted. Also read *ho*[4*] and *ku*[4].

乾涸 parched; in want of water; needy.

泉涸魚相與處於陸 when the stream dries up, the fishes are left upon the ground.

甦涸轍之魚 to give life to a fish in a dry rut,—to help a person in extremities.

水始涸 (thereupon) the water began to dry up.

無本之水, 涸可立待 if a stream has no source, one can wait for it to dry up,—it will not be long in doing so.

濟涸 to help people in distress.

陰涸 loss of virility.

涸鮒 a fish out of water; stranded; at the last gasp.

hau'
顥
3894

Same as No. 3892.

hau'
灝[4]
3895
R. 皓
See 皓
Rising Irregular.

Vast; boundless; unfathomable. The liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by Buddhist priests for washing images of Buddha.

灝瀁 a boundless waste of waters.

灝灝 deep; obscure; abstruse.

kau
薅[1]
3896
R. 豪
F. *koa, hau*
See 好
A. *kau, kʻau*
Even Upper.

To pull up weeds.

薅草 to weed.

薅頭髮 to pull out the hair,—in a rage.

薅亂絲膠 to unloosen the sticky snarls of raw silk.

kau
揪
3897

Same as No. 3896.

kau
秫
3898

Same as No. 3896.

het
黑[1]
3899
R. 職
C. *hak*
H. *het*
F. *haik, heih*
W. *he*
N. *hah*
P. *hei, ʻhei, hêʔ*
M. *hê*
Y. *hêk*
Sz. *he*
K. *hīk*
J. *koku*
A. *hāk*
Rising Upper.

HEI.

Black; dark; evil. Also read *hê*[4*]. Radical No. 203. *See* No. 12,721.

黑色 black colour,—is generally tabooed as evil or unlucky.

漆黑的 black as lacquer,—as jet.

黑子 a mole; a black spot.

黑子彈丸 a figurative expression for a very small place.

黑胳星 a blemish; a fleck.

黑土 or 黑貨 or 黑烟 opium.

他染了黑 he is dyed black,—he is an opium-smoker.

覺得一陣黑 all became black before him.

白紙上寫著黑字 black words written on white paper,—in black and white.

不分黑白 not to know black from white,—stupid; unreasonable. *See* No. 11,604.

黑道日 an unlucky day. *Cf.* Black Monday.

黑稿 a pencil sketch; an outline.

黑蒼蒼 very black,—as hair.

厥土黑墳 the soil was blackish and rich.

黑暗 dark.

黑齪齪 quite dark.

黑下 or 黑家 nightfall; dusk.

黑夜 or 黑更 a dark night; night time.

黑早 very early; while yet dark.

黑上來 to grow dark.

黑姑冬 just before daybreak.

摸着黑兒 feeling in the dark for something.

黑天黑地 dark above and dark below.

黑心 black at heart; evil.

黑話 dark language,—mysterious; not easy to understand.

黑水 a river forming one of the head waters of the Yang-tsze,—(?) an affluent of the 岷江. *See* No. 10,128.

黑龍江 the Amoor river up to its junction with the Songari river.

Digitized by Google

黑[1] 3899

黑龍江省 the Manchurian province of Tsitsihar.
黑鉛塊 plumbago.
黑金 the black metal,—iron.
黑棗 black dates.
黑牲口 the black animal,—a euphemism for "pig", much used by Mahommedans.
黑臉 or 黑面 a negro; a Malay.
黑了臉 to turn black in the face,—to become angry.
黑豆 black pulse.
黑淨 actors who take civil officials' parts.
黑胡椒 black pepper.
黑芝蔴 black sesamum.
黑點魚 the bleak (*Leuciscus æthiops*).
黑魚 or 黑鱧 the snake fish (*Ophiocephalus argus*).
黑頭鷹子 the black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).
黑紅壳 a game played with a bamboo tube and two pieces of stick, one coloured black and one red.
黑瓜 the black (really dark purple) melon.
黑王相公 the Black Prince,—a name given to 王德用 Wang Tê-yung of the Sung dynasty.

HÊN.

hen

哏 3900

See No. 5973.

hen' hen

很[3] 3901

R. 阮
C. *hên*
H. *hen*
F. *houng*, v. *heing*
W. *hang*
N. *hêng*
P. *hên*, v. *hêng*
M. Y. Sz. *hên*
K. *hăn*
J. *kon*, *gon*
A. *ngên*[2]
Rising Upper.

Angry; quarrelsome; overbearing; sullen; intractable. Very; used with No. 3904.

很心 overbearing; quarrelsome.
發很 to get angry.
好 *hao*[4] 勇鬬很 fond of violence and fighting.
很好 or 好得很 very good.
很多 very many.
很很的 thoroughly.

hen'

恨[4] 3902

R. 願
C. *hên*
H. *han*, *hen*
F. *haung*
W. *ang*
N. *êng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hên*
K. *hăn*
J. *kon*, *gon*
A. *hên*
Sinking Lower.

To hate. Used at the beginning of sentences in the sense of "Alas, that...." etc.

可恨 hateful; odious.
恨極 very detestable.
恨怒 to feel resentment; animosity.
懷恨 or 怨恨 to cherish hate; to bear a grudge.
抱恨終身 to cherish hate all one's life.
恨視 to look at angrily; to glare at.
惹得人恨 to stir up people's enmity.
悔恨 to feel remorse.
遺恨於人 to cause people to bear a grudge against oneself.
雪恨 to wipe out a grudge; to wreak vengeance.
出我心頭之恨 to work off my feeling of hate,—by taking vengeance.
恨不能 vexed at not being able to.....; alas! that I was unable to.....
只恨我不能 very sorry I am unable to.....; the worst is I cannot....
恨不得 vexed at non-attainment; I only wish I could!
長恨歌 the ode upon the everlasting resentment of 明皇 Ming Huang (the Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty) at the death of his famous favourite 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei.
恨狐 the horned owl.

hyen

拫[2] 3903

R. 元
See 痕
Even Lower.

To pull; to drag; to stop; to restrain.

拫搭 to drag out; to turn out.
拫抑 to press down; to restrain.

hen'

狠[3] 3904

R. 阮
C. *hên*
H. *hen*, *hen*
F. *houng*, *heing*
W. *hang*
N. *hêng*
P. M. *hên*
Y. *hêng*
Sz. *hên*
K. *hăn*
J. *gan*, *gon*
A. *ngên*[2]
Rising Upper.

Correctly read *yen*[2], dogs fighting. Also *k'ên*[3], to root like a hog. Used for No. 3901, as below.

厥心疾狠 he was at his wits' end.
狠難 very difficult.
狠是 that's very true! quite right!
多得狠 very many.
狠小 very small.
不狠怕他 I don't much fear him.
狠勁的 truculent; overbearing; bullying.

hyen

痕[2] 3905

R. 元
C. *hên*
H. *hen*, *hen*
F. *houng*, *eung*
W. *ö*, *ang*
N. *êng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hên*
K. *hĭn*
J. *hon*, *gon*
A. *ngên*
Even Lower.

A scar; a mark; traces.

傷痕 the scar of a wound.
瘢痕 a scar; a mark, as the pitting of small-pox.
淚痕 traces of tears.
枕上啼痕固在也 traces of tears were on her pillow.
水痕 water stains; stains from liquids; watermarks.
雨跡添來隔宿痕 the traces of last night's rain,—as on flowers.
痕跡 marks; traces.
露痕跡 to betray oneself; to give a clue.
波痕 ripples on water.
苔痕上堦綠 the moss is green upon my door-step,—there are no footsteps to wear it away.

HÊNG.

hhen

亨[1] 3906

R. 庚
C. *hêng*
H. *k'en*
F. *heing*
W. *hae*
N. *hêng*, *haĭng*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *haing*
Even Upper.

To pervade; to persevere; to be successful.

出入亨通 in every way successful.
大亨天衢 an Imperial road; a causeway.
亨嘉 or 泰亨 prosperous; successful.

Read *p'êng*[1]. Used for 烹 (No. 8907) to boil; to cook.

或剝或亨 some flay (the victims), some boil (the flesh).

hhen

哼[1] 3907

R. 庚
See 亨
Even Upper.

Frightened. A sound of reply. To moan.

嗆哼 aghast.
哼哈二將 the two ferocious guardians painted on temple doors. *See* No. 12,114.
哼哈 to hum and haw.
哼阿哼的 humming and hawing.
哼不是他麼 what! is not that he?
哼咳 to moan.
哼哼的 groaning.

Digitized by Google

hhen,
脝[1]
3908
R. 庚
See 亨
Even Upper.

Fat; puffed up.

膨脝 a swollen belly; bloated; puffed out.

han,
桁[2]
3909
R. 陽庚漾
C. *hang, hong*
H. *hang*
F. *heing, ang*
W. *oa, ɕoa*
N. *añg*
P. *hêng, hang*
M. *hên, hang*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hiöng,*
J. *kō*
A. *haing, hang*
Even Lower.

Beams which support rafters. A row, as of tiles, trees, etc. Planks for various purposes. A clothes-horse.

桁桷 beams and rafters.
屋桁 a row of tiles.
樹桁子 a row of trees.
桁楊 a cangue.

han, hoi,
珩[2]
3910
R. 庚
H. *hang*
W. *oa*
M. *hên*
See 衡
Even Lower.

The top gem of the girdle-pendant.

有瑲葱珩 the gems of his girdle-pendant sounding.

hen`
荇
3911

See No. 4625.

fen,
衡[2]
3912
R. 庚
C. *hêng*
H. *fen*
F. *heing*
W. *a*
N. *êng*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên, hun*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hiöng, hireng*
J. *kō, giō*
A. *haing*
Even Lower.

Cross-wise or east and west, as opposed to **從** (No. 12,028) length-wise or north and south; *see* **橫** No. 3915. Disorderly; perplexed. The yoke of a draught ox The beam of a balance or steelyard; to weigh. A balustrade; a railing.

衡從其畝 the acres must be (ploughed) cross-wise and length-wise.
衡說 is the opposite of **從說**; *see* No. 12,028.
衡門之下 beneath my door made of crossed pieces of wood,—the simple door of a hut.
一人衡行於天下 one man was pursuing a disorderly course in the empire,—the tyrant **紂** Chou; *see* No. 2472.
衡於慮 perplexed in thought.

衡[2]
3912

見其倚於衡也 let a man see these things (truth and rectitude) attached to the yoke of his carriage,—have them ever with him. *See below.*
同量衡 he made uniform the measures of length and of capacity.
玉衡 part of an ancient astronomical instrument, said to have been used by the Emperor Shun.
穆穆迓衡 to reverently make even,—as with scales, *i.e.* to adjust difficulties and establish order.
衡量 to measure; to estimate.
衡平 a pair of scales.
鑑空衡平 to have a quick and clear perception of what is just.
衡情 to consider the circumstances of a case.
衡文 to examine essays.
衡論 to consider; to discuss.
抗衡 to oppose; to refuse to yield.
權衡 the weight and the steelyard, *i.e.* the power of adjusting; authority.
權衡執掌 the power is in his hands.
百金之子不倚衡 a man of 100 taels (*sc.* a man of some small property) does not lean against a balustrade,—his life being too well worth having, and the balustrade possibly rotten. *See* **垂** No. 2829.
阿衡 the **名** personal name, according to the **史記** Historical Record, of **伊尹** I Yin; considered by others to be the title of his office.
衡山 a mountain in Hunan, one of the **五岳** five mountains of China.

fen,
衡
3913

Same as No. 3912.

fen,
蘅[2]
3914
R. 庚
W. *a, wae*
See 衡
Even Lower.

A plant, called **杜蘅**, which flowers early in spring, and occurs in shaded places on cliffs (*Asarum Blumei*). *See* No. 4564.

wan,
橫[2]
3915
R. 庚敬
C. *wáng*
H. *wang*
F. *hwang, haing*
W. *wae*
N. *wêng, wañg*
P. *hêng*
M. *hun, hên*
Y. *hung*
K. *hweng*
J. *kwō, wō*
A. *hwaing*
Even and Sinking Lower.

Cross-wise; horizontal, as opposed to **竪** No. 10,079. At right angles to. Sideways. Unexpected. Evil; perverse. *See* No. 3912.

橫木 a cross-beam; a boom; the axle of carts; the spokes of wheels.
橫梁 cross-beams.
橫經 the warp of a texture.
橫斜 criss-cross.
打橫 (*see below*) or **橫躺著** or **擺橫** to lay cross-wise.
橫竪要過河 I must cross the river at all costs.
橫竪不可 on no account can it be so.
橫躺竪臥 to lounge; to lollop about.
橫線 horizontal stripes,—painted on anything.
橫骨 the share-bone.
橫門 a side door.
橫植 at right angles.
橫於道左 at right angles to the road, on the left-hand side.
橫行 to walk sideways, like a crab; to overspread. *See below.*
橫量 to measure cross-wise,—the breadth.
橫水渡 ferries.
橫生 a cross-presentation at birth.
從橫 agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means. *See* No. 3912.
橫眉立目的 surly-looking.
橫撐 or **橫枋** spokes of wheels.
橫向 the outline or profile of a hill, etc.
橫互 to cross.
打橫 to take a seat at the side,—of a table, *not* at either end. *See above.*
橫桅 a ship's yards.
橫倒 lying across.
橫徵私派 to exact unlawful levies.
橫對洋面 lying length-wise towards the sea,—as an island lying across the mouth of a bay.
橫設 set cross-wise.
橫幅 or **橫披** an oblong hanging inscription.
引兵以橫突 to take in flank.

Digitized by Google

橫[2] 3915

橫道兒 or 橫盪兒 a horizontal line.
打個橫道兒 to draw a horizontal line.
橫躲裏 the diagonal of a rectangle; across.
橫躲裏殺出程咬金 cross-wise to be interrupted by a Ch'êng Yao-chin,—to be unexpectedly interrupted in a fight. [Ch'êng Yao-chin, who plays a comic part in Chinese theatricals, was a general under 李世民 Li Shih-min the founder of the T'ang dynasty. *See* No. 9632.]
打橫做事 to act perversely.
橫行霸道 to act contrary to all reason and right. *See* No. 4427.
橫抽 to levy blackmail.
橫住了 stopped him by getting across his path; parried the blow.
橫手買 to buy underhand, or through another's agency.
雲橫秦嶺 clouds lie athwart the Ch'in mountains.
洪水橫流 the vast waters, flowing out of their channels.
天橫 eight stars in or near Cassiopeia.

Read *hêng*[4] or *hung*[4]. Perverse; unreasonable; unlooked-for.

處 *ch'u*[3] 士橫議 unemployed scholars indulge in unreasonable discussions.
橫政 a lawless government.
其待我以橫逆 he treats me in a perverse and unreasonable manner.
豪橫 arrogant; overbearing.
刁橫 violent; disobedient.
發橫 to show perversity; to be cross; threatening; blustering.
橫遭 to meet sudden and unlooked-for misfortune.
橫禍 an unexpected calamity.
橫財 a wind-fall.
橫死 an untimely death.
兇橫人 an evil fellow.
橫心橫腸 heart and bowels put the wrong way across,—of a person with whom it is difficult to get along.

hen
恆 3916

Same as No. 3919.

hen
絙[2] 3917

R. 蒸
See 恒
Even Lower.

A rope. Hasty; quick.

絙梯 a rope ladder.
採者腰絙而入水 those who seek (pearls) bind a rope round their waists before entering the water.

hoi hen
姮[2] 3918

R. 蒸
W. *gyüe*
N. *wouñ*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên*
Y. *ou*
K. *hăng*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *hăng*
Even Lower Irregular.

The goddess 姮娥, now known as 嫦娥. *See* No. 4411.

hen
恒[2] 3919

R. 蒸
C. *hêng*
H. *hen*, v. *shang*
F. *heing*
W. *ang*
N. *êng*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên*
Y. *hêng*
Sz. *hêng*
K. *hăng*
J. *kō*
A. *hăng*
Even Lower.

Constant; permanent; regular; persevering.

無恒安息 do not reckon on your rest being permanent.
則財恒足 thus wealth will always be sufficient.
得見有恒者，斯可矣 could I see a man possessed of constancy, that would satisfy me.
難乎有恒矣 it is difficult to be constant.
人而無恒，不可以作巫醫 a man without constancy cannot be either a wizard or a doctor.
恒心 with perseverance.
有恒產者有恒心 those who have a fixed source of income, have their minds fixed, *i.e.* they mind their own business and are disinclined to agitation.
人有恒言 people have this saying,.....
愛人者人恒愛之 those who love others are themselves beloved.
恒久 for a long time.
恒常 constant; enduring.
恒性 a persevering disposition.
恒情 a rooted feeling or bias.
如月之恒 like the waxing moon.
恒河 or 恒伽 the Ganges.

hen
絪 3920

Same as No. 3917.

kin, kan
莖[2] 3921

R. 庚
C. *k'ing, shing*
H. *kin*
F. *keing, sheing*
W. *ciang, sdjang*
N. *sêng*
P. *ching, shêng*
M. *chin, shên*
Y. *ching, kên*
K. *hiöng*, v. *kiöng*
J. *kō, giō*
A. *shaing*
Even Upper and Lower.

The stalk of a plant; a stem; the hilt of a sword.

蓮莖 a lotus stalk.
一根莖 one stalk.
玉莖 or 莖物 the penis.
莖舉 an erection.

sen
鋧[1] 3922

R. 庚
See 訇
A. *shwaing*
Even Upper.

Sound; noise.

鏗鋧 the mingled sounds of bells and drums.

hen
誙[4] 3923

R. 梗
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Angry words; reproof.

向他發誙 scolded him roundly.

hen
荇 3924

Same as No. 4625.

HO.

wok
劃 3925

See No. 5300.

wok
獲 3926

See No. 5304.

wok
穫 3927

See No. 5306.

wok
鑊 3928

See No. 5308.

Digitized by Google

hoh 2*
曷
3929
R. 曷
C. *hot*₀
H. *hot*₃
F. *hak*₃
W. *yüe*₃
N. *ah*₃
P. *ɦo*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hal, kal*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *hat*
Entering Irregular.

How? Why? Where? What? When? To check; to stop.

曷維其已 how can it cease?
曷故 for what reason?
曷可 how is it possible to.....?
曷嘗出乎衆哉 how will they manage to distinguish themselves?
曷勝感戴 how can I adequately express my gratitude?
曷勝欣躍 I am very much delighted.
曷其奈何弗敬 why this disrespect?
曷至哉 where is he now?
曷月 in what month?
曷其有佸 when will he come back to me?
曷極 what limit or end to.....?
曷之用 to decline to use.

hoh 1*
喝
3930
R. 曷
C. }*hot*₀
H. }
F. *hak*
W. *hö, ha*
N. *hah*
P. *ɦê, ɦo, hɔ*
M. *ɦo, ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *k'o*
K. *hal, kal*
J. *katsz*
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

To shout out. To drink.

喝道 said in a loud voice, (as follows). Also, to shout to clear the road before a mandarin's procession, or as the gate-keeper of a *yamên* does before throwing open the gates.
聽得遠遠喝道的聲 heard the distant cry of lictors clearing the road.
喝大聲 to bawl loudly.
把他喝住了 shouted to him and made him stop.
聞喝一聲 heard a shout.
喝開 to shout at and separate,—as people fighting.
喝令 to shout an order; to incite; to egg on. *See* No. 10,014.
呼喝 to shout at; to order about.
嘶喝 to sob; to wail.
喝采 to applaud; to encore.
蟬喝柳 the cicada chirps on the willow.
喝阻 to call upon one to stop; to check.
喝盧呼雉 to shout the black and call out the white,—to cry the throws at a game with certain dice shaped like apricot-seeds with five black calves on one side and five white pheasants on the other. The term is now applied to ordinary dice.

hoh 1*
喝
3930
喝早茶時候 time of early tea-drinking.
喝痦巴酒 to sit mumchance drinking wine,—as when not playing "guess-fingers", etc.
喝得成了泥 so drunk that one can't stand.
喝酒 to drink wine. So tea, soup, water, etc.
喝醉 to get drunk.
喝墨水 to drink ink-water,—to study; from the habit of putting the brush into the mouth.
喫喝嫖賭 to eat and drink and whore and gamble.
喝西北風 to drink the north-west wind,—for wages; *sc.* to get none.

hoh 2*
氅
3931
R. 曷
See 褐
Entering Irregular.

Serge. Used with No. 3932.

氈氅 coarse woollen cloth.

hoh 2*
褐
3932
R. 曷
C. *hot*₀
F. *hak*₃
W. *yüe*₃
N. *ah*₃
P. *ɦo*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hal, kal*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *hat, kak*
Entering Irregular.

Coarse woollen stuff; serge; baize.

衣褐 to wear serge.
褐夫 a serge-wearer,—a poor man.
車褐子 a carter,—from the serge coats worn by this class.
被褐振裾 he put on his serge coat and shook out his skirts.
無衣無褐,何以卒歲 without warm clothes, how shall we get through the winter?
寓眠多擁褐 when sleeping at an inn, have plenty of woollen wrappers.
釋褐 to cast off serge,—to become an official.

hoh 1*
鞨
3933
R. 曷
See 曷
Entering Irregular.

A stocking; a buskin.

紅鞨 red buskins.
鞨巾 a kind of turban.
靺鞨 name of a nomad tribe.

hoh 1*
鶡
3934
R. 曷
See 曷
Entering Irregular.

A variety of Reeves' or long-tailed pheasant (*Syrmaticus Reevesii*). It is an emblem of courage, and its long tail-feathers are worn by actors.

鶡冠 a cap adorned with pheasant feathers.
鶡冠子 the actors who wear the above cap are so called.
鶡鴒 a kind of nightingale which is said to sing for the dawn to come.

ho, hoh 1
呵
3935
R. 歌
C. *ho*, v. *ɕo*
H. *ho*
F. *ɕhoa*, v. *ɕoa, ɕoa*
Y. *ɕhou*
N. *hou*, v. *ho*
P. *ho*, v. *ha*
See 訶
K. *ha*, v. *ka*
Even Upper.

To expel the breath; to yawn. *See* 哈 No. 3754. Also read *k'o*¹.

打呵欠 (pronounced *ta*³ *ha*¹ *shih*) or 打呵 or 打呵氣 to yawn; to gape; to hiccough.
呵凍作字 to breathe on the frozen (tip of a pencil to warm it) for writing.
不要呵奉他 do not flatter him.
呵斥 to scold; to reprimand.
呵索 to vex; to harass.

Read *ha*¹. Sound of laughing. *See* No. 3754.

呵呵大笑 roared with laughter.
是個呵呵兒事 it is a very amusing affair.
拏着人打呵呵兒 to make fun of a person; to "draw" a person.

ho 2
河
3936
R. 歌
F. *oa*
See 何
Even Lower.

The river, *i.e.* the Yellow River; *see* No. 5124. A river. [This term is used mostly in the north; in the south, 江 No. 1208.] The province of Honan.

不敢馮河 they dare not cross the Yellow River without a boat.
河套 the great bend of the Yellow River in the Ortous country in Mongolia.
河海 rivers and seas.
河渠 rivers and creeks.
河水 river water.
河岸 or 河沿 or 河邊 a river bank.
河沿兒上 on the river bank.
河口 the mouth of a river.

Digitized by Google

河[2] 3936

河身 the body or "volume" of a river.
河道 the channel of a river; waterways.
河面 the surface of a river.
河淺 the river is shallow.
河路 a navigable stream.
河下 in the river; on the river, —of shipping, etc.
河下人 the boating population on rivers.
河溝子 a small stream; a brook.
河工 river works.
運河 or 閘河 or 御河 the Grand Canal.
銀河高耿 the Silver River (Milky Way) shining brightly overhead. *See* No. 3836.
天河掉角，要褲要襖 when the Milky Way flows across the sky, you will want wadded clothes,—for the cold.
天河劈义，要褲要褂 when the Milky Way divides, you will want thin clothes,—for warm weather.
河燈 river lamps,—the paper lotus-shaped lanterns sent floating on rivers on the 15th of the 7th moon.
隔河一錠金 across the river is an ingot of gold,—out of reach.
口如懸河 his mouth is like a cascade,—for flow of talk.
河潤之 fertilised him, as a river does,—aided him.
一統山河 union of the mountains and rivers,—of China; *sc.* a united China.
能走凍河一寸，不走開河一尺 you may walk on inch-thick ice in the river when freezing, but not on foot-thick ice when thawing.
土地神掉在河裏 like the local god falling into the river, *q.d.* 失神 abstracted, or not knowing what one is about, the sounds being the same as those of 濕神 a wet god.
河圖洛書 the plan of the Yellow River and the book of the River Lo,—mystic diagrams said to have been supernaturally revealed through the agency of the above two rivers, to 伏羲 Fu Hsi and 大禹 the Great Yü, but it has not yet been decided what are precisely the secrets therein contained.

河[2] 3936

河伯 the god of the Yellow River. Also, of any other river.
河伯婦 the bride of the River God. It is related that in the times of the Contending States a young woman was every year thrown into the Yellow River as the bride of the River God, to ensure prosperity to the neighbourhood.
河泊所 an inspectorate of river police.
河南 the province of Honan; Honam, the transriverine suburb of Canton.
梗河 the stars ρ δ in Boötes.
河間 and 河中 the stars γ and β in Hercules.
其言猶河漢而無極也 his words seemed boundless as the Milky Way.
你不要河漢我 don't try to frighten me with big talk.

hʻo[1]
苛 3937

R. 歌
C. *ho*
H. *kʻo*
F. *kʻoa*
W. *kʻo*
N. *hou*
P. } *kʻo*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *kʻêo*
K. *ha, ka*
J. *ka*
A. *ɕha*
Even Upper Irregular.

Small plants. Petty; troublesome; vexatious; harsh. Also read *kʻo*[1].

苛癢相關 we each feel the other's petty itches,—we are in close sympathy.
苛求 to frame excuses. *See* No. 12,774.
君子不爲苛察 the superior man is not a fault-finder.
苛刻 very severe.
苛待 to treat with severity or sternness.
苛派 harsh acts or measures of officials.
苛疾 a dangerous illness.
苛政猛于虎 harsh government is worse than a tiger.
不得偏狥苛縱 there must be no partiality and favouritism.

hoʻ
蚵[2] 3938

R. 歌
See 何
Even Lower.

A kind of lizard, called 蚵蠶, which frequents damp places.
蚵蚾 a toad.
蚵蚾菜 a trailing-plant like honeysuckle.

hʻo, hoʻ
鮰[1] 3939

R. 歌哿
F. v. *kʻoa*[3]
See 何可
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

A sort of sea-blubber. Fishes of various kinds.

hʻo
訶[1] 3940

R. 歌
C. } *ho*
H. }
F. *oa*
W. *ho*
N. *hmu*
P. *ho*
M. *ho, o, kʻo*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *ha*, v. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *ɕha, kʻa*
Even Upper.

To blame; to upbraid. Used with No. 3937.

譏訶 to traduce; to slander.
訶責 to blame.
詆訶古人 to disparage the ancients.
訶求責備 to go out of one's way to find fault.
訶遣役卒 to bully and order about one's servants.
訶子 or 訶黎草 the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, an astringent nut used for the toothache.
金訶 a fancy name for 肚兜 a stomacher.

hoʻ
何[2] 3941

R. 歌
C. } *ho*
H. }
F. *hoa*
W. *wu*
N. *ou*
P. } *ho*
M. }
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ga*
A. *ha*
Even Lower.

How? Why? What? Which? [*See* 如 No. 5668 for all cases in which that character occurs.]

何故 for what reason? why?
何日 on what day?
何事 what business?
何處 at what place? wherever.
何物 what thing?
因何 or 爲何 why? wherefore.
何人來 who comes?
賢士何來 what may be your business, sir?
何不早來 why did you not come earlier?
何不去也 why don't you go?
將若之何 what shall we do now? what is to be done?
何時 at what time?
何時起貨，卽何時照納 at what time the cargo is landed, then at that time the duty is payable.
何以 by what means? wherefore?
何以知其將見殺 how did you know that he would be killed?
何以穿我屋 how could it bore into my house?
何以告之 what will he tell them?
何妨 what harm or objection is there?
有何妨礙 what objection is there?
何必殺他 why is it necessary to kill him?
何往 where are you going?

Digitized by Google

何² 3941

何堪 how am I equal to.....? how can I?
何敢 how can I dare?
何在 where is?
何干 what has it to do with .....?
何至 what.....would there be?
何謝之有 what is there to thank me for?
何期 how can I hope.....?
何與 how is it you are pleased to.....?
何使 why let or make.....?
何致 how comes it that.....?
何者 what is there which is.....? whatever.
何據 what warrant or what authority?
何愁 why fear?
何得 how is it possible that.....? how can.....?
何得又更估價 how has the value got changed again?
無幾何 in no long time; shortly; soon.
問子女幾何 asked how many sons and daughters she had.
何等 or 何等樣 to what degree? how?
何等推尊孔子 how then is this to be wanting in respect for Confucius?
何解 how do you explain this?
何哉 why? pray?
誠是何心哉 truly, what is your opinion?
汝意何居 what is your opinion?
無何 soon; shortly; when all of a sudden.
無奈何 or 無可奈何 or 無法奈何 there is no help for it. *See* No. 8121.
莫可誰何 it matters not to any one; he cannot do anything to anybody.
無得奈我何 he can do me no harm; it matters not to me.
何況 how much more.....? *a fortiori*. *See* No. 6412.
何苦 why so much trouble to....? *See* No. 6258.
何曾沒喫酒 what do you mean by saying you have not been drinking?—*sc.* you have.

何² 3941

何有何無 there may be or there may not,—it is immaterial.
何官 the cashier in a *fan-tan* hell.
何首烏 *Polygonum multiflorum*, Thbg.

Read *ho⁴*. To carry; to bear. Used for No. 3942.

何天之休 he received the blessing of God.
何戈 to carry arms.
百祿是何 he sustains all the dignities,—of his Imperial position.

荷² 3942
R. 歌箇
H. *ho*, *shō*
N. *ou*, *hou*
See 何賀 Even and Sinking Lower.

The lotus or water-lily (*Nelumbium*). *See* No. 7115.

荷蓮 the lotus.
荷池 a lotus pond.
隰有荷華 in the marshes is the lotus flower.
有蒲與荷 there are rushes and lotus plants.
荷衣 lotus leaves.
荷月 the lotus month,—the 6th moon.
荷露 the dew on a lotus leaf.
荷包 a purse or pouch,—so called from its likeness in shape to the lotus leaf.
荷包手巾 the strip of cloth carried with the purse at the girdle. *See* No. 3376.
荷葉 a lotus leaf. Used for the hinges of a door; a skiff, etc.
荷葉酥 a kind of cake.
荷葉餈兒 rolled wafers.
金絲荷葉 the marsh flower.
荷芙蕖 marsh mallows.
荷蘭國 Holland.
荷蘭薯 the potato.
荷蘭水 soda-water.
荷風 a pleasant breeze.

Read *ho⁴*. To bear on the back; to sustain; to wear. To be grateful.

荷⁴ 3942

背荷 to bear on the back.
荷負 to carry; to sustain; to be adequate to; to be competent.
荷蒙天恩 I am a recipient of your great kindness.
感荷隆情 I am grateful for your consideration.
望祈玉成是荷 I trust you will accomplish it for me, and I shall be grateful.
荷笠 to wear a large conical hat.
荷枷 to wear the cangue.
荷戈 to carry arms.
即祈速還爲荷 which kindly return to me at an early date.

禾² 3943
R. 歌
See 和 Even Lower.

Growing grain. Radical No. 115, described as 禾木兒禾.

禾役穟穟 his rows of paddy shot up beautifully.
禾易長畝 the grain is well cultivated all the acres over.
禾稼 crops in general.
十月納禾稼 in the tenth moon they gather in the harvest.
胡取禾三百億兮 how do you get your thirty millions of sheaves?
禾苗 the young blade of corn; young paddy.
禾穗 an ear of corn.
一禾九穗 nine ears of corn on one stalk.
割禾 to reap grain.
禾米 paddy.
禾黍 millet.
嘉禾 a fine crop.
禾稈 the straw of grain.
早禾 the early crop.
禾不實 grain not filled.
禾束 a sheaf of paddy, etc.
禾田 grain fields; arable land.
禾虫 a harvest-bug.

咊 3944

Same as No. 3945.

Digitized by Google

和² 3945
R. 歌箇
C. *wo*
H. *fo*
F. *ho, hwo, hu*
W. *wu*
N. *ou*
P. *ho*, v. *haŋ², han²*
M. *ho*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hwa*
J. *wa, kwa*
A. *hwa*
Even and Sinking Lower.

Harmony; to be harmonious; to be on friendly terms; at peace. To mix. Bells attached to the cross-bars of carriages; *see* No. 7457.

終和且平 he shall have harmony and peace.

樂 *yo⁴** **既和奏** while the musical instruments sound in harmony.

和鳴 to sound in harmony,—of musical instruments.

老夫不能屬和 I cannot match your harmony,—sing a song like yours.

和合 to agree; harmonious union.

和合二仙 the two gods or spirits of harmony.

和諧 in concert, of musical instruments; connubial harmony.

和好 to be friendly; to be reconciled.

和氣 friendly feeling; goodwill. *See* No. 7886.

一團和氣 general harmony or friendliness.

免傷和氣 do not disturb the *entente cordiale*.

心恬氣和 a pleasant peaceful frame of mind.

和平 or **平和** level and harmonious; peaceful; even, as a pulse; even-tempered; mild, as the weather.

和誼 or **和睦** at peace; on friendly terms.

和樂 delight; friendly feeling.

太和 universal harmony.

做和頭 to be a peace-maker.

他們不相和 they do not agree.

講和 to treat of peace.

和約 a treaty of peace.

交和 to come to terms; to be reconciled.

給人說和 to arrange a peace; to make up a quarrel between people.

和事老人 a mediator.

和息 agreement; reconciliation.

和² 3945

和息狀 or **和息呈詞** a motion to stay proceedings,—filed in a case which has been amicably settled out of court.

和局 a drawn game; a good understanding; amicable relations.

私和人命 to privately arrange a case in which life has been taken.

和風 a gentle gale.

和順 complaisant; obliging.

和悅 delighted; happy; pleased.

和顏悅色 a pleasant smiling countenance.

調和 to mediate; to mix.

風雨調和 wind and rain each in due season.

昭君和番 Chao-chün (a concubine) making peace with the barbarians,—by being married to their chieftain, as was done under the Emperor **元帝** Yüan Ti of the Han dynasty.

和勻 to mix properly or equally; well blended.

四樣對和 mix in four equal parts.

和菜 mixed vegetables.

和味 well flavoured; properly seasoned.

酒既和旨 the wine was of the right strength and good.

和聲署署正 Director of the Imperial Board of Music.

和碩 (*shê⁴*) a Manchu term for a banner, used for a "Yellow Girdle"; *see* No. 5124.

和碩親王 a prince of the 1st order.

和碩公主 a princess Imperial of the second rank,—the daughter of an inferior consort.

和碩特 the Khoshoits, a southern branch of the Kalmuks.

和尙 or **和闍** a Buddhist priest,—the **親教師** self-taught teacher. Sanskrit: *upadhyâya*, from the Kashgarian vernacular of which, **鶻社** pronounced *hua hsieh*, the Chinese term is said to be taken. *See* No. 9617.

和尙爲賊禿 a priest is only a thief with a bald head.

無結梢做和尙 those who can't earn their living become priests.

和² 3945

禿子爲和尙 like bald-headed men becoming priests,—they are ready-made articles.

和尙娶親, 說過光陰 like a priest wanting to marry, much time will be wasted in talking,—without any result. Great cry and little wool.

和尙頭放青菓 like putting an olive on a priest's head,—a difficult matter to accomplish.

在京的和尙, 出京的官 a priest in Peking or an official out of it,—Peking being a good or bad field accordingly.

海和尙 demons which bring bad weather to sailors.

老和尙搧燈 a box on the ears.

五葷和尙 or **酒肉和尙** phrases applied to priests and meaning that they do not stick literally to a vegetable diet.

和尙肉 priests' meat,—a name for the mushroom.

老和尙賣廟 like an old priest selling his temple,—**留神** he keeps his gods; which phrase also means "Take care!"

小和尙 the *membrum virile*.

和鈴央央 the bells on the chariot tinkled.

和掌 to join the palms,—as in prayer. *See* No. 421.

和南 or **和掌南無** or **和南拜** I fold my hands and give salutation,—a phrase used by Buddhist priests. *See* Nos. 421, 8128.

Read *han⁴* or *ho⁴* or (in Peking) *hei⁴*.

我和你去 I will go with you.

和他 with him.

和別人 with another man.

和衣而睡 to sleep in one's clothes.

和誰 (vulg. *hei⁴ shei²*) with whom?

Read *ho⁴*. To respond to in singing; to accord with; to keep in tune with; to agree with. To make rhymes with.

Digitized by Google

和[4]
3945

倡予和女 give us the first note, and we will join in with you. [女＝汝.]
一唱百和 one sings and all chime in.
寡和 few assented.
阿和 to agree with,—what some one else has just stated, in a sycophantic manner.
隨聲附和 to chime in with what anybody says.
和韻 to adapt rhymes,—to a given sound.

ho
龢
3946

Same as No. 3945.

hap
合[2*]
3947

R. 合
C. *hop, kop*
H. *hap, kap*
F. *hak, kak*
W. *ō, gŏ*
N. *ah, kah*
P. *ɕho, ɕko*
M. *ho, ko*
Y. *hêoh, kêoh*
Sz. *ho, ko*
K. *hap, kip*
J. *kō, gatsz*
A. *hiep, hap*
Entering Lower.

To shut; to close; to join; to pair; to agree; to suit; in accordance with. To take together; to add. Side by side. Name of a musical note. Is used for No. 3836 and No. 3962.

合眼 or 合目 to close the eyes.
合口 to shut the mouth; unanimous; bringing together two "mouths" or openings.
合門 to shut the door.
合家 the whole family.
合族 the whole clan.
合府 or 合郡 the entire prefecture.
合圍 shut in on all sides.
合住 to close; shut up, as an umbrella.
合掌 to clasp the hands.
合手 to clasp the hands; to be the equal of; obedient.
合本 to unite capital; to go into partnership.
合局 to enter into partnership; to end, as a game; syllogistic reasoning. *See* No. 2955.
合夥 or 合做生意 to enter into partnership.
合會 to assemble; to form a society.
合心 of one mind; agreeing.
相合 agreeing; fitting; corresponding.
配合 to pair; to mate.
合偶 to unite in pairs.
天作之合 God made for him (Wên Wang) a mate.
妻子好合 loving union with wife and children.

合[2*]
3947

合意 in accordance with one's views.
合式 suitable; fitting; like the pattern.
合理 or 理合 or 合就 or 合宜 in accordance with what is right.
合乎規矩 in accordance with prescribed rule; befitting.
合法 in accordance with law.
不合道理 not in accordance with eternal principles.
合我用 suitable to my wants; just what I needed.
合乎此 agreeing with this.
立合同 to make a contract; to execute an agreement.
合符 tallying with; agreeing. *See* No. 3687.
合一打算 to calculate; to estimate the amount.
共合 amounting in all to,—as of items in a bill.
合算 to add up; to reckon.
合就照知 in accordance (with my duty) I write this despatch to inform you.
合行備文 it is therefore necessary to prepare a despatch.
合再聲明 it is therefore incumbent on me to again state clearly.
合並聲明 it is incumbent on me to also state clearly that.
合亟照送 it is incumbent on me at once to forward.
合先 meanwhile, as in duty bound,.....
合當 (*tang*[1]) it is my duty to.....
合當 (*tang*[4]) suitable; it so happened.
合成 to unite to make.
合中 to strike an average; medium; proper.
合訂 to agree,—to invite a guest. A phrase seen on invitations from two or more hosts.
合上 to fit on; to put something on to another.
合腰 to bow; to bend the body.
合演 to act with the entire strength of the company.
合浦還珠 the return of the pearls to Ho-p'u,—alluding to the re-appearance of the pearl-mussel at the Ho-p'u fishery under the virtuous rule of 孟嘗 Mêng Ch'ang of the Han dynasty. Used in the sense of recovery of former advantages.

合[2*]
3947

合力 with united efforts.
合作 united effort or action.
合謀 to conspire.
合氣 angry feeling.
合勢 advantageous; profitable.
辦這件事你很合式 you didn't make a bad thing out of that business.
合而爲一 to bring into connection.
合計 equivalent to,—of sums in different money denominations.
合骨匠 a bone-setter.
吾合盡矣 it is right (in accordance with destiny) that I should die.
合衣臥榻 went to bed in his clothes. *See* No. 3945.
一合 a handful.
合抱 would take two men to encircle it with their arms.
合面 the back of the body. *See* No. 12,885.
一合流北，一合流南 one branch of the river flows north, one branch south.
合璧 side by side,—of things.
合龍起來 bring them together,—as when joining things; especially of repairs to a breach in the embankment of a river.
龍盾之合 side by side are placed the dragon-figured shields.
窻二合 two windows.
六合 the six points,—N., E., S., and W., the zenith, and the nadir. Hence, the universe; the empire.
戰不數合 they had not fought many rounds, when....

Read *ko*[2]*. The tenth of a 升 pint.

hap
匌[2*]
3948

To environ.

R. 合
See 峇
Entering Upper.

翁匌 a dull smoky atmosphere.
匌匌 stones piled up.

hap
哈
3949

See No. 3754.

Digitized by Google

hap1 2*
姶 3950
R. 合
See 翕
K. *ap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*3
Entering Upper.

A charming woman.

美姶 beautiful.

婣姶 the concubine of Duke Hsiang of the Wei State, B.C. 540.

hap3 2*
欱 3951
R. 合
See 哈
Entering Upper.

To sip; to drink.

口欱湯水 to sip broth.

hap3, hap1 4*
郃 3952
R. 合
See 合
Entering Lower.

Name of a District, 郃陽縣, in Shensi.

hap3 4*
頷 3953
R. 合
See 鴿
Entering Upper.

The jaw; the jowl.

hap3 2*
盒 3954
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *ak*
W. *ö*
N. *ah*, v. *eiñ*
P. *ɕho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō, an*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

A small box with a cover.

盒子 or 盒兒 small boxes of various kinds.

盒蓋 the lid of a box.

揭開盒子 to open a box,—of this kind.

拜帖盒 a card-case.

鼻烟盒 a snuff-box.

全盒 a box divided into compartments,—for sweetmeats.

菓盒 a fruit box,—of an ornamental kind, for presents.

一盒禮物 a box of presents,—meaning sweetmeats, fruit, etc.

盒錢 box-money,—given to the servants who bring presents.

痰盒 a spittoon.

hap1
鞈 3955

See No. 10,527.

wat4
豁 3956

See No. 5315.

hok 4*
壑 3957
R. 藥
C. H. *k'ok*
F. *k'auk*
W. *ho*
N. *hoh*
P. *hɔ*
M. *ho*
Y. *hak*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Upper.

A ravine; a gully. A puddle; a pool.

谿壑 a ravine; a gully.

崖巖絕壑 a precipice over a deep ravine.

布假山之邱壑 to arrange artificial hills and valleys,—garden rockwork.

胸中邱壑 he has hills and dales in his breast,—he is obstinate, or wedded to his own ideas.

溝壑 a ditch; a moat round a city. *See* No. 13,465.

壑底 the bed of a ditch.

大壑 the ocean.

壑一鼻 a flat nose.

hat
活 3958

See No. 5324.

hap3 2*
盍 3959
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *hak*
W. *ö*
N. *ah, êh*
P. *ɕho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

Why not? Would it not be better to.....? *See* No. 1644.

盍思天道好 *hao*4 還 why not reflect that the way of God is retributive?

盍反其本矣 why not go back to the root (the essential) of the matter?

子盍爲我言之 will you not tell him this for me?

盍歸乎來 why should I not go and follow him?—*sc.* Wên Wang.

寇至, 盍去諸 the bandits are coming: why not leave?

盍各言爾志 why doesn't each of you speak his mind?

盍稚 a kind of secret name by which the various clans or families of the 氐人 Ti nation used to speak of themselves after their dispersion.

朋盍簪 surrounded by friends,—as men who are 至誠不疑 truly sincere and unsuspecting.

hap2 2*
嗑 3960
R. 合
C. H. *hap*
F. *hak*
W. *ö*
N. *gah*
P. *ɕho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *hap, hat*
Entering Lower.

Sounds of talking. Used for No. 3930.

嗑嗑 the hum of many voices.

嗑然 the sound of laughter.

嗑一杯茶 to drink a cup of tea.

噬嗑 the 21st Diagram.

hap4
瞌 3961

See No. 6113.

hap1 2*
闔 3962
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *hak*
W. *ö*
N. *ah*
P. *ɕho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

A leaf of a door. To shut; to cover. All; the whole. Used with No. 3947.

闔門 or 闔戶 to close a door; the whole family.

闔廬 to close one's cottage,—to retire from public life.

闔家大小 the whole family, great and small.

闔宅 the whole family.

闔城 the whole town.

闔省 the whole province.

闔屬 all who belong to.....

闔朝 the whole court,—military and civil alike.

闔郡公啓 the whole prefecture unites in this public notice.

闔潭均吉 I trust your whole family is well.

閶闔風 a westerly breeze,—supposed to blow from the gate of Paradise.

heh
劾 3963
R. 職泰隊
W. *yüe, k'ö, ke, k'e*
See 覈
Y. *k'êk*
K. *hek, he*
J. *koku, kai*
A. *hak*
Entering and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To investigate. To impeach.

考劾其實 to examine into the real facts of a case.

劾究 or 劾問 or 糾劾 to investigate.

劾奏 to impeach in a memorial to the Throne.

彈劾 or 劾參 to impeach.

自投劾狀 to present one's own impeachment,—as an official who accuses himself of incapacity.

Digitized by Google

het₄
核 2*
3964
R. 月陌
C. hêt, wêt
H. fut, het
F. houk
W. yüe, v. ɕu
N. ah, wah
P. ɕhê, ɕhu
M. hê, hu
Y. hêh, v. hwêh
Sz. he, hu
K. hïl, hek
J. kaku, kiaku
A. hak
Entering Lower.

The stone of a fruit; the kernel. A hard lump; a nodule. To examine into; to weigh facts.

荔枝核 the stone of the lichee.
桃核 a peach stone.
核桃 a walnut.
核桃仁 the flesh of a walnut.
去皮求核 take off the husk and get at the kernel,—look at the intention or motive rather than at the thing.
核仁 a fruit kernel.
生核 to have a hard lump or growth on the body.
核查 or 核明 or 察核 to investigate. *See* No. 11,980.
核奪 or 核定 or 核斷 to decide upon the merits of a case.
核議 to deliberate; to decide upon.
核准 to grant after consideration,—as permission to file a petition.
核對 to compare,—as original and copy.
核算 to calculate.
核算清單 a table for calculation; a ready reckoner.
核加 to add; to calculate the additional.....
核估 to assess.
核辦 to act accordingly.
核錯 to discover a mistake.
核示 to consider and give an answer or instructions how to proceed.
剋核太甚 to examine too strictly; inquisitorial.
核與上年 as compared with previous years.
核計 to examine an account; to find the sum amounts to.....
核閱 to read and examine.
核付 to duly pay.
核銷 to duly cancel.
核實 to verify.

het₄
覈 2*
3965
R. 陌
C. hêt
H. het
F. houk
W. yüe
N. ah
P. ɕhê
M. hê
Y. hêk
K. hek
J. kaku, giaku
A. hak
Entering Lower.

To examine into. Used with No. 3964. To cut; to engrave.

覈查 or 考覈 to investigate; to scrutinize.
覈驗 to verify.
審覈 to investigate judicially.
核覈 to examine with "torture", *i.e.* to extort evidence by flogging with the bamboo.

覈 2*
3965
糠覈 unthreshed wheat. *See* No. 3987.
簡而覈 terse and pithy.

ho′
火
3966
See No. 5326.

ho′
夥
3967
See No. 5328.

hok₄
郝 4*
3968
R. 藥
C. k'ok₀
H. het
F. k'auk
W. ha
N. hoh
P. 'hau, ho²
M. ho², ho₃
Y. hak
K. kak
J. kaku
A. hak, t'ik
Entering Upper.

Name of a village in Shensi. A Department in Ssŭch'uan under the Sung dynasty. Read *hao*³ in Peking. A surname.

Read *shih*⁴*. To plough.

het₄
赫 4*
3969
R. 陌
C. hak
H. het
F. haik
W. ha
N. hah
P. hê²
M. hê
Y. hêh
Sz. he
K. hïök
J. kaku, kiaku
A. hak
Entering Upper.

Bright; luminous; scorching. To be red. To be awe-inspiring. To be enraged at. To frighten.

赫光 bright; glorious.
顯赫 brightly manifested.
赫明 to burn brightly.
赫赫炎炎 fierce and fiery.
至陽赫赫 perfect *Yang* (*see* No. 12,883) is powerfully active.
赫赫有名 having a great reputation.
赫甚 very powerful,—of a mandarin.
赫如渥赭 I am red as though rouged.
王赫斯怒 the king rose majestic in his wrath.
赫奕 grand; mighty; enduring.
天子臨下有赫 when the Emperor comes among the people, it is with majesty.
反予來赫 but you become the more incensed against me.
赫然 irate; angered.

hak₄
嚇 4*
3970
R. 陌
C. } hak₀
H. }
F. haik, v. hiah
W. ha
N. hah
P. hsia², hê²
M. hê, hsia
Y. hêk
Sz. he, hsia
K. hïök
J. kaku, kiaku
A. hak
Entering Upper.

To frighten; to terrify. Also read *hsia*⁴.

嚇他一下 gave him a fright.
嚇死人 to frighten people to death.
嚇掉了魂 frightened him out of his wits.
驚嚇 to frighten.
呼嚇 to shout at threateningly.
嚇詐 to impose on by threats.
嚇醒 to awake with a start.
嚇楞了 very frightened.
恐嚇 to arouse one's fears; to terrify.
嚇昏 afraid of the dark.
嚇禁 to deter.
嚇跑了 to have run away for fear.
嚇了一跳 made me jump with fright.
嚇勢 to make use of power or influence to threaten; to intimidate.
被財主嚇殺 intimidated by a rich man.
嚇煞妾矣 you frightened me (your handmaid) out of my life.
窮苦來嚇殺 miserably poor.

hiak₄
烙 4*
3971
R. 陌
J. kaku, giaku
A. k'ak,
Entering Lower.

Water drying off land.

hok₄
格 4*
3972
R. 藥
See 涸
Entering Upper and Lower.

A small kind of millet, or panic grass.

mêk₄
貉 4*
3973
R. 藥陌
C. hok₅, mêk₅, k'ok₀
H. hok
F. houk, louk, meik
W. ma, lo
N. mah
P. ho², ɕho
M. ho
Y. hak, lak
K. hak
J. gaku, baku
A. hak, lak, mak
Entering Lower Irregular.

A small animal found in Tibet, with a pointed nose and thick red fur; a badger. A name for the racoon dog (*Canis procyonoides*).

一之日于貉 during the first month they hunt the badger.
衣狐貉者 dressed in fox and badger fur.
貉裘 badger-skin robes.
狐貉之厚以居 when at home, he used thick furs of the fox or badger,—of Confucius.

Digitized by Google

貉[4*] 3973

如一邱之貉 like the badgers of one mound,—as like as two peas.

打貉睡 to become sleepy.

Read *mo*[4*]. A common name for the barbarous tribes on the north.

子之道貉道也 your way would be that of the Mo barbarians,—alluding to a proposed administrative change.

mak
畫 3974

See No. 5013.

mak
劃 3975

See No. 5014.

hek
雀[4*] 3976
R. 沃藥
See 鶴
cf. 斛
A. *hsak*
Entering Lower.

A bird flying high.

Read *chio*[4*]. Ambitious.

夫乾雀然 the Diagram *ch'ien*[2] denotes exaltation.

hhek
臒 3977
R. 藥
See 霍
A. *hsak*
Entering Upper.

Soup; broth, made from meat only.

hok
鶴 3978

See No. 3888.

hhok
霍[4*] 3979
R. 藥
C. *fok*
H. *k'ok*
F. *hwok*
W. *ho*
N. *hoh*
P. *hô*
M. *ho*
Y. *hwak*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hwak*, v. *kwak*
J. *kwaku*, *waku*
A. *hwak*, *hwat*
Entering Upper.

Quickly; suddenly.

飛霍 to fly swiftly.

霍然 suddenly.

揮霍 to gambol; to frolic.

霍山 another name for the 衡山 Hêng mountain in Hunan. *See* No. 3912.

hhok
攫 3980

See No. 5330.

hhok
臒 3981

See No. 5331.

hhok
臒 3982

Same as No. 3977.

hhok
靃 3983

See No. 5332.

wak
靑[4*] 3984
R. 陌錫
C. *wak*
F. *heik*
N. *wah*, *wêh*
P. *hwo*
K. *hwek*, *hiwk*
J. *keki*, *kiaku*
A. *hwak*
Entering Lower.

The sound of tearing the skin off an animal.

靑然 with a noise of ripping.

nyek
抶 3985

See No. 6255.

nyek
紇[4*] 3986
R. 月
C. *hêt*
H. *ngot*
F. *hwuk*
W. *ngö*
N. *ngwah*
P. *hê*, *kho*, *khê*
M. *hê*, *kê*
Y. *hêh*
Sz. *hê*
K. *hïl*
J. *ketsz*, *kotsz*
A. *hout*
Entering Upper.

Read *ko*[1]. A knot.

死紇縫 a fast knot.

活紇縫 a running knot.

nyek
麧[1*] 3987
R. 月
See 紇
Entering Lower.

Wheat in the husk.

糠麧 unthreshed wheat. *See* No. 3965.

tyek
齕[4*] 3988
R. 月
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik*
N. *ngwah*
P. *hê*
M. *hê*
K. *hïl*
J. *kotsz*, *gochi*
A. *hout*
Entering Upper.

To gnaw, as a rat. To peculate.

fek
或 3989

See No. 5316.

fek
惑 3990

See No. 5320.

hek
黑 3991

See No. 3899.

fo
禍 3992

See No. 5313.

fo
貨 3993

See No. 5329.

fo
賀[4] 3994
R. 箇
H. *fo*
See 何
Sinking Lower.

To congratulate, the congratulations being often accompanied by presents.

四方來賀 from the four quarters congratulations come.

道賀 or 慶賀 or 賀喜 to congratulate.

恭賀 with respectful congratulations,—when presents are sent.

賀新年 to wish a happy new year.

賀壽 to wish many happy returns of a birthday.

奉賀 to offer congratulations,—generally including presents.

禮賀 congratulatory presents.

朝賀 a Court congratulation,—as on the birthdays of the Emperor and Empress, etc.

賀節喜 to wish one the compliments of the season.

賀戟 to carry a spear.

賀蘭山 the Ara-shan mountains, lying north of Kansuh.

hhok
涸 3995

See No. 3893.

shi
唬 3996

Same as No. 11,013.

hat
盍 3997

Same as 盍 No. 3959.

Digitized by Google

貊 1* 3998 R. 豸 See 貉 Entering Lower.

An animal resembling a fox. Is regarded by some as identical with No. 3973.

瀊 3999

Same as No. 3893.

謔 4* 4000 R. 言 See 嗃 A. *houk* Entering and Even Upper.

To slander.

多將謔謔 he is always backbiting.

滹 1* 4001 R. 阝 See 霰 Entering Lower.

Name of a small lake 合滹沱 in the east of Kiangsu.

翮 4* 4002 R. 羽 C. *lik*, F. *kaik*, N. *ngah*, P. *shê* M. *hê* Y. *kêh* K. *hik* J. *kaku, giaku* A. *kak*, *hak*, Entering Irregular.

The root of a feather; feathers; pinions.

羽翮 a feather; a quill.

奮翮 rushing pinions,—of any one who carries out his intentions promptly and decisively.

振翮高翔 to shake out one's wings and fly aloft,—to obtain advancement.

蠚 4* 4003 R. 虫 See 郝 Entering Upper.

The poisonous sting of an insect.

HOU.

齁 1 4004 R. 尢 C. *hau* H. F. *heu* W. *hau* N. *höü* P. *hou*, v. *hu* M. *hou* Y. *hêu*, v. *hu* Sz. *hou* K. *hu* J. *kō, ko* A. *hêu, hu* Even Upper.

To breathe noisily; to snore. Very; extremely.

齁鼾 or 齁鼻 to snore.

齁臭的 stinking horribly.

齁髒的 filthy; dirty.

齁鹹的 salt to excess.

齁苦 very bitter. Also used with *sour*, *salt*, etc.

齁包草 the asthma plant (*Epimedium macranthum*, M. & D.)

吼 3 4005 R. 有 See 吼 Rising Upper.

The lowing of an ox. A calf.

牛吼 the ox is lowing.

侯 2 4006 R. 尢 C. *hau* H. F. *heu* W. *au* N. *öü* P. M. Sz. *hou* Y. *hêu* K. *hu* J. *kō, gu* A. *hêu* Even Lower.

The second title of nobility; a marquis; *see* 公 No. 6568. A target. Admirable; beautiful. A particle.

侯位 or 侯爵 the rank of marquis or count.

侯爺 a marquis.

貴侯爵 my lord marquis.

諸侯 or 侯氏 the feudal princes generally.

謹爾侯度 be careful of your duties as a prince of the empire.

公侯好仇 a good companion for his prince.

封侯 to create a marquis.

侯服 the territory ruled over by a marquis.

侯門似海 a nobleman's house is like the sea,—one feels lost in its grandeur.

終日射侯 shooting all day at the target.

大侯既抗 the great target is set up.

洵直且侯 truly smooth and beautiful,—of fur.

侯于周服 they became subject to the House of Chou.

侯作侯祝 thence come oaths and curses.

侯誰在矣 and who are there?

肆師侯禳 the master of the sacrificial ceremonies responded to good omens and exorcised evil ones.

侯生伏劍 Hou falling upon his sword,—referring to a friend of 信陵君 Hsin-ling Chün (Prince 無忌 Wu-chi of 魏 Wei) of the 3rd century B.C., who committed suicide rather than incur the suspicion of his patron.

喉 2 4007 R. 尢 F. v. *hoa, hö* N. v. *u, wu, ho* See 侯 Even Lower.

The throat; properly the œsophagus or gullet, as opposed to 嗓 the larynx or windpipe. *See* No. 7481.

喉嚨 or 喉嚨眼子 the gullet. Also, the windpipe. *See* 息 No. 4034.

喉 2 4007

好喉嚨 a fine strong voice.

軟喉 the soft throat,—the gullet.

硬喉 the hard throat,—the windpipe.

咽喉 the windpipe; a channel; a passage.

咽喉之地 windpipe places,—important strategical points.

結喉 or 喉欖 Adam's apple.

生鵝喉 to have goose-throat,—diphtheria.

封喉 to have the throat stopped up.

自刺其喉而死 committed suicide by cutting his throat.

潤喉 to moisten one's throat,—to "whet one's whistle" or "wash one's neck".

喉嗓 the throat; the voice.

王之喉舌 the king's throat and tongue,—mouthpiece.

願代某君喉舌之司 willing to act as Mr. So-and-So's interpreter.

令人喉舌 to make people talk about you; to set tongues wagging.

婉囀歌喉 exquisite modulations of the voice in singing.

見人屙尿,喉嚨癢 itching to do whatever one sees others doing.

堠 4 4008 R. 宥 See 侯 Sinking Lower.

Mounds for fire-signals. A double one was placed every ten *li*, a single one every five *li*. *See* 墩 No. 12,205.

嚴斥堠 let strict attention be paid to the fire-beacons.

嫉 2 4009 R. 尢 C. H. v. *hâu* F. v. *heu* See 侯 Even Lower.

Wanton; lewd.

睺 2 4010 R. 尢 See 侯 Even Lower.

A constellation, known as 羅睺, and regarded by fortune-tellers as unlucky.

Digitized by Google

猴[2] hou
4011
R. 尤
F. v. *kau*
See 侯
Even Lower.

A monkey; a short-tailed macaque.

猴兒 or 猴子 a monkey.
獼猴 a large intractable ape; used as a term of abuse.
猴精 shrewd; clever.
猴快 quick; agile; smart.
猴子戲 monkey tricks.
跳猴 to jump like a monkey,—to be untrustworthy.
沐猴而冠 a washed monkey with a hat on. Said of the famous 霸王 Pa Wang, or 項羽 Hsiang Yü.
殺鷄嚇猴 to kill the fowl as a warning to the monkey.
少是觀音,老是猴 a goddess when young, a monkey when old,—of a beauty.
猴子撿到一塊薑 like a monkey which has picked up ginger,—dog in the manger.
猴抱琵琶 like a monkey with a guitar,—亂彈 making discord, two words which sound precisely like 亂談 you talk nonsense! rubbish!
孫猴兒 the famous monkey character in the 西遊記 *Hsi-yu-chi*. *See* No. 10,431.
猴三 *sa*[1] 兒 or simply 三兒 or 阿三 a monkey.
墨猴 or 研猴 a small species of marmoset, found in Yünnan. It is said to be able to rub ink on a palette; hence the name.
猴熊 a bear.
猴抓子 *Cratægus cuneata*, S. & Z., and *C. pinnatifida*, Bunge.
猴兒皂 *Sapindus Mukorossi*, Gaert., the fruit of which is used as soap.

瘊[2] hou
4012
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

Warts; pimples.

瞉[2] hou
4013
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

Dim of sight.

羅瞉 a king of Asuras.
羅瞉羅 Râhula,—the eldest son of Shâkyamuni Buddha. He is to be reborn as the eldest son of every future Buddha.
羅瞉羅多 Râhulata,—a native of Kapila, and 16th patriarch. He entered Nirvâna B.C. 113.

喉[2] hou
4014
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

To pray for blessings; to offer sacrifices.

篌[2] hou
4015
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

A musical instrument with twenty-five strings, called 箜篌, like a large lute.

糇[2] hou
4016
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

Dry provisions.

糇糧 food taken on a journey.

鄇[2] hou
4017
R. 宥尤
See 侯
Sinking and Even Lower.

Name of a place, called 鄇田, belonging to the 晉 Chin State.

鍭[2] hou
4018
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

The metal head of an arrow.

四鍭既鈞 the four arrows are all balanced,—have their centre of gravity in the proper place.

餱 hou
4019

Same as No. 4016.

鱟[1] hou
4020
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

A large fish, called 鱟鰉 or 鱟鮐, and said to be poisonous.

鱟鯸 a river porpoise.

候[4] hou
4021
R. 宥
C. *hau*
H. *heu*
F. *hau*, *heu*
W. *au*
N. *öü*
P. }
M. } *hou*
Sz. }
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō*
A. *hêu*
Sinking Upper.

To await; to expect the arrival of.

等候 to wait.
候許久 to wait a long time.
過午不候 I shall not wait after noon.
在此候着 waiting here.
候示 to await a reply or instructions.
善候風 good at waiting for wind,—knowing what the weather will be.
候駕 I await your chariot,—a conventional phrase used in invitations.

候[4]
4021

候叙 I await your conversation,—same as last entry.
恭候 to respectfully wait,—upon a person, as a visit of ceremony.
問候 to enquire after a person's health; to visit.
我候你們喫 I will pay for you all,—as a dinner at a restaurant.
我候罷 I will pay; I will stand treat.
伺候 to wait upon; to attend upon, as a servant.
轎子伺候 let the chair be in waiting for me.
候人 a person in waiting; an usher.
彼候人兮 those officers of escort.
候訊 or 候質 to await examination,—as a witness.
候驗 to await examination,—as goods at the Customs.
候結 to await the termination,—as of a trial.
候補 or 候缺 waiting to fill a vacancy; expectant,—of officials who have the rank but not an actual appointment. Used of provincial officials.
候選 to await selection,—for official employment. Used of officials in the Peking Boards.
氣候 or 節候 season; weather.
氣候猶寒 the weather was rather chilly.
平日曾有此症候否 has he previously suffered from this disease?
火候須知 (a cook) should know about the strength of a fire,—either 文 or 武 as required. *See* Nos. 12,633, 12,744.
留他在此看看火候 keep him here to look after the strength of the fire.
時候 time. *See* No. 9921.
候晤 to await an interview.
候候 to wait for; to enquire after.
你在這邊候候 you wait here.
替我候候他 present my compliments to him.
候乘 (*shêng*[1]) as soon as you have mounted,—said by the host when asked by a departing visitor to return to his house.
候朝命 to await his Majesty's commands.

Digitized by Google

hkeu
吼 3
4022
R. 有
C. *hau*
H. *hau, hau*
F. *hau*
W. *hau, hau*
N. *höü*, v. *öü*
P. } *hou*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *hêu*
Rising Irregular.

The roar or bellow of animals; a voice of anger.

河東獅吼 the lion of Ho-tung roars,—said by Su Tung-p'o of the shrewish wife of 陳季常 Ch'ên Chi-ch'ang; hence the term has come to mean a virago or shrew.

咆吼如雷 he roars like thunder.

hkeu
犼 3
4023
R. 有
See 吼
Rising Upper.

A fierce wolf, found in Mongolia. An astrological term for the 16th constellation in Aries. The dragon's head on roofs.

叫天犼 to call upon the heavenly wolf or dragon's head upon a roof,—said of workmen engaged in dangerous work upon high scaffoldings, etc.

heu
厚 4
4024
R. 有
C. *'hau, hau²*
H. *'heu, heu²*
F. *hai'u², kau²*
W. *'au, 'gau*
N. *öü*
P. } *hou²*
M. }
Y. *hêo²*
Sz. *hou²*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, gu*
A. *hêu²*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Thick, as opposed to 薄 No. 9381. Substantial; rich. Generous; kind. Sincere. Secure. Virtuous.

厚薄 thin and thick; thickness (as a relative term); liberal and stingy; much and little.

躬自厚而薄責於人 require much from yourself and little from others.

謂地蓋厚 we say of earth that it is thick,—yet one should tread carefully on it.

及其廣厚 when you come to the breadth and thickness,—of the earth.

面皮厚 face-skin thick,—brazen-faced; thick-skinned.

巧言如簧,顏之厚矣 their artful words, like organ tongues, show how unblushing are their faces.

厚顏 brazen-faced. Also, good-looking.

厚酒 generous wine.

厚味 savoury; tasty.

厚聘 liberal betrothal presents.

厚禮 liberal presents.

厚祿 a liberal salary.

厚資 a large fortune.

厚 4
4024

厚澤 unbounded favour.

厚底 thick soles.

厚贈 or 厚賜 to bestow generously.

厚利 large profit.

厚幸 great good fortune.

是所厚望 what he earnestly hopes.

厚集 to collect a strong force of.....

厚實 well-to-do; substantial.

厚情 or 厚意 friendly feelings; kindness.

厚待 to treat kindly or cordially.

厚道 kindly; considerate; generous.

厚恩 great kindness.

厚惠 great benevolence,—alluding to money given.

厚交 close friendship.

厚密 very intimate.

誠厚 sincere; honest.

忠厚 loyal; trustworthy.

非能厚勝之 you will not be able to conquer him.

厚往而薄來 to send away (their envoys) with liberal presents when they only brought small presents,—is the way to treat vassal princes.

敦厚 earnest and sincere.

孔之厚矣 perfectly secure,—of territory.

俾爾單厚 making thee entirely virtuous.

厚魚 a kind of bleak (*Leuciscus idellus*).

厚樸 (*p'o*¹) *Magnolia sp. nova*, the bark of which is highly valued as a drug. *See* No. 9509.

heu
後 4
4025
R. 有宥
C. *hau*
H. *'heu, heu²*
F. *hai'u, heu, hau, a*
W. *'au*
N. *'öü*
P. } *hou*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, go*
A. *hêu*
Sinking (W. and N. Rising) Lower.

Behind, of time and place, as opposed to 前 No. 1737. After, as opposed to 先 No. 4440. Descendants; posterity. To put in the rear; to postpone. *See* 天 No. 11,208.

後來 or 後手 or 後首 or 後經 or 以後 afterwards.

然後 after that; accordingly; subsequently.

後天 or 後日 or 後兒 the day after to-morrow.

後 4
4025

大後天 the fourth day from to-day, inclusive.

後半天 the afternoon.

後半夜 after midnight.

自此之後 henceforth; ever afterwards.

後生 after-born; descendants; a youth, as opposed to 先生, used respectfully for "I" or "me". Also, young; *see* 繼 No. 966.

以保我後生 and so he preserves us, his descendants.

後生家 a youth; a young man.

後學 I, your pupil.

後世 or 後代 or 後輩 after ages; posterity.

我生之後 the after part of my life.

後漢 the After (or Later) Han dynasty.

只要久後記得我 I only want you to think of me in days to come.

久後都是你這個孩兒的 by and by, all will be your child's.

不自我後 they were not after me.

後裔 or 後繼 descendants.

後嗣 an heir; posterity.

有後無後 has he any descendants?—in the male line.

無後爲大 not to have male offspring is the chief,—of the three unfilial acts. *See* 孝 No. 4334.

你是縉紳之後 you are a gentleman by birth.

以襄子爲後 named Hsiang as his successor.

吩咐後事 to give dying injunctions.

置後事 to settle one's affairs,—before death.

以觀其後 in order to watch the development of events.

先後 first and last. *See* No. 4440.

後祿 a further blessing,—food as well as drink, alluding to the ancient sacrifices at which wine only was drunk at first, but when the sacrifices were performed a full banquet was served.

後母 or 後娘 or 後媽 a step-mother.

Digitized by Google

後 4
4025

後媽臉 a stepmother (*i.e.* a lowering) face,—of spring weather.
後婿 a widow re-marrying.
後怕 to shudder at a danger past.
後悔 to repent.
後續 to supplement.
後圖 to make plans for the future.
而後馳隨其後 and afterwards walked behind her.
命彼後車 order one of the attending carriages,—to carry me.
隨後就到 I will come on by and by.
隨在後 following behind.
後頭 or 後面 or 後邊 behind; at the rear; astern.
後心 the back.
背後 on the back; behind the back.
末後尾 the very last; the hindmost.
列於後 or 後開 enumerated as follows:—
後據 an extended protest.
後塲 or 後臺 behind the scenes; the green-room.
後庭 a back hall; the anus.
後陰 the anus.
未有義而後其君者也 no man with a sense of duty ever put his sovereign second,—to himself.
自後者人先之 men put him in front who puts himself behind.
後其身而身先 keep behind, and you shall be put in front.
後路 the rear of an army.
後應 a force in reserve.
後門 a back-door; the breech of a gun.
後堂 the rear part of a house; the breech of a gun.
後堂鎗 breech-loading rifles.
後堂開花炮 heavy breech-loading guns.
後會有期 we shall doubtless meet again.
後簷牆 the rear wall of a house.
後押 the back hair,—of a woman's *coiffure*.

hèu
鱟 4
4026
R. 有
C. *hau²*
H. *heu*
F. } *hau²*
W. }
N. *höü*
P. } *hou*
M. }
Y. *hak*
Sz. *hou*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *hêu²*
Sinking Irregular.

hèu
后 4
4027
R. 有宀
See 後
Rising and Sinking Lower.

The king-crab (*Limulus Polyphemus*), known as 鱟魚. [In Shanghai this word is used for "rainbow".]

鱟簫 *Ipomœa biloba*, Forsk.

A sovereign; a ruler; a feudal prince. *See* 羿 No. 5501.

王后烝哉 a sovereign true was our royal prince.
二后 the two sovereigns 文王 Wên Wang and 武王 Wu Wang.
三后 the three chief rulers under the Emperor Shun, viz.: 伯夷 Po I, 大禹 the Great Yü, and 后稷 Hou Chi. Also, 大王 King T'ai (or 亶父 T'an Fu), 季王 King Chi (or 季歷 Chi Li), and 文王 Wên Wang.
三后在天 the Three Rulers are in heaven,—alluding to the second set given above.
皇皇后帝 Almighty God.
元后 or 君后 the sovereign.
皇后 or 國后 the Empress.
皇太后 or 太后 the Empress Dowager.
毋后 Our Imperial mother,—said by the Emperor.
后妃 maids-of-honour.
我先神后之勞 the toils of my sainted predecessors on the throne.
皇天后土 Heaven and Earth personified as powers.
天后 the Taoist Queen of Heaven,—the sailor's goddess, to whom he prays or sacrifices for fine weather and safe conduct. The Buddhist goddess 摩利支 Maritchi, represented with eight arms, two of which are holding aloft emblems of the sun and moon.
方命厥后 in those quarters he appointed the princes.

后 4
4027

hèu
呴 3
4028
R. 有
See 侯
A. *hêu²*
Rising Lower.

hèu
逅 4
4029
R. 宥
C. *hau*
H. *heu*
F. *haiu², kaiu²*
W. *'au*
P. } *hou*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hou*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, gū*
A. *hêu*
Sinking Lower.

hèu
郈 4
4030
R. 有
See 後
Rising Lower.

撫我則后, 虐我則讐 he who soothes us is our sovereign: he who oppresses us is our enemy.
天后鐘 an aneroid barometer.

To scold; to abuse.

To meet unexpectedly.

邂逅相逢 to meet unexpectedly,—as a friend.

Name of an ancient place in the State of 魯 Lu.

si
西 1
4031
R. 齊
C. *sai*
H. *si*
F. *sae*
W. *si*
N. *si*
P. }
M. } *hsi*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *sê*
J. *sai*
A. *te, têi*
Even Upper.

HSI.

The west, as opposed to 東 No. 12,248; western; foreign. Shansi. Radical No. 146.

西邊 the west side.
西南 south-west.
西北 north-west.
西南之西 west south-west.
西下 in the west,—of the Eighteen Provinces.
西上 to go to the capital.
東西 east and west; colloquially, a thing. *See* No. 12,248.
西方美人 the fine men of the west,—alluding to the early seat of the House of Chou.
西方極樂世界 or 西天 the paradise of the west,—the Buddhist heaven which is said to be only a foretaste of the bliss of Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *sukhavatî*.
魂升西天 his soul has gone to heaven.

Digitized by Google

西[1] 4031

老僧歸西 the old priest has gone to the west,—is dead.
西國 or 泰西國 western nations. *See* 穌 No. 10,315.
西人 western men; foreigners.
西洋 Portugal; foreign countries.
西藏 Tibet.
西域 western regions; Mahommedan States.
西川 a name for 熱河 Jehol.
西陵 the western mausoleum,—of the Imperial family.
日平西 the sun is level with the west,—that is just before it appears to go down straight to the horizon.
東一嘴西一句 east a mouth and west a sentence,—everybody talking at once.
西賓 or 西席 the western guest,—a tutor, from his position as opposed to that of 東主 the master of the house.
西家 servants; employés, as opposed to 東家 masters.
西湖 or 西子湖 western lake,—of which there are two famous ones, viz.: at Hang-chow in Chehkiang and at Hui-chow in Kuangtung. Both were visited by the poet Su Tung-p'o.
西湖色 "lake water" colour, a pale clear green; more commonly 湖色.
西湖景 peep-shows.
西葫蘆 a kind of pumpkin or gourd.
西紅柿子 the tomato.
西瓜 a water-melon.
西瓜皮 rind of a water-melon; a cap.
老西兒 a popular term for a Shansi man. Also, the Japanese hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*, var. *Japonicus*).
山西找子要財不要命 Shansi grabbers love money more than life,—alluding to banking and financial operations generally, which are all in the hands of Shansi men, the Jews of China.
西廂縧子 a border of figures from the *Hsi-hsiang-chi*, a famous novel.
西口馬 a horse from beyond the western passes.
西皮箇兒 sheepskins from Kansuh.

sai
悽[1] 4032
R. 齊
C. *ts'ai*
M. *ch'i, hsi*
See 西
A. *te*
Even Upper.

Grieved; miserable.

悽惶 grieved; vexed.
何爲悽悽若是歟 why so miserable?
孤孤悽悽的住在遂州 lived lonely and miserable at Sui Chou,—of a widow and orphan.

si
栖 4033

Same as No. 985.

sik
息[2*] 4034
R. 職
C. *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *scik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *sik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sik*
J. *soki*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Breath; to breathe. That which is produced; posterity; interest on money; *see* 利 No. 6885. To stop; to rest; to appease.

氣息 vapour; breath. *See* No. 8919 *and below*.
脈息全無 neither pulse nor breathing,—no signs of life; dead.
長太息 to draw a deep sigh.
喘息不停 not to stop panting.
抽息 to sob; to exact interest.
止息 to stop the breath,—*samâdhi*; *see* Nos. 7733, 9552. Also, to put a stop to.
其息深深 to breathe deeply.
眞人之息以踵，衆人之息以喉 the perfect man breathes from his heels, mankind in general from their throats.
以息相吹 to blow with the breath.
火息再燒則 if the fire has been let out and re-lighted, then.....
並無子息 he had no children.
女息 my little daughter.
息銀 interest on money.
生息 or 出息 to produce interest; to be profitable.
沒出息兒 good for nothing,—as a bad son.
起息 to exact interest.
利息照典起息 interest to be at pawnbroker's rate,—2 per cent per month.
行息 to bear interest.
出作入息 beginning work at dawn and stopping at dusk.
歇息 to rest; to cease from.
不覺的氣息了 imperceptibly his breath stopped.
去以六月息者也 for a flight of six months' duration.

息[2*] 4034

息肩 to rest the shoulders, as a burden-carrier.
一息間 in the time of a rest; in a short space of time.
息兵 to suspend military operations.
息業 to stop one's trade or business.
睡息 to sleep.
息念頭 to give up the idea.
息駕 to stop one's chariot; to come to a stop.
息事 to bring a matter to a conclusion.
息戰端 or 息兵端 to prevent war.
莫敢遑息 not daring to take a little rest.
無恒安息 do not reckon on your repose being permanent. *See* 安 No. 44.
息心 to set one's heart at rest; to cease to be anxious.
息怒 to appease anger.
姑息 to spoil, as a child; to pet.
好茶好飯去將息他 solaced her with some good tea and good food.
不可休息 cannot rest under them,—of trees without shade. [息 = 思 final particle.]

sik
媳[2*] 4035
R. 職
C. *sik*, v. *sêm*
H. *sit*, v. *sim*
F. *scik*, v. *sing*
W. *si*, v. *sang*
N. *sik*, v. *sing*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sik*
J. *soki*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

The wife of a son, grandson, or nephew.

媳婦 or 子媳 or 兒媳 a daughter-in-law; (in the north) a wife.
婆媳 mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.
新媳婦 a bride.
娶媳婦 to marry a wife.

sik
熄[2*] 4036
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.

To extinguish, as a fire; to obliterate.

熄燈 to put out a lamp.
滅熄 or 析熄 to extinguish; to quench.
烽烟未熄 the beacon-fires are not yet extinguished,—the rebellion is still going on.
救熄不曾 has the fire been put out yet?
王者之跡熄 the traces of the ancient kings are obliterated.

Digitized by Google

sik
瘜 2*
4037
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.

A polypus.

鼻瘜 or 肉瘜 a polypus in the nose.

sik
鄎 2*
4038
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.

Name of a place in the State of 齊 Ch'i.

師於鄎 they encamped at Hsi.

sik
饎 2*
4039
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.

To draw breath. To eat.

sik
析 4*
4040
R. 錫
C. *sik, ts'ik*
H. *sit*
F. *scik*
W. *si*, v. *sie*
N. *sih*
P. *ɕhsi, ɕhsi, hsi'*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To split, as wood; to divide. To explain. [To be distinguished from 析 No. 11,398.]

析薪 to split firewood.
分析 to divide,—as money.
析而二之 divided it into two parts.
立析產書 to execute a deed for the division of family property.
同居析爨 to live together but mess apart.
析義 to explain the meaning of.
析翳 a name for the rainbow.
析津 a name for Tientsin.

sik
悉 1*
4041
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.

Sorrowful. To venerate.

sik
晳
4042

Same as No. 4043.

sik
晰 1*
4043
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.

Clear; bright; perspicuous; white.

明晰 clear; perspicuous.
詳晰 minutely; in detail.
問難晰疑 to enquire upon difficult points and dispel one's doubts.
晰眸晰齒 a clear eye and white teeth.
揚且之晰也 and her high forehead, so white.
白晰晰 dazzling white.

sik
淅 4*
4044
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.

An affluent of the river 漢 Han in Honan. To wash rice.

淅米 to wash rice.
接淅而行 he took up the washed rice and went off.
淅瀝 sound of pattering rain.

sik
皙
4045

Same as No. 4043.

sik
莙 1*
4046
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.

Shepherd's-purse, called 莙薘, eaten as greens.

蕨莙 a kind of panic grass.

sik
蜥 1*
4047
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.

A species of lizard or chameleon, called 蜥蜴, found in central China. Also known as 石龍子 stone dragon, and by many other names.

hi
希 1
4048
R. 微
C. *hei*
H. F. *hi*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hï*
J. *ki, ke*
A. *hi*
Even Upper.

Few; rare; seldom; *see* 稀 No. 4058. To hope.

希少 few.
希奇 rare; curious.
希罕 rare; curious; to value. Also, the nails or knobs carried away from the doors of 學宮 Confucian temples by graduates.
我本不希罕你銀子 I really do not value (*i.e.* want) your money.
知希爲貴 I honour those who are known to few.
知希之貴 to know the value of that rarity,—a friend.
視之不見名曰希 that which eludes the sense of sight is called *hsi*[1]. [Also applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the sense of hearing.]
希夷 that which can neither be heard nor seen,—the subtile; the infinitesimal.
希世之珍 a rare jewel,—of a man.
希革 to shed hair.
鼓瑟希 a rest in music.

希[1]
4048

伏希 I humbly trust that.
希望 to hope that.
希爲 (or 卽希) 見復 I shall hope to get a reply.
希卽轉移 which kindly communicate to....
希圖 to scheme for; to aim at; to hope.
希圖重利 in the hope of great profit.
希圖偷漏 intending to evade payment of duty.
希冀 to desire; to wish for.
希候光臨 I hope you will come to see me.
希請 to beg to request.
希壽 or 古希 seventy years of age. *See* No. 10,019.

hi
俙 1
4049
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

To pretend; to counterfeit.

依俙 appearing as if.
僾俙 obscurely; dimly.

hi
唏 1
4050
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

To grieve; to whimper. To chuckle.

唏哈 dear me! alas!

hi
悕 1
4051
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

To consider; to reflect. To compassionate. To wish.

hi
晞 1
4052
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

To dry in the sun. To dawn.

白露未晞 the dew has not dried up.
東方未晞 it is not yet light in the east.

hi
欷 1
4053
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

To sob; to whimper.

欷歔流涕 to blubber and snivel,—which last is the Chinese test of real grief.

hi
浠 1
4054
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tsze in Hupeh.

Digitized by Google

hi 1
豨 4055
R. 豸 See 希 Even Upper.

The noise used in calling pigs. Used for No. 4057.

豨韋氏 one of the fabulous monarchs of old, said to have set the universe in order.

hi 1
睎 4056
R. 目 See 希 Even Upper.

To long for; to gaze at.

hi 1
豯 4057
R. 豸 See 希 Even Upper.

Swine. *See* No. 4055.

豨豨 pigs grunting; noise of scampering pigs.

豬突豨勇 a name given to the criminals employed for State purposes under the administration of 王莽 Wang Mang, the Usurper.

hi 1
稀 4058
R. 禾 See 希 Even Upper.

Thin (of liquids), as opposed to 濃 No. 8411; scattered; separated, as opposed to 稠 No. 2502 and 密 No. 7835. Few; rare; seldom; used with 希 No. 4048.

稀薄 or 稀稀的 watery; thin.

稀飯 rice boiled to a thin gruel; congee; porridge.

煮得稀爛 cooked very soft; done to rags.

我打你個稀糊腦子爛 I will pound you to the consistency of brains.

剁得稀泥爛 you have minced it to a pulp.

月朗星稀 when the moon is bright and the stars are few.

稀疏 scattered; sparse; with wide intervals.

稀遠世路 he separated himself from the world.

稀少 few.

稀罕 or 稀奇 rare; curious.

稀鬆平常 insignificant; immaterial; commonplace.

古稀 seventy years of age. *See* No. 4048. From the following line:—

人生七十古來稀 of old until now, men of 70 have been rare.

稀稀拉拉的 few and far between.

稀葛婁布 muslins.

hi 1
郗 4059
R. 邑 See 希 Even Upper.

The articulations of the bones.

Read *ch'ih*[1]. Name of a city under the Chou dynasty.

hi 3
鼷 4060
R. 支紙 See 喜 Even and Rising Upper.

To snore; to blow through the nose.

ni hi 4
系 4061
R. 糸 See 係 Sinking Lower.

A connecting link; succession; family connection. A duct.

相系 connected; joined.

系累無窮 connected without end; an interminable series.

系繼 to be connected.

系繫 to tie together.

世系 genealogy; a man's male line traced backwards from himself, as opposed to 世襲 (*see* No. 4142) where the direction is the other way.

世系未詳 genealogy not traceable.

譜系 a genealogical tree.

非他支系 not his blood relatives.

系出理氏 a branch of the Li clan.

系出皖南 my ancestors came from the south of Anhui.

不勝懸系之至 to be deeply anxious or concerned,—as for another's safety.

胃系 the œsophagus or gullet.

肝系 a duct which, according to Chinese physicians, connects the heart and the liver.

he hi 4
係 4062
R. 糸
C. *hai*
H. *he*
F. *hie*
W. N. *yi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hie*
J. *kei*
A. *he*
Sinking Lower.

To connect with; to belong to; attached to; consequent upon; used for Nos. 4061, 4104. To be; is; are.

係屬 connected with; belonging to.

係親 related to.

係累 to bind; bound up with.

係戀 very much attached to.

係友 friendly relationship.

關係人命 involving human life. *See* 關 No. 6368, and 干 No. 5814.

係 4 4062

沒有甚麼關係 there are no particular consequences involved.

關係重大 the consequences will be very serious.

他係惡人 he is a bad man.

本係小孩子所爲 this is the act of a child.

實係他人所辦 it was really done by another.

委係一人 there was only one man,—concerned in it.

果係如此 it actually turns out to be thus.

係爲因讐陷害 the injury was done to him out of spite.

係都有的 I have them all.

hi 1
奚 4063
R. 大
C. *hai*
H. *hi*
F. *hie*
W. *si*
N. *yi*
P. M. *hsi*
Y. *hsi, ch'i, ch'i*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hye*, v. *he*
J. *kei, gei*
A. *he*
Even Irregular.

Why? how? what? A servant.

奚不爲政 why do you not take office?

奚爲後我 why do you put us last?

子以爲奚 what do you think of it, sir?

欣慰奚如 what could be more agreeable?

奚可以與我友 how can he become my friend?

奚堪 how is it to be endured?

奚似 what like? to what degree?

奚落 to make fun of.

吾今爲狐奚落矣 and now foxes thus play the fool with me.

晨門曰奚自 the gate-keeper said, "From whom (do you come)?"

小奚奴 a servant; a page.

奚霫 a tribe which was found, during the T'ang dynasty, towards the north-east of Manchuria.

hi 2
傒 4064
R. 人
See 奚 Even Lower.

A servant; a waiter. Used for No. 4063.

奴傒 a page; a servant-boy.

hi 2
嫨 4065
R. 女
See 奚 Even Lower.

A waiting-maid.

Digitized by Google

hi, 徯[1] 4066 R. 齊 See 奚 A. he Even Upper.

To wait for; to expect; to hope. Used for No. 4070.

徯我后 to wait for my sovereign.
徯待 to await.
今雖遭此,徯後毋咎 though now in this difficulty, I trust there will be no trouble in future.

hi, hai, kha, 溪 4067

See No. 1009.

hi, 蜗[2] 4068 R. 齊 See 奚 Even Lower.

A kind of grasshopper. *See* 蚜 No. 1014.

hi, 徯 4069

See No. 1008.

hi, 蹊[1] 4070 R. 齊 C. k'ai, hai, hi H. k'ai F. shie, k'ae W. o'i N. yi P. hsi, ch'i M. ch'i K. hie J. kei, gei A. he Even Irregular.

A foot-path; a narrow path over a hill.

蹊徑 a short cut.
山蹊 a mountain path.
曲逕蹊橋 winding paths leading across bridges.
蹊蹺古怪 very extraordinary.
桃李無言,下自成蹊 the peach and the plum tree say nothing, yet a path is worn beneath them,—by their admirers. Applied metaphorically to persons.

hi, 鞵[2] 4071 R. 齊 See 奚 Even Lower.

Shoes.

女鞵 or 坤鞵 a woman's shoe.
紅繡鞵 a red embroidered shoe; a fancy name for the red bean.

hi, 鼷[2] 4072 R. 齊 See 奚 Even Lower.

A kind of mouse, the bite of which is said not to give pain but to be venomous.

社鼷不灌 don't flood mice out of a shrine,—for fear of injuring the decorations, etc. *See* 鼠 No. 10,072.

hi' 喜[3] 4073 R. 紙 C. hei H. hi F. hi W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. hsi K. hii J. ki A. hi Rising Upper.

Joy; gladness, as opposed to 哀 No. 11 or 憂 No. 13,381. One of the seven passions; *see* 情 No. 2187.

喜色 or 喜氣 or 喜容 a joyful countenance.
喜悅 or 喜歡 or 喜愛 to rejoice; to delight in.
他歡喜得狠 he is overjoyed.
我不喜歡他 I do not like him.
甚喜 overjoyed.
喜笑 to smile with joy.
化悲爲喜 turned grief into joy.
喜得手舞足蹈 clapped his hands and danced for joy.
不勝之喜 exceeding great joy.
喜溢門庭 joy fills the house.
把盞稱喜 drank their (health and) happiness.
喜從天降 or 喜自天來 rejoiced over it as a godsend.
雙喜 double joy,—as when two happy events come together. The emblem 囍 "double joy" is frequently used for decorative purposes, as expressing a wish that all joy may be doubled.
喜出望外 joy beyond all expectation.
喜事 or 喜慶 joyful affairs; merry-making; a marriage.
辦喜事 to manage a wedding.
喜轎 a bridal chair.
夫人有喜了 your wife has joy,—is in the family way.
不是病是喜 it is not illness, it is joy,—the lady is *enceinte*.
恭喜 respectful joy; a phrase of congratulation, as upon promotion.
新喜 new joy,—a happy New Year to you!
道喜 to congratulate,—upon any success, etc.
喜酒 or 喜筵 wine drunk in congratulation.
報喜 to announce joy,—as an omen.
無喜可述 I have no good news to tell you.
中心喜之 I like it with all my heart.

喜[3] 4073

喜雀 the bird of joy,—the magpie. *See* No. 1388.
喜詔 the edict announcing accession of a new Emperor.
喜夢 a pleasant dream.
喜子 a kind of spider,—of good omen. Used for No. 4082.
妹喜 the favourite of the tyrant 桀 Chieh; *see* No. 1498.
喜樂 joy and pleasure,—the fourth Dêvalôka where all Bôdhisattvas are reborn before finally appearing on earth as Buddhas. Life lasts there 4,000 years, twenty-four hours of which are equal to 400 years on earth. Sanskrit: *Tuchita*.
喜疢毒而畏藥石 to prefer the disease to the cure,—perverse liking for bad things.
喜敬 respectful congratulations,—written on the 分子 *fên*[4] *tzŭ* money-present given on the occasion of a marriage.

hi, 僖[1] 4074 R. 支 See 希 J. ki Even Upper.

Cautious; careful. Used for No. 4073.

hi, 嘻[1] 4075 R. 支 See 希 Even Upper.

An interjection of surprise, anger, or grief.

噫嘻 oh!
嘻嘻呵呵 (or 哈哈) to titter; to laugh.
嘻笑 to smile.

hi, 嬉[1] 4076 R. 支 See 希 Even Upper.

Pleasure; amusement; an excursion; a picnic. Elegant; handsome.

嬉玩 or 嬉耍 to play at games; to amuse oneself; to sport.
業荒于嬉 to neglect business for play.
婦子嬉嬉終日 wife and children playing all day long.
遊嬉 an excursion; a pleasure trip.
水嬉 a regatta.
嬉皮笑臉的 grinning; grimacing.

Digitized by Google

hi
憙[4] 4077
R. 寅
See 咥戲 Sinking Upper.

To be delighted; to delight in.

欣憙 delighted.
憙改造 to delight in changing.

hi' hi,
歖[1] 4078
R. 支紙
See 喜 Even and Rising Upper.

Joyful.

Read *i*[3].

歖欭 to bray as an ass,—in imitation of the sound, as "hee-haw".

hi,
熹[1] 4079
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

Lucky stars shining; to worship a star. To roast.

hi,
熹[1] 4080
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

To heat; to roast; to toast; hot; bright. Abundant; diversified. Illustrious.

晨光之熹微 the faint warmth of morning.

hi,
禧[1] 4081
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

Blessings; good luck. To pray to the gods.

禧慶 joyful; auspicious.
禧事 an auspicious event.
鴻禧 may you have great joy!
迎禧 may you meet with joy!
賀禧 to congratulate.
恭賀新禧 to respectfully wish a happy New Year,—a phrase written on visiting cards.

hi'
蟢[3] 4082
R. 紙
See 喜 Rising Upper.

A black, flat-bodied spider, of good omen when seen in the morning.

壁蟢 a small wall-spider.

hi,
譆[1] 4083
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

A cry of grief or pain.

譆譆咄咄 the wail of disembodied spirits, calling for sacrifices to be made to them.

hi,
兮[1] 4084
R. 齊
C. *ʂhai*
H. *ʂhi*
F. *ʂye, ʂhie*
W. *si, syi*
N. *si, syi*
P. *ʂhsi*
M. *ʂhsi*
Y. *ʂhsi*
K. *hye*
J. *kei*
A. *ʂhe*
Even Irregular.

An emphatic particle peculiar to poetry, occurring at the end of lines and of parts of lines, generally indicating admiration. [To be distinguished from 分 No. 3506.]

乃如之人兮 just like that man.
鳳兮鳳兮何德之衰 O phœnix! O phœnix! how has thy virtue fallen!
有美人兮天一方 I have a dear one beneath another sky!
燕笑語兮 how we did laugh and talk at the feast!
若有人兮山之阿 methinks there is a genius of the hills!
被薜荔兮帶女蘿 clad in ivy, girdled with wistaria.
子兮子兮 oh dear! oh dear!

hi
睎[4] 4085
R. 靐
See 係 Sinking Lower.

To look at in anger. Perplexed. [To be distinguished from 盼 No. 8644.]

睎視 to glare at.
睎恨 to look at in anger.
瞋目睎之 looked at him sternly.
睎睎然 perplexed; anxious; wearied.

hit,
肹[4*] 4086
R. 貝物
C. *yêt,*
F. *heik,*
W. *hsiai,*
N. *hsih,*
P. *hsi'*
M. *hsi*
Y. *yik*
K. *hil, hïl*
J. *kitsz, kochi*
A. *hêt,*
Entering Irregular.

Sounds of bells, of gnats buzzing, of wind soughing, etc. A name; *see* 佛 (read *pi*[4*]) No. 3589.

sip,
習[2*] 4087
R. 緝
C. *tsap*
H. *sip*
F. *sik*
W. *zai*
N. *jêh*
P. *ʂhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *sik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sïp*
J. *shū*
A. *têp*
Entering Lower.

To practise; a custom; a usage.

學而時習之 to learn, and from time to time to put in practice what one has learnt.
習慣成自然 by practice it becomes natural,—to do anything which was before difficult. Practice makes perfect.
相習成風 by practice (*i.e.* by usages) customs are formed.

習[2*] 4087

練習 to practise the use of anything; to drill.
重 (*ch'ung*[2]) 習 to repeat; to reiterate.
熟習 versed in; conversant with; expert.
溫習 to rehearse; to furbish up one's knowledge of; to review, as troops.
習口音 to practise one's accent,—by speaking.
習氣 habit; custom; mental attitude.
習染 inducted into an evil habit; corrupted.
漢口有一惡習 there is a bad custom at Hankow, viz....
習耶蘇教 to practise the teaching of Jesus,—to be a Protestant Christian.
習俗使然 usage makes it so.
習尙 to esteem.
習而不察 to be accustomed to and (consequently) not to verify,—used of the carelessness begotten of over-confidence.
庶習逸德之人 men who count idleness a virtue.
卜不習吉 divination, when fortunate, may not be repeated.
一習吉 all (the omens) were favourable.
習習谷風 gently blows the east wind.
習習 intermittent fluttering or throbbing.

sip,
嚞[2*] 4088
R. 緝
See 習 (but upper initials) Entering Upper.

The noise of shivering with cold.

sip,
嶪[2*] 4089
(not in K'ANG-HI or Chalmers)
A. *têp*
Entering Doubtful.

A mountain in the south of Yünnan. Also written 嚞.

習峩 a District in 臨安府 in Yünnan.

Digitized by Google

-sip,
褶 2*
4090
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Lower.

A kind of hard wood.

-sip,
霫 2*
4091
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Lower.

Heavy rain. *See* No. 4063.

霆霫 rain in torrents.

hi,
羲 1
4092
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

Breath; vapour. Name of one of the families in charge of the astronomical department in the time of the Emperor Yao.

伏羲 or 羲氏 or 庖羲氏 Fu Hsi,—the legendary monarch who is said to have discovered the Diagrams (*see* 卦 No. 6311) on the back of a tortoise. *See* No. 3886.

hi,
曦 1
4093
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

The light of day.

赫曦 the effulgence of the sun.
曦馭 the bright chariot; the orb of day.

hi,
犧 1
4094
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

Victims for sacrifice: these had to be uniform in colour. *See* No. 3179.

以我犧羊 I take my all-of-one-colour victim-rams,—and sacrifice.
享以騂犧 he offers perfectly red bulls.

hi,
虧 1
4095
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An earthenware sacrificial vase.

hi,
嘶 1
4096
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

A whistling sound; a shrill cry; noise; uproar.

嗚嘶 alas! alas!

hi,
嶬 1
4097
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

A mountain gorge; a ravine. A crack. An occasion, as offered by a crack.

hi`
戲 4
4098
R. 戲
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *hie*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hii*
J. *ki*
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

To play,—especially of theatrical performances; to jest; to sport.

聽戲 or 看戲 to listen to a theatrical performance; to go to the theatre.
演戲 to perform plays.
唱戲 to act,—strictly applied to vocalisation only.
做戲 to act,—with gesticulation.
串戲 to play in amateur theatricals. *See* 清 No. 2188.
戲舘子 or 戲園 or 戲樓 or 戲棚 or 戲場 or 戲房 or 戲莊子 a theatre.
戲班 a theatrical troupe. *See* No. 8595.
戲子 an actor.
戲婆子 an actress.
戲臺 the stage. *See* 後 No. 4025.
戲衣 theatrical clothes.
戲本 a book of the play; libretto.
戲單子 a play-bill.
戲報 a theatrical announcement; a poster.
一齣戲 a play.
是那一齣戲 what play is it?—now going on.
戲酒 theatricals and wine,—an entertainment.
戲士 a conjuror.
變戲法 or 弄戲法 or 頑把戲 to do conjuring tricks.
戲舞 to play, as actors; to sport, as children.
視爲兒戲 to regard as mere child's-play.
戲笑 or 嘲戲 or 戲謂 to laugh at; to ridicule.
戲弄 or 戲謔 or 調戲 to play practical jokes upon; to make fun of.
戲耍 to play; to amuse oneself.
戲談 to jest; to joke.
戲賭 to play games of chance.
雙龍戲珠 two dragons playing with a pearl.

hi`
戲 4
4098

戲彩娛親 acting in coloured clothes to amuse his parents,—as the filial 老萊子 Lao Lai-tzŭ did at the age of seventy-three.
鴨戲水 ducks playing in the water.
魚戲落花 fishes playing with fallen petals,—nibbling at them to see what they are.
看戲的流眼淚 like one who weeps at play,—grieving over by-gones.
戲不彀，神仙湊 what the play cannot do (by ordinary agencies), let gods and fairies accomplish.
逢場作戲，不可專意 act in accordance with circumstances, without being committed to any definite course.
養船如共戲 keeping up a junk is as expensive as keeping a theatre.
洋蠻看戲 like the southerner (*see* No. 7644) at a theatre,—what he sees is 異樣 of a *different kind* from what he sees at home. But the phrase implies of *the same kind*, the homophonous words 一樣 being understood.
戲殺 accidental homicide,—caused in rough play or gymnastics.
戲狗 to behave indecently.
戲月 to spend a night of amusement.

hi,
噓 4099

See No. 4712.

s, sai,
嘶 1
4100
R. 齊
C. H. *sz*
F. *sai*
W. N. *sz*
P. *hsi*
Y. *sz*
K. *sïi*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Even Upper.

The neighing of a horse. Din; noise.

馬嘶芳草地 the horse neighs over his pasture.
人喊馬嘶 the shouts of men and the neighing of steeds.
殺嘶 loud noise.

sai,
憟 1
4101
R. 齊
See 嘶
Even Upper.

Afraid.

惶憟 alarmed; terrified.

Digitized by Google

si,
撕
4102

See No. 10,267.

hi`
繫[4]
4103
R. 糸
See 計
A. *he*
Sinking Upper.

The pivot in a well-sweep. Name of a fruit like a plum.

hi`
繫[4]
4104
R. 糸
W. *yi, ci'*
See 係計
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To tie; to bind; to fasten. To be attached to; to remember.

繫船 to moor a boat.
繫馬 to tie up a horse.
繫上去 fasten it on.
提繫兒 a strap or cord fastened on to hold anything by.
繫續 to tie on and make longer; to join; to connect.
繫聯 connected; consequences.
繫累 implicated; involved.
我的帶子繫不上 my girdle won't tie,—it is too short.
繫紇縫 to tie a knot.
繫兒 the hooped handle,—*e.g.* of a basket.
繫獄 to imprison.
繫戀 or 繫懷 to think of with longing or affection.
無庸繫念 do not be anxious,—as about any one's safety.
繫春情 engrossed with "thoughts of love".
繫辭 name of a section of the 易經 Canon of Changes; explanation of the prognostics; to annex the written text.

sid,
昔[1*]
4105
R. 陌
C. *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Formerly; of old; at first.

昔日 or 昔時 formerly; on a previous occasion.
昔年 in past years.
古昔 of old. *See* 曩 No. 8148.
今昔不同 present and past are not the same.
不念昔者 you do not think of old days.
自古在昔 from of old before our time.
爲一昔之期 the space of one night.
通昔 all night.

sid, ogak,
惜[1*]
4106
R. 陌
C. *sik,, sek,*
H. *sit, siak*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To pity; to regard. To spare; to be sparing of. *See* 花 No. 5002.

可惜 what a pity! how sad!
可惜了兒的 poor fellow!
實爲惋惜 it is truly to be regretted.
惜乎 unfortunately.
惜念 to compassionate.
痛惜 to feel for.
不惜工本 to spare neither labour nor money.
惜錢 to be sparing of money; to save money.
吝惜 stingy.
愛惜 to grudge. *See* No. 15.
惜光陰 to be sparing of time.
禹惜寸陰，吾人當惜分陰 if the Great Yü took care of every inch of time we should take care of every tenth of an inch,—referring to the flight of time on a sun-dial.
不惜勞苦 not to be sparing of pains.
不惜力 indefatigable.
不惜小費 not to grudge a small outlay.
惜物 to be careful of things,—not wasteful.
惜身 or 惜福 to take care of one's health.
惜字紙 to spare written paper. *See* No. 1889.
玉惜 take care of her as if she were jade!

sid,
碏
4107

See No. 2237.

sid,
腊[4*]
4108
R. 陌
See 昔
(But also popularly used as 臘)
Entering Upper.

Dried meat. Preserved. Old. Used for 臘 No. 6667.

腊肉 dried meat.
腊人 an official who dried the meat for sacrifices.
腊酒 old wine.

s'
兕
4109

See No. 10,298.

sik,
夕[2*]
4110
R. 陌
C. *tsik*
H. *sip*
F. *sik*
W. *zi*
N. *zih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*
A. *tik*
Entering Lower.

Evening; dusk. Oriented. Radical No. 36.

旦夕 or 朝夕 morning and evening.
在旦夕 between morning and evening,—in the space of a day.
朝不保夕 in the morning one cannot guarantee the evening,—used specially of any one lying dangerously ill.
今夕何夕 what evening is this evening?—what an evening this is (for happiness)!
七夕 the seventh night of the seventh moon,—when magpies bridge over the Milky Way. *See* No. 1388.
除夕 the last night of the year; New Year's eve.
夕陽 that part of a mountain which receives the afternoon sun, *sc.* the west side; hence, the afternoon.
夕月 the evening moon.
不爭夕 not to quarrel for turns,—of wife and concubine.
當夕 to take turns, as above.
夕室 a house which is not duly oriented; a dark room.
夕郎 a name given to the 給事, because it was their duty to see that the palace gates were shut at night.

sik,
汐[4*]
4111
R. 陌
F. v. *p'wong'*
P. *hsi'*
See 夕
Entering Lower.

Night tides, as opposed to 潮 No. 519.

潮汐逐波浪 morning and night the tides roll up in waves.

sik,
穸[4*]
4112
R. 陌
P. *shsi, hsi'*
See 夕
Entering Lower.

The gloom of the grave; death.

窀穸之事 funeral rites.

hi`
醯[1]
4113
R. 齊支
C. *hei*
H. *hi'*
F. *kie*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hie*
J. *ki*
A. *k'e*
Even Upper.

Sour; vinegar for pickling; a relish.

醯醬 *sauce piquante.*
醯鷄 the animalculæ in vinegar.
醯醢 pickled minced-meat.

Digitized by Google

hsi
晞 4114

See No. 1082.

hi
熙[1] 4115
R. 支
H. *hi, k'i*
See 希 Even Upper.

Bright; splendid; prosperous. *See* 康 No. 5908.

熙光 glory; splendour.
熙朝人瑞 a glorious dynasty and a prosperous people.
熙朝 our glorious dynasty,—the present dynasty.
熙和之世 an age of prosperity and peace.
咸熙 general prosperity.
時純熙矣 when the times were bright,—*i.e.* favourable.
衆人熙熙 the people are full of merriment.
木熙 walking on the tight-rope is so called by 淮南子 Huai Nan Tzŭ.
熙熙 crowds; *see* No. 6885.
熙來攘往 to come and go in crowds.

hi
熙 4116

Same as No. 4115.

hi
嵇[1] 4117
R. 齊
See 稽 Even Upper.

Name of a mountain in Anhui, so called after 嵇康 Hsi K'ang, a noted man of letters of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

hi
攜[2] 4118
R. 齊
C. *ch'wai*
H. *chie*
F. *chie*
W. *yü*
N. *yi*
P. *chsieh, chsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsi*
Sz. *chsi*
K. *hiu*
J. *kui, ye*
A. *hwe*
Even Lower.

To lead by the hand; to take with one; to carry in the hand.

攜手 to lead by the hand.
攜手同行 let us join hands and go.
扶老攜幼 to support the aged and lead the young.
提攜往來而不絕者 children carried in arms, children dragged by the hand, coming and going in unbroken succession.
攜眷 to bring one's family.
攜妻 to bring one's wife.
攜帶 to bring along with one.
攜同 to be accompanied by.
攜起 to lift up and carry away.
攜去 to carry off.

攜[2] 4118

可攜者攜之去 what there was to carry off, was carried off.
攜失 carried off and lost.
攜筐 to carry a basket on the arm.
如取如攜 as you take a thing and bring it away in your hand,—so simple is the enlightenment of the people.
左右攜僕 personal attendants.

sai'
徙[3] 4119
R. 紙
C. *sái*
H. *sai*
F. *sae*
W. *sz*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. *hsi*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *să*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

To move one's place of abode; to flit. [To be distinguished from 從 No. 12,028, and 徒 No. 12,126.]

孟母三徙 the mother of Mencius thrice changed her abode,—before finding a place suitable for the education of her son.
遷徙 or 移徙 or 徙居 to change house.
作者數搖徙則亡其功 if a worker is constantly changing houses, it will ruin his chances of success.
徙任 to be moved to another post.
徙善 to reform; to follow virtue.
徙月 to encroach upon another month.
徙陽 old name for 雅州府 in Ssŭch'uan.

sai'
屣[3] 4120
R. 紙
See 徙 Rising Upper.

Straw sandals or slippers without heel-backs.

脫屣 to take off a slipper.
猶棄敝屣 like casting away an old sandal,—so Shun would have renounced the empire.
倒屣迎賓 to go out to meet a guest with one's shoes on the wrong way,—*i.e.* hurriedly, as 蔡邕 Ts'ai Yung went out to meet 王粲 Wang Ts'an.

sai'
縰[3] 4121
R. 紙
See 徙
K. *sa, swae*
Rising Upper.

A band or fillet to confine the hair. Same as No. 6916.

縰縰莘莘 the appearance of a crowd.
縰韜髮者 wearing the hair under a gauze kerchief.

sai'
蓰[3] 4122
R. 紙支
C. *sz*
F. *sü, 'sae*
W. *'sz*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *'hsi*
K. *să*
J. *shi*
A. *'ti*
Even and Rising Upper.

Name of a plant. To increase fivefold.

或相倍蓰 some twice, some five times as many.

sai'
蹝 4123

Same as No. 4120.

hip
吸[1*] 4124
R. 緝
C. *k'êp*
H. *kip, k'ip*
F. *ngeih*
W. *ciai, hsiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *hsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *chih*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hip*
J. *kiü, kō*
A. *hêp, ngêp*
Entering Upper.

To draw in the breath; to inhale. To suck up. To attract.

吸一口氣 to draw in a breath; to make an inspiration.
吸吸哈哈的 to draw in and emit the breath with a noise.
吸烟 to smoke,—tobacco or opium.
魚吸水 fishes suck up water,—through their gills, so as to absorb air for breathing.
吸飲 to sip.
吸露水 to sip dew,—to be very poor; to live on air.
吸鐵石 a loadstone.
吸去魂靈 to suck the soul out of one,—as devils are believed to do.
呼吸相通 expirations and inspirations in harmony,—their views accord.

hip
翕[4*] 4125
R. 緝
See 吸 Entering Upper.

Stertorous breathing.

hih
隰[1*] 4126
R. 緝
P. *hsi, chi*
See 習濕 Entering Upper and Lower.

Low, marshy ground.

隰有苷 the liquorice grows in the marshes.
隰田 marsh land.
度其隰原 he measured the marshes and the plains.
隰桑有阿 in the low wet grounds the mulberry-trees are beautiful.
隰州 a Department in the west of Shansi.

Digitized by Google

棲 4127 *hsi*

See No. 985.

犀[1] 4128 *si*

R. 齊
H. *sai, sohi*
See 西
A. *têi, te*
Even Upper.

A rhinoceros. Hard; tempered, as good steel; sharp. The section of a melon.

犀牛 or 犀兕 a rhinoceros.
犀角 rhinoceros horn.
犀皮 rhinoceros skin.
一大犀盃 a goblet of rhinoceros horn.
如牛渚燃犀 like lighting the rhinoceros horn at Niu-tu,—as was done by 溫嶠 Wên Chiao of old, to enable him to examine a river.
毛犀 the hairy rhinoceros,—the yak.
器不犀利 the weapons were not tempered and sharp.
犀部 the Board of War.
心有靈犀一點通 his mind is very quick to apprehend every point.
齒如瓠犀 her teeth were like the seeds in a melon.

樨[1] 4129 *si*

R. 齊
See 犀
A. *te*
Even Upper.

A diminutive variety of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers, called 木樨.

席[2*] 4130 *hsih*

R. 陌
See 蓆
A. *tiet, tih*
Entering Lower.

A mat, as used for sitting or sleeping on; hence, an entertainment. To rely on. To fit comfortably.

我心匪席 my mind is not a mat,—which can be rolled up, and so lose its evenness.
席卷天下 he rolled up the empire like a mat,—conquered it.
席地而坐 to take the ground for one's mat, and sit down,—to sit on the bare ground.
酒席 a banquet.
設席 to spread a second mat over another one; to prepare a banquet.
赴席 to go to a banquet.
席單 a bill of fare.
坐席 to take one's place at table; to sit down to a banquet.
下席 to get up from the table.

席[2*] 4130

大家出席 the party left the table.
同席 at the same banquet; a fellow-guest.
還席 to give a return banquet.
席面 the style of banquet given.
席面上 on the mat,—at table.
屢易席 often changed the mat,—went from room to room to a fresh table, as the Chinese do at grand dinners.
換席 to change the mat,—as done for a dying person.
席上爆 fire-crackers let off at a feast.
一席話 one-mat talk,—the amount of talk which can be got through in a meal; a conversation bout; a long yarn; a tirade.
聽了劉四媽一席話 having heard all that Mother Liu had to say,—implying a somewhat lengthy yarn.
割席 to cut the mat,—to cease to be friends with.
當分一席矣 we must make room for him on the mat,—of a man who is distinguishing himself.
席捲而逃 to abscond, bag and baggage.
席捲囊括之計 bag and baggage policy.
西席 a western mat,—a tutor. *See* No. 4031.
前席而請 invited him to be Prime Minister.
儒爲席上之珍，待聘 scholars are like jewels on a mat: they wait to be fetched.
席寵惟舊 had long relied on the favour which they had enjoyed.
緇衣之席兮 how easy sit the black robes on you!

蓆[2*] 4131 *tshyak*

R. 陌
C. *tsik, tsek*
H. *ts'it, ts'iak*
F. *sik, ch'ioh*
W. *zi*
N. *jêh*
P. *shai*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsyh*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*
A. *tik, tiet*
Entering Lower.

A mat; used for No. 4130.

草蓆 grass matting.
一包蓆 a roll of matting.
蓆包 mat packing.
籐蓆 a rattan mat.
蘆蓆 a rush mat.
織蓆 to weave mats
蓆箔 mats in general.

翕[2*] 4132 *hip*

R. 緝
C. *yêp*
H. *hip*
F. *heik, ngeik*
W. *hiai, hsiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *shi*
M. *hai*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hïp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *hêp*
Entering Upper.

To be in harmony. All; altogether. To close; to contract. *See* No. 4134.

翕翕訾訾 now on good terms, now abusing one another.
兄弟既翕 when brothers are in harmony.
翕河 a river in harmony,—with its channel, *i.e.* not overflowing.
和翕 at peace.
載翕其舌 idly showing its mouth,—instead of helping those in trouble. Said of the constellation 箕 Sieve, No. 855.
翕然 closely; tightly.
翕合 united.
翕受 to receive all.

噏 4133 *hip*

Same as No. 4124.

歙[4*] 4134 *hih*

R. 緝葉
C. *ship*
H. *hiap*
F. *heh, hiek*
W. *hsiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *shê, hsi*
M. *sê*
Y. *hsieh*
Sz. *se, hsi*
K. *hïp, söp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *hêp, ngêp*
Entering Upper.

To shut; to contract. Used with No. 4132.

歙張 to shut and to open.
將欲歙之必固張之 if you would contract, you must first expand.
翕歙 noise of wind among the trees.
歙赩 a deep red glow.

Read *shê*[2*]. Head District of the 徽州 Hui-chou Prefecture in Anhui.

潝[1*] 4135 *hip*

R. 緝
C. *yêp*
F. *heik*
See 翕
Entering Upper.

Noise of flowing water. Used with No. 4132.

燰[4*] 4136 *hip*

R. 緝
H. *hip, ngip*
See 翕
Entering Upper.

To burn; to roast.

燰熟之肉 thoroughly roasted meat.
燰死 to die from asphyxia.

Digitized by Google

hip₂
闔 4* 4137
R. 緝
See 吸
K. *hīp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *hap₅*
Entering Upper.

A kind of halberd. Steadily. Peacefully. Name of a valley, and of a place.

持矛而操闔戟者 those who carried spears and halberds.
闔然止 to stand suddenly still.
闔然更始 peacefully inaugurated a new *régime*.
闔茸之中 belonging to a menial class.
閭闔闔茸 a mere country lout.

Read *ta*4*. Name of a valley.

闔土 a valley in Shensi.

sit₂
悉 2* 4138
R. 實
C. *ts'ik, sik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *çhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsyk*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

All. Altogether; fully; minutely.

悉皆 all; altogether.
悉數 the whole lot.
悉聽朕言 listen all to Our words!
王命衆悉至于庭 the king ordered them all to come into the hall.
乃悉命汝 he fully charged you.
知悉 to be fully acquainted with; "take notice!"
熟悉 well versed in; conversant with.
聆悉 or 諗悉 to fully understand.
乃汝其悉自教工 you must yourselves train the officers in everything.
悉心 with one's entire mind.
悉力 with all one's force.
悉索 rustling.

sit₂
蟋 4* 4139
R. 實
C. *tsik*, v. *tsuk*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
N. *sih*
W. *si*, v. *süe*
P. *hsi³*, *çhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*, v. *ch'wik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

A cricket.

鬬蟋蟀 or 打蟋蟀 to fight crickets,—as is often done for heavy wagers.
蟋蟀居壁 the cricket lives in the wall.

shit₂
膝 2* 4140
R. 實
C. *sêt*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *sai, söe*
N. *sih*
P. *çhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sīl*
J. *shitsz, shichi*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

The knee; the lap. To kneel. Children.

膝頭 or 磕膝 the knee.
膝蓋 the knee-cap.
提抱膝頭 took him on his knee.
屈膝 to bend the knees.
打半膝 to bend one knee.
雙膝跪下 knelt on both knees.
罰膝之 made him kneel as punishment.
膝行 to creep; to crawl on hands and knees.
抱膝長吟 to nurse one's knee and hum over,—as a student learning by heart.
促膝而談 to draw close together (knee to knee) and chat,—as friends.
按膝雄談 placed his hands on his knees and held forth on the subject.
跪膝 knee-pads.
膝褲 Chinese trousers.
膝下 below the knee,—*i.e.* at one's knee, *sc.* children.
膝蓋骨 or 膝頭骨 or 膝饅骨 the knee-joint.
鶴膝水 crane's-leg water,—a long narrow stream of water is so called in the language of geomancy.
鶴膝瘋 a stiff knee-joint.
牛膝 cow's-knees,—the dried stalks of *Pupalia geniculata* and *Achyranthes aspera*, used as a cooling medicine. *See* No. 4141.

shit₂
藤 2* 4141
R. 實
See 膝
Entering Upper.

A kind of amaranth, known as 牛藤; *see* No. 4140.

sip₂
襲 2* 4142
R. 緝
C. *tsap*
H. *sip*
F. *sik*
W. *zai*
N. *jêh*
P. *çhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sïp*
J. *shū*
A. *têp*
Entering Lower.

The lining of garments. Double; repeated. To follow; to accord. To make a surprise attack or raid. To plagiarise. To inherit; hereditary.

服襲 the lining of clothes.
一襲衣 a suit of clothes.
袈裟一襲 one *kâchya*, or cassock of Buddhist priest.
襲事 the wrapping business,—of a corpse for burial.

襲 2* 4142

襲于休祥 the auspicious omen is two-fold.
下襲水土 on earth he (Confucius) conformed to the water and land,—was in harmony with his environment.
非義襲而取之 it (perfection of man's moral nature) is not to be attained by incidental acts of righteousness.
侵襲 to make a surprise attack,—as opposed to 征 No. 689.
晉獻公將欲襲虞 when Hsien Kung of Chin wanted to make a raid upon Yü.
襲國 to make a raid on a country.
風襲袂 the wind stole up his sleeve,—and made him cold.
不相襲 not opposed,—though possibly different.
襲以爲利 to appropriate for one's own benefit.
抄襲成文 to compose by the aid of plagiarism.
襲彼後路 to take an enemy in the rear.
乘隙襲取 to avail oneself of an occasion to steal in and carry off.
追襲前人 to imitate or plagiarise from one's predecessors.
襲爵 hereditary rank.
世襲 hereditary,—for a specified number of lives, ranging from twenty-six (for a 公 duke) to one.
世襲子爵 an hereditary viscount,—whose eldest son would in the ordinary course of things take the lower title of baron.
世襲罔替 hereditary rank for ever,—the eldest son taking the father's title, and not a lower one, as usual. This distinction is conferred only as a reward for military services.
襲蔭 to inherit a title bestowed upon a father or other relative who has lost his life in the service of the State.
襲職 or 襲官 hereditary office.
襲恩 to receive favour.
承襲 to come into a title.
庶繼承襲 the title taken (in default of direct issue) by a concubine's son or by an adopted son.

Digitized by Google

襲[2*] 4142

不襲吉也 when you get a favourable answer, the divination must not be repeated.
嗜鴉片者氣襲于人 smoking opium imparts a special character to those who do so.
冷襲骨 chilled to the bone.

sai'
璽[3] 4143
R. 紙
W. *si*
See 徙 Rising Upper.

The great seal of the Emperor of China. It is made of the finest jade, and that of 始皇帝 the First Emperor bore the following legend:—受命於天, 既壽永昌 *Dei gratiâ*: may the reign be long and prosperous!

玉璽 or 國璽 the State seal.
符璽 a seal in two parts, one of which would be used to stamp an important State missive, and the other, by the person to whom it had been confided, to verify the genuineness of the document in question.
璽書 an Imperial letter.

sai'
璽 4144
sai'
葸[3] 4145
R. 紙
C. *sái*
H. *'sai, 'sz*
F. *sae*
W. *'sz, 'sz*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *sǎ*
J. *shi*
A. *tï, têi*
Rising Upper.

Same as No. 4143.

Afraid; nervous; bashful.

畏葸 to be afraid.
色葸 nervous-looking; bashful.
愼而無禮則葸 caution, without propriety, becomes timidity.

se'
洗[3] 4146
R. 聾銑
C. *sai, syn*
H. *sc, sen*
F. *sae, sieng*
W. *si*
N. *hsi, hsieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsi, hsien*
Y. *hsi, hsiei*
K. *sön, se*
J. *sen, sei*
A. *tien, têi*
Rising Upper.

To wash; to bathe; to clean with water.

洗却 to wash away; to cleanse.
洗臉 or 洗面 to wash the face.
洗澡 or 洗浴 or 洗身 to take a bath. *See* 澡 No. 11,621.
飽洗澡 to bathe on a full stomach. *See* 剃 No. 10,988.
他是洗過澡來的 he had bathed before he came.
洗澡, 洗倒眉塘 bathe at an establishment where business is not brisk,—and you will get clean water. *See* 眉 No. 7714.

洗[3] 4146

洗澡花 *Mirabilis jalapa*, L.,—so called because the flowers open in the evening, when the Chinese usually bathe.
洗心 to wash the heart,—to reform.
刷洗 to wash and scrub; to cleanse.
洗耳恭聽 to listen reverently with washed ears.
自此洗手 henceforth I will wash my hands,—of the matter.
洗城 to wash a city,—to clear it of inhabitants, as by an invading army.
洗冤 to wash away a wrong; to avenge a wrong.
洗冤錄 Record of the Redressing of Wrongs,—the Chinese "Instructions to Coroners".
洗三 the washing on the third day of a new-born child.
洗禮 the ceremony of baptism,—used by R. Catholics and most Protestants. *See* 浸 No. 2090.
領 (or 收) 洗禮 to receive baptism.
筆洗子 a small earthenware vessel to hold water for writing purposes.

hsien[3]
Read *hsien*[3]. To wash the feet. To clarify spirits.
太子洗馬 an equerry to the Heir Apparent.
司經局洗馬 Groom of the Library in the Supervisorate of Instruction.
自洗腆致用酒 you may then (when your parents are happy) clarify and make strong your wine and proceed to use it.
姑洗 name of one of the twelve 律 No. 7548; a fancy name for the 3rd month.

nyet
汔[4*] 4147
R. 物
C. *ngêt*
F. *ngeik, ngöük*
W. *ngö*
K. *hïl*
J. *kitsz, kochi*
A. *hêt, ngêt*
Entering Irregular.

Water dried up. To shed tears. Dangerous.

肹[4*] 4148
R. 職
See 億 Entering Upper.

The sternum or breast-bone. Used for 胳 No. 6031.

nyeh
迄[3*] 4149
R. 物
C. *ngêt*
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik*
W. *hiai, c'iai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *'ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *hïl*
J. *kochi, kitsz*
A. *hêt, ngêt*
Entering Upper.

To reach to; until; finally. Also read *ch'i*[3.4].

迄今 or 迄於今 even until now; up to the present date.
迄無成功 he has not yet accomplished it.
迄未見效 so far to feel no better,—after taking medicine.
迄竟 after all; finally.

k'hai'
愾[4] 4150
R. 隊
C. *k'oi'*
H. *'k'ai*
F. *'k'ai, k'ai'*
W. *k'e*
N. *k'e*
P. *'k'ai, hsi'*
M. *k'ai'*
Y. *'k'ae*
K. *kae*
J. *kai*
A. *k'ai, hi*
Sinking Upper.

To sigh; to groan.

愾然太息 to heave a deep sigh.
愾我寤嘆 ah me! I awake and sigh.

hi`
餼[4] 4151
R. 寘
See 饎 Sinking Upper.

Cattle starving for want of food. Fodder.

hi`
餼[4] 4152
R. 未
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'ei*
W. N. *hsi*
P. Y. *ch'i*
K. *hïi*
J. *ki, ke*
A. *k'ai, hi*
Sinking Upper.

An animal offered in sacrifice. [It is disputed whether the term means "living" or "uncooked".] To give a banquet. Provisions; fodder.

告 *ku*[4*] 朔之餼羊 the offering of a sheep on the first day of a month.
廩餼 the stipend of 廩生 salaried graduates of the first degree. *See* No. 7189.
馬餼 fodder for horses. *See* No. 6767.

hi`
鬻[4] 4153
R. 寘
See 饎
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

Cloudy.

鬻鬻 indistinct; obscured.

hu,
芻 4154

See No. 2643.

Digitized by Google

sik
緆 1* 4155
R. 錫
See 錫
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Fine cloth; a shirt.

shik
裼 4* 4156
R. 錫
C. *t'ik*
H. *t'it*
F. *t'eik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *çhsi, hsi'*
M. *hsi*
Y. *t'ik, hsik*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Thin clothes; a wrapper.

裼衣 a thin garment.
裼裘 a light wrapper worn over fur to preserve it.
袒裼暴虎 with bared arms he seizes a tiger.
袒裼 to "pull off one's coat"; to "turn up one's sleeves", as if about to fight; to play the bully; to brag.

Read *t'i*4. A piece of cloth; a sheet.

載衣之裼 (a girl) will be wrapped up in a common sheet,—as opposed to the robes in which a boy will be dressed.

syak sik
錫 2* 4157
R. 錫
C. *sek*
H. *siak*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *çhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To give; gifts. Tin.

九錫 the nine marks of Imperial favour, such as presents of horses, clothes, musical instruments, etc.
公言錫爵 the duke gives me a cup of wine.
錫我百朋 he gives us a hundred sets of cowries.
錫爾純嘏 we confer on you great blessings.
王三錫命 the king thrice commanded him.
永錫無疆 bestow endless and unlimited,—happiness.
如金如錫 pure as gold or tin,—is our prince.
錫磚條 tin, in slabs.
錫器 tin-ware.
錫箔 tin-foil.
錫匠 a tin-man.
掛錫 (*see below*) or 盪錫 or 包錫 to tin.
連錫 tin ore.
粉錫 white lead.
斗錫 tin from the Straits.
花錫 tin from Banca.
錫鐵 pewter; solder.
錫鐵頂子 the pewter knob on a sedan-chair.
錫杖 a Buddhist abbot's staff. *See* Nos. 426, 2620.

錫 2* 4157

虎錫 another name for an abbot's staff, because a monk once drove away tigers with it.
掛錫 a Buddhist priest who is permanently attached to a monastery. Also, to lodge at a temple.
飛錫 a wandering or mendicant priest.
卓錫 to lodge at a temple,—as a travelling Buddhist priest.
錫泉 pewter (staff) spring,—a spring near Canton said to have been produced by a priest striking the ground with his staff.
無錫 a District in Kiangsu,—so called by the First Emperor in reference to the peaceful character of its inhabitants after the exhaustion of the tin-mines which had formerly been a source of trouble.
錫縣 or 錫穴 an old name of 鄖陽府 in Hupeh.

See No. 4705.

se
堲 4158
tsz
咝 4 4159
R. 支層 質寘
C. *hei'*
H. *chi*
F. *tick, hei', hie'*
W. *dzai, hsi', tsz*
N. *hsi'*
P. *çtie, chī', hsi'*
M. Y. Sz. *tieh, hsi*
K. *chöl, ch'il, hii*
J. *tetsz, chitsz, ki*
A. *hi*
Entering and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To laugh at.

兄弟不知, 咝其笑矣 my brothers will not know all this, and will only laugh at me.
咝咝然 loud laughing.

Read *tieh*2* and *chih*4*. To bite.

履虎尾不咝, 人亨 he who treads on a tiger's tail and is not bitten, is a lucky man.

syek sik
鬩 4* 4160
R. 錫
C. *nik*
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik, heik*
W. *hiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *hsi'*
M. *ni, hsi*
Y. *hsik, hsing*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hyök*
J. *geki, kaku*
A. *hik, hwik*
Entering Upper.

To quarrel; resentment.

鬩釁 causes of strife.
鬩恨 to hate and detest; resentment.
脅鬩 to nurse wrath.
鬩訟 angry litigation.
兄弟鬩于墻 brothers quarrelling in the house.

hi hhe
禊 4 4161
R. 爨
W. *o'i*
See 係
Sinking Lower.

A religious ceremony of purification, called 祓禊, performed in spring and autumn, with a view to secure divine protection for agricultural interests. [To be distinguished from 禊 No. 1494.]

蘭亭修禊 to keep the festival of purification in the Epidendrum pavilion,—as was done by the celebrated calligraphist 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih and his forty friends on the 3rd of the 3rd moon, A.D. 354. Now used in the sense of a literary gathering.

hik
檄 4* 4162
R. 錫
C. *hêt*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *hsi', chi'*
M. *hsi, chi*
Y. *hsik, chik*
K. *hyök*
J. *kuki, giaku*
A. *hik*
Entering Lower.

A summons to war written on a tablet of wood of one foot two inches in length. A proclamation. A despatch; an official communication.

討檄 to call on the feudal princes to punish a recalcitrant prince,—as under the Chou dynasty.
羽檄 or 飛檄 an urgent despatch,—to be forwarded at 600 to 700 *li* a day.
檄文 a despatch; an official communication.
傳檄而定 to issue a manifesto and settle the country.
布檄宣揚 to proclaim far and wide.
長檄 a large-sized sealed official cover,—as used by the Boards.
檄各屬嚴緝 ordered (by letter) his subordinates to make a strict search for them.
檄催 to give urgent orders.
檄委 to order on service.
檄行 to direct.
檄飭 to peremptorily order.
檄批 to give stringent orders in reply to a representation, —from a subordinate officer.
檄調 an order for immediate transfer to another post.

Digitized by Google

se`
細[4]
4163
R. 糸
C. *sai*
H. *se*
F. *sae*
W. *si, sai*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *se*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

Fine, as opposed to 粗 No. 11,863; thin; small; delicate; trifling. *See* 辛 No. 4564. [To be distinguished from 紬 No. 2485.]

細微 small; minute.
細密 tiny; delicate; perfect.
細緻 fine; beautiful.
細雨 fine rain.
細地 finely-sifted earth.
細軟 fine and soft.
細柳 slender (as the twigs of) a willow.
細腰 a slender waist.
細狗 a greyhound.
細步 small or short steps.
細樂 (*yo*[4*]) refined music,—as that of the flute.
細小 petty; trifling.
遂載細小來 so I brought my small belongings with me.
細君 my wife,—a term first used by 東方朔 Tung-fang So of the Han dynasty.
割肉遺細君 to "pocket" meat to take home to one's wife.
適此我傳自細君者 the (tune) I have just (played), I learnt from my wife.
細絲 fine silk,—*sycee* or pure silver; from the thin threads into which pure silver can be drawn out under the application of heat. "Sycee" is the Cantonese pronunciation of the two words.
細切 to cut up fine; to mince.
細心 careful; attentive.
細細的 minutely; carefully.
細數 amounts in detail,—not a round sum.
細述 to set forth in detail.
細講 to go into detail; to explain.
細思 or 細想 think carefully over.
細認 to look closely at.
細說 to enumerate.
細問 to ask carefully.
細驗 to examine in detail,—as goods by Customs authorities.
細談 to speak minutely about.
細審 or 細察 or 細究 to investigate minutely.

細[4]
4163
細故 or 細事 a trifling affair.
仔細 or 子細 carefully; minutely.
不矜細行,終累大德 if you do not attend jealously to your small actions, the result will be to affect your virtue in great matters.
細作 a spy.
細磁器 fine chinaware.
細斜紋布 jeans.
細葵扇 trimmed palm-leaf fans.
細蔴布 linen goods.
細崽 a foreigner's "boy" or *sheedzai*.
細胸 a sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

See No. 950.

hi`
墅
4164

yi
娭[1]
4165
R. 支
See 毒
Even Upper.

A depreciatory term for a woman. To play.
戲娭 to play; children's games.
Read *ai*[1,3]. A female slave.
娭婢 a slave-girl.

hi
誒[1]
4166
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An interjection.
誒誒 fie! fie!
誒笑 to giggle.

hi
恓[1]
4167
R. 齊
See 醯
Even Upper.

Contemptuous.
懵恓 insulting; reproachful.

syei`
鶺[3]
4168
R. 紙
cf. 髓
Sz. *hsi*
Rising Upper.

Name of a bird. A revolution of a wheel.
子鶺 a kind of hoopoe.
Read *sui*[1]. An old name of 麗江府 Li-chiang Fu in Yünnan.

hwui hi
攜
4169

hi
蠵[2]
4170
R. 齊
See 攜
Even Lower.

Same as No. 4118.

A kind of land tortoise. Name of a star.

hi
觿[2]
4171
R. 支齊
H. *hi, sk'wei*
See 攜
Even Lower.

An ivory spike, worn at the girdle and used for loosening knots.
童子佩觿 there is that lad, with the spike at his girdle.

hi
鄨[2]
4172
R. 齊
See 攜
Even Lower.

Name of a town in the 紀 Chi State.

hi
鐬[2]
4173
R. 齊
See 攜
Even Lower.

A tripod; a caldron. A large bell. The sun's rays darting through clouds.

tsz`
毉[1]
4174
R. 齊
See 緊
A. *he*
Even Upper.

A kind of jet, described as a mineral amber of a clear black colour.

hi
匸[3]
4175
R. 齊
See 奚
Rising Lower.

A box; a chest. Radical No. 23. [To be distinguished from 匚 No. 3458.]

hi`
屭
4176

Same as No. 4177.

hi`
贔[4]
4177
R. 貝
C. *ai*
F. *hie*
W. *hi, hsie,*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hii*
J. *ki*
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

Herculean in strength; titanic.
蠵屭 a river god, endowed with supernatural strength and depicted as a tortoise, under which shape it is sculptured in stone to support huge tablets bearing inscriptions, etc.

si`
呬[4]
4178
R. 口
See 屭
Sinking Upper.

To breathe; to snort.

Digitized by Google

hil
虩 4* 4179
R. 虎
cf. 隙
K. *hiök*
J. *saku*
A. *k'ik*
Entering Upper.

A frightened tiger; alarmed; frightened. A kind of spider.

hil
欯 2* 4180
R. 貝
K. *hil*
J. *kitsz*
A. *hiet*
Entering Upper.

To rejoice; to smile.

欯欯 pleased.

欯嘎一堂 every one burst out laughing.

hil
欷 2* 4181
R. 錫
See 覡
Entering Upper.

Sound of merriment.

hip
潗 4182
Entering Upper.

Same as No. 4135.

hik
覡 4183

See No. 3124.

li
纚 4184

See No. 6916.

li 2 1
蠇 4185
R. 支
See 離 麗
Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

A wingless creature allied to the centipede, and known as 蜌蠇.

jai
躉 4186

Same as No. 4120.

jai
枲 3 4187
R. 糸
C. H. *sái*
F. *sac*
W. *sz*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *têi*
Rising Upper.

The male nettle-hemp plant, the fibres of which are called 麻 and are used for making cloth.

枲耳 the burr-weed (*Xanthium strumarium*) of the northern provinces.

枲布 linen.

sit
舄 1* 4188
R. 臼
C. *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *'si*
N. *sih*
P. *hsi'*
M. *'hsi, hsi,*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

A shoe or slipper; the sole of a shoe. Large-looking; glorious. [Correctly written 舃.]

赤舄几几 self-composed in his red slippers,—was the Duke.

金舄 gold embroidered slippers.

松桷有舄 the projecting beams of the pine were large.

舄奕乎千載 gloriously to endure for a thousand years,—as a man's good reputation.

sit
潟 1* 4189
R. 水
W. *si'*
See 舄
Entering Upper.

Land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt.

鹹潟 salt,—as land which has been covered by the sea.

sit
碏 1* 4190
R. 石
See 舄
Entering Upper.

The stone on which a pillar rests.

礎碏 the base of a wooden pillar or stone column.

玉碏 a marble base to a column.

sit
蒴 1* 4191
R. 艸
See 舄
Entering Upper.

Name of a plant.

馬蒴 a name for purslane (*Portulacca*).

sit
瀉 1* 4192
R. 水
See 前
Entering Lower.

Waves rolling one after another.

瀉瀉 the fish-scale appearance of waves,—rippling.

sut
賟 2* 4193
R. 貝
See 恤
Entering Upper.

To give alms.

賑賟 to give in charity.

賟孤 to help the orphan.

hia
叚 2 4194
R. 厂
See 瑕
Even Lower.

HSIA.

Occurs as a surname, but is not included in the 百家姓 Family Names. [To be distinguished from 段 No. 12,140.]

Read *chia*[3]. Used for 假 No. 1160.

ha
暇 2 4195
R. 日
See 鰕瑕
Even Lower and Upper.

ha'
暇 4 4196
R. 禹
See 下
Sinking Lower.

The throat; the gullet.

Leisure.

暇時 or 暇晷 leisure.

稍暇 a little at leisure.

未暇 have no leisure to.

偷暇 to steal leisure; to take a rest.

餘暇 spare time after work; leisure.

暇逸 luxurious ease.

不遑暇食 did not allow himself time to eat.

迨我暇矣 whenever we have leisure,—let us drink.

憚我不暇 I am worked without leisure.

朝夕不暇 morning and night we have no leisure.

我則不暇 I have not leisure,—to be making comparisons.

以暇日修其孝弟 to occupy one's leisure days in cultivating filial piety and fraternal love.

國家閒暇 the country at peace,—*i.e.* no wars.

須暇 to bear with; to forbear.

不敢自暇自逸 dared not give way to idleness and pleasure,—such were the rulers of old.

ha
瑕 2 4197
R. 玉
C. H. F. *ha*
W. *o*
N. *yüo, o*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsia*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ge*
A. *ha*
Even Lower.

A flaw; a blemish, as in a gem. How?

白玉無瑕 white jade without a blemish. *See* 玷 No. 11,166.

德音不瑕 no flaw in his virtuous reputation.

烈假不瑕 his brightness and magnanimity were without stain.

瑕病 a flaw; a blemish,—in things.

瑕疵 a weak point; a blemish,—in people.

吾不汝瑕疵 I will not make it a cause of quarrel.

瑕裂 a split; a rent.

Digitized by Google

瑕[2] 4197

乘瑕則神 to take advantage of (an enemy's) weak point is the triumph of strategy.
不瑕有害 but would not this be wrong?
瑕邱 an old name for 滋陽縣 Tzŭ-yang Hsien in Shantung.
不汝瑕珍 so that I shall not have to blame you or cast you off.

ha[1]
暇[4] 4198
R. 麻禍 See 瑕 Even and Sinking Lower.

To gaze at; to watch.

ha[2]
蝦[1] 4199
R. 麻
C. *ʂha, ʃha*
H. F. *ʂha*
W. *ʃo, ʃho*
N. *ʃhüo, ʃho, v. ʃhön*
P. *ʃhsia, ʂhsia, ʻhsia*
M. *ʃhsia, hsia², ha²*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ge*
A. *ʂha*
Even Lower Irregular.

A shrimp; a prawn. Used with No. 4203.

蝦米 dried shrimps or prawns,—without shells.
蝦皮子 or 蝦糠 the shell of the shrimp.
蝦鬚 the feelers of a shrimp.
蝦醬 shrimp sauce.
蝦油 shrimp oil.
蝦蛤 a kind of shell-fish.
蝦夷 Ainos,—a tribe of aborigines found in the island of Yezo.
蝦子草 *Aneilema nudiflorum*, Br.

Read *ha*[2]. A frog.

蝦蟆 the common toad.
蝦蟆菇蔀 frog-buds,—tadpoles.

ha[1]
騢[1] 4200
R. 麻 See 鰕 Even Upper.

Hunchbacked; to stoop.

躯腰 to bend the body.
躯不下腰 did not bend his body.

ha[2]
霞[2] 4201
R. 麻 N. v. *ngo* See 瑕 Even Lower.

Clouds tinged red. Vapour; obscurity.

晚霞 or 暮霞 the glow of sunset.
晚霞晴千里 a red sky in the evening means fine weather for a thousand *li*.
早霞別出門 if there is a red sky in the morning, do not leave home.

霞[2] 4201

雲霞出海曙 red clouds from the sea proclaim dawn.
霞光萬道 glowing rays shine in all directions.
開作臉邊霞 opening as though in emulation of a rosy cheek,—of a red flower.
霞映 sunlight; radiance.
餐霞 to make a meal off red,—off a water-melon.
莫霞霧 don't be so confused.
醉流霞 flushed with wine.
霞珮 or 霞帔 a cloak; a sleeveless mantle.

ha[2]
騢[2] 4202
R. 麻 See 瑕 Even Lower.

A horse with red and white hairs intermixed.

有騧有騢 some are cream-coloured, some red and white.

ha[1]
鰕[1] 4203
R. 麻
C. *ʂha*
H. F. *ʂha*
W. *ʃho*
N. *ho, v. höñ*
P. M. *ʃhsia*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ke*
A. *ʂha*
Even Upper Irregular.

A shrimp; a prawn. Used with No. 4199.

鰕子 or 子母鰕 a shrimp.
明鰕 large yellow prawns.
龍鰕 the great crayfish or *Palinurus*.
銀鰕 small shrimps.
笋鰕 dried and salted prawns.
鰕仁兒 shelled shrimps.

ha[2]
遐[2] 4204
R. 麻 See 瑕 Even Lower.

Long-enduring; far-reaching; distant; far off, as opposed to 邇 No. 3355. Advanced in years. To abandon. What? How?

降爾遐福 (God) sends thee long-enduring happiness.
宜其遐福 to enjoy the lasting happiness which is his due.
遐邇皆知 it is known to all, far and near.
遐邇一體 those near and those from afar are (treated) alike.
遐荒 far-off wilds.
松鶴遐齡 the fir and the crane live each to a great age. They are emblems of longevity.
登遐 to ascend to the far-off,—a Taoist phrase = to die.
遐終 for ever.
遐齡 to grow old; old age.
不我遐棄 he has not cast me away.
毋有遐心 do not purpose to abandon me.
遐不謂矣 why not say so?
遐不作人 did he not exert an influence upon men?

ha[2]
葭[2] 4205
R. 麻 See 瑕葭 Even Lower and Upper.

The leaves of the water-lily.

Read *chia*[3]. Water-rushes not yet in flower.

ha[2]
呀 4206

See No. 12,799.

ha[1]
岈[1] 4207
R. 麻 See 鰕 K. *ha* J. *ka, ke* A. *ña* Even Upper.

The mouth of a valley.

谷岈 the entrance to a ravine; a gorge.

ha[1]
閜[1] 4208
R. 麻 See 鰕 Even Upper.

To set a door ajar.

閉着門，不要關上 set the door ajar, do not shut it tight.

ha[1]
颳[1] 4209
R. 麻 See 鰕 Even Upper.

To take a breath; to pant.

hat[1]
瞎[1*] 4210
R. 黠
C. *hêt*
H. *hat*
F. *hak*
W. *ha*
N. *hah*
P. *hsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *haah*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hal*
J. *kechi, katsz*
A. *hat*
Entering Irregular.

Blind; *see* 瞽 No. 6244, and 肓 No. 7651. Ignorant. Heedless; reckless; random.

瞎眼 blind.
瞎子 a blind man. Used as a term of abuse.
瞎一眼 or 瞎虎 blind of one eye.
瞎姑兒 blind singing-women.
瞎走 to go blindly on.
瞎闖 to blindly run against.
瞎抓 to blindly clutch; to do anything for a living.

Digitized by Google

瞎[1*] 4210

瞎子摸魚 a blind man feeling for a fish,—blindman's buff.
瞎充 to muddle; blundering.
瞎充掌櫃 like a blind man keeping a shop,—not the right man in the right place.
兩個瞎作揖 like two blind people bowing,—all in the dark.
盲人騎瞎馬 a blind man riding a blind horse,—the blind leading the blind.
瞎子心思像一把刀 the thoughts of the blind are sharp as a knife. *See* 禿 No. 12,116.
瞎子背着瘸子去逛燈 like the blind man carrying the lame man to see the illuminations, — a one-sided bargain.
瞎漢 an ignorant fellow.
說瞎話 to make wild statements; to talk in too unrestrained a manner; to lie.
瞎答瞎講 to talk at random.
瞎弄 to throw into confusion,—as by meddling.
瞎鬧 to make a disturbance.
瞎七瞎八 all in confusion.
摸着瞎兒走 to feel one's way in the dark.
黑燈瞎火的 dark; obscure.
瞎老鼠 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurus*).
瞎賴 to accuse; to lay the blame on.
瞎咧咧 whining; maudlin; nonsensical.
瞎攪 to blunder over; to make a mess of.
瞎諒 incessant talking.

hal₂ **轄**[2*] 4211

R. 黠
C. *hêt*₃
H. *hat*₃, *wat*₃
F. *hak*
W. *hwa*₃, *a*₃
N. *ah*
P. *ɕhsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *haah*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hal*
J. *katsz, gechi*
A. *hat*
Entering Lower.

The linch-pin of a cart-wheel. To govern; to control.

投轄留客 to throw his linch-pin (into the well) and thus prevent a guest from going away,—as was often done by 陳遵 Ch'ên Tsun of the Han dynasty.
萬世之桎轄 the linch-pin of all generations,—is filial piety.
統轄 to direct generally; to oversee.
管轄 to manage; to control.
受轄 to be under the orders of.

轄[2*] 4211

左轄 and 右轄 names of stars.
文怕翰林，武怕轄 civil officials dread the Han-lin College (because of the time and expense necessary to success there), military men dread duties connected with the Court (where it is not easy to supplement their incomes).
轄境 limits of jurisdiction.
轄罕木 *chevaux-de-frise* at *yamên* gates.

hal₂ **鎋** 4212

Same as No. 4211.

kap₂ **匣**[2*] 4213

R. 洽
H. *hap*
F. *ak*
N. v. *ah*
See 狹
K. *hap*, v. *kap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

A small box.

箱匣 a case; a box.
拜帖匣 a card-case.
花線匣 a lady's thread-case.
珠寶匣 a jewel-case.

ap₂ **狎**[2*] 4214

R. 洽
See 狎
Entering Lower.

Pleased; delighted; joyful.

ap₂ **柙**[2*] 4215

R. 洽
C. H. *hap*
F. *ak*
W. *a*
N. *yah*
P. *ɕhsia, ch'ia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hap*
J. *kō, ō*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

A pen for wild animals; a cage for prisoners. A scabbard.

虎兕出於柙 when a tiger or rhinoceros escapes from its cage,—whose fault is it? Obviously, the keeper's.
有干越之劍者，柙而藏之 those who possess blades from Kan and Yüeh, keep them in their scabbards.
柙楓 name of a fragrant tree.

ap₂ **狎**[2*] 4216

R. 洽
H. *ap*₃
See 匣
K. *ap, hap*
J. *kō, gō*
Entering Irregular.

On familiar terms; to be near to. To be disrespectful to.

雖狎必變 although an intimate acquaintance, he (Confucius) would change countenance,—if he met his friend in a mourning dress.
予不狎于不順 I cannot be near to one so disobedient.
狎愛 to be fond of.

狎[2*] 4216

狎好 to be very intimate,—*i.e.* improperly so.
狎暱 intimacy (in a bad sense),—of the sexes.
狎邪 profligate.
作狎邪遊 to go on the loose.
狎褻 indecent.
褻狎 to desecrate; to profane.
玩狎 to sport with; to take liberties, as with a woman.
狎習 intimate with; expert at.
未狎君政 I am not used to government.
狎優 to be on intimate terms with.
少相狎，長相優 they were great companions when young, and when grown up they made sport together.
小人狎大人 the mean man is disrespectful to great men.
輕狎 to treat lightly; to slight.
侮狎 to annoy; to treat with disrespect.

ap₂ **鞳**[2*] 4217

R. 洽
See 狎
Entering Lower.

A saddle-cloth.

紅葩鞳鞢 a horse's housings embroidered with red flowers.

hyap₄ **峽**[4] 4218

R. 洽
C. *hap*₃
H. *hiap*₃
F. *hiek*₃, *k'iek*₃
W. *a*₃
N. *kiah*,
P. *ɕhsia*
M. Y. Sz. *hsiah*
K. *hiöp*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *hap, hiep*
Entering Lower.

Hills on each side of a chasm; a gorge; a mountain pass.

峽口 a mountain pass; a defile.
水峽 water running between cliffs; a gully.
巫峽 and 三峽 noted gorges in Ssŭch'uan.
峽州 an old name for 宜昌 Ichang in Hupeh. *See* No. 4220.

hhyap₄ **狹**[2*] 4219

R. 洽
C. *hap*
H. *k'iap*
F. *hiek*
W. *a*
N. *yah*, v. *ah*
P. *ɕhsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hiöp*
J. *kō*
A. *hiep*
Entering Lower.

Narrow; strait, as opposed to 廣 No. 6397. Narrow-minded; petty. Used with No. 4221.

狹窄 or 狹小 narrow; contracted; want of room.
狹路相逢 they met in a narrow path,—where an issue was forced upon them.
狹道 a narrow road.
肚皮狹窄 belly-skin of narrow limits,—mean; stingy.

Digitized by Google

狹 2* 4219

卑狹 or 狹志 low; mean; sordid.

度量狹 illiberal; narrow-minded.

無自廣以狹人 do not make things comfortable for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others.

khyap,
硤 4* 4220
R. 治
See 狹
A. *hap, giap,* Entering Lower.

Name of an ancient town, called 硤石, near the modern 宜昌 Ichang in Hupeh.

硤州 the modern Ichang. *See* No. 4218.

šam' khyap,
陜 2* 4221
H. *hiap, k'iap*
W. *a*, v. *'ka*
See 狹峽 Entering Lower.

A mountain pass; a defile. Used with No. 4219. [To be distinguished from 陝 No. 9709.]

陜隘 a defile; a narrow pass; a gorge.

khyap,
匧 4222

Same as No. 1569.

khyap,
箧 4223

See No. 1569.

ket,
劼 4* 4224
R. 黠
H. *ket*
P. *chia', hsia'*
K. *hal*
J. *katsz, kechi*
A. *kêt,* Entering Upper.

Energetic; diligent.

劼慤 energetic and earnest.

kel, wal,
黠 4* 4225
R. 黠
N. *ah,*
P. *hsia', §ohie*
Y. *chieh*
K. *hal*
J. *katsz, kechi*
A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

Artful; wily. Clever; sharp.

奸黠 treacherous; guileful.
狡黠 slippery; untrustworthy.
孰痴孰黠 which is the stupid and which the smart one?

斜 4226

See No. 4372.

ha'
夏 4 4227
R. 禸馬
See 下 Sinking and Rising Lower.

Summer.

夏之日，冬之夜 through summer day and winter night, —I shall be alone.

無冬無夏 be it winter or be it summer,.....

四月維夏 in the fourth moon comes summer.

夏天 or 夏季 or 夏令 summer; the summer season.

夏至 the summer solstice.

立夏 the beginning of summer, —about the 5th May.

夏間 during the summer.

夏日可畏 summer days are to be feared.

夏熱 summer heat.

炎夏 hot summer weather; the dog-days.

夏坐 to go into retreat for the summer,—strictly for the rainy season, as enjoined upon Buddhist disciples, for which Chinese Buddhists have substituted the hot months, viz. from the 16th of the 5th moon to the 15th of the 9th moon.

夏布 grass-cloth.

綠樹陰濃夏日長 when the trees are green and the shade is thick, the long day summer time.

夏楚 a ferule; a rod.

夏草冬虫 *Cordyceps chinensis.*

夏枯草 *Brunella vulgaris*, L. It is green in winter, but dies in summer; hence the name. An infusion of this plant is used as a cooling drink.

夏朝 the Hsia dynasty,—which began with 大禹 the Great Yü, B.C. 2205, and ended with the tyrant 桀 Chieh, B.C. 1818.

夏后 a name for the Great Yü.

華夏 or 諸夏 the kingdom of Chou; China,—from the name of the dynasty above.

功揚華夏 his merit is known throughout the empire.

大夏國 Tocharia or Bactria.

於我乎夏屋 he assigned us a spacious house.

不長夏以革 without extravagance or changeableness.

夏兒敏 carmine,—from the Spanish *carmin.*

夏鷄 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus cathœcus*).

ha'
廈 4 4228
R. 馬
F. *ha, a*
N. *o*
See 下 Always read Sinking. Rising Lower Irregular.

A great house; a mansion; a room. Amoy.

一木難支大廈 you can't make a palace out of one stick, —one swallow doesn't make a summer.

大廈須異材 a great building requires a variety of material.

廈廳 the chief room or hall.

抱廈 rooms surrounding the main building.

便廈 side-rooms in a court-yard.

廈門 Amoy.

廈防分府 the maritime sub-Prefect of Amoy.

望廈村 the village of Mongha near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

ha'
廈 4229

Same as No. 4228.

ha'
下 4 4230
R. 馬禸
C. *ha*
H. *ha*
F. *ha, a,* v. *kia*
W. *o*
N. *yüo, o*
P. *hsia*
M. Y. Sz. *hsia, ha*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ge*
A. *ha*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Lower; down; beneath, as opposed to 上 No. 9729. Inferior in quality. To come down; to send or put down; to take down; to take off. [Read, strictly speaking, in the 去聲 when a 活字; in the 上聲, when a 死字.]

底下 underneath.

下民 the lower people; the masses.

下土 or 下塵 this lower world, as opposed to heaven.

下界 to descend into the world of mortals; this world.

手下 under the hand,—subordinates. *See below.*

底下人 or 下人 or 下役人 servants; menials.

在下 your humble servant; I. *See* 足 No. 11,840.

下屬 subordinates.

治下 we who are under your rule,—as when addressing an official.

下身 the lower part of the body; the genital organs.

下賤 low; mean; sordid.

下午 or 下半天 or 下晝 the afternoon.

Digitized by Google

下[4] 4230

下晚 evening.
下半夜 after midnight.
下旬 the last decade of a moon, from the 20th to the 30th.
下月 next month; to go off duty at a *yamên*.
下次 or 下回 or 下輪 next time.
天下 beneath the sky,—China; the empire.
不恥下問 do not be ashamed to ask of those below you.
覺得天在下地在上 he thought the sky was below him and the earth above,—of a drunkard.
不分上下 not to distinguish top from bottom, as when turning a box the wrong way up. Also, not to show deference to superiors.
不知上下 not to know top from bottom,—to be a fool.
你下來我上去 come down and let me get up!
不下數千 not less than several thousands.
下找多少 how much have you over?
自願下之 was willing to be under her,—as concubine *vis-à-vis* a wife.
下段 the lower section; the lower limit, as of a harbour.
下流 or 下游 the lower part of a stream; down the river.
下流人 or 下作人 people of the lowest class.
慮以下人 anxious to humble himself to others.
下聲 a low tone.
下平聲 the lower even tone.
四下 or 四下裏 on all sides.
兩下裏 both parties; on both sides.
長下裏 in point of breadth.
下部 the lower part of the body; the latter section of a book.
下巴 or 下巴頦兒 the chin.
下等 or 下品 of a lower kind or order; inferior.
下等絨 inferior Spanish stripes.
下等參 crude ginseng.
下冰片 refuse Baroos camphor.
下雨 to rain.
下雹子 to hail.
下雪 to snow.

下[4] 4230

下霧 a mist is falling.
下露 dew is falling.
下起雨來了 it has begun to rain.
下淚 to weep.
下落 or 下處 a place of residence; an abiding-place.
必先下之 you must approach him first.
下天津 to go down to Tientsin,—from Peking.
下朝鮮 to make a descent on Korea.
下樓 to come down stairs.
下轎子 to get out of a chair.
下馬 to get off a horse.
下騎 a servant's or groom's horse.
下寨 to go into camp.
坐下 to sit down.
下坐 or 下席 to rise from table; to get up.
下牀 to get off a bed.
下地獄 to go down to purgatory.
下地方 to become a prostitute.
下船 *see* No. 2742.
下車 to get out of a cart; to take up one's post for the first time.
下載 or 下入 to ship,—as goods.
下齊貨物 to have finished loading,—a ship.
下貨單 a shipping order.
下錨 to drop anchor.
下戰書 to issue orders for war; to declare war.
下筆 to put pen down,—on to paper, *sc.* to write.
下棋 to play at chess.
下聘 to send betrothal presents; to betroth.
鋸方下 he had just begun to saw, (when.....)
聞言之下 on hearing these words.
下蛋 to lay an egg.
廚下去取熱水來 to go and bring hot water from the cook-house.
一下子 one blow; one time, etc. *See* 打 No. 10,494.
君能下下 a (true) prince treats inferiors as though equals.
不下來 will not come down.

下[4] 4230

下不來 or 下不去 it will not do; "it won't go down."
上不來,下不去 neither way will do; there is no way of doing it.
講不下去 cannot explain it,—as a difficult passage.
如此還講得下來 in this way you can make sense of it.
臉上下不來 he is quite put to shame; he cannot show his face.
滾下去 be off! get out with you!
說不下去 not to be able to gain one's point,—by persuasion.
臥下 to rest; to recline.
下臨 to come to; to visit.
下個輭腰 to bend back until one falls on the palms of the hands.
下水 to go into the water; to launch a ship; to be a sailor; to have an intrigue with a woman.
下酒之物 things to be eaten with the wine at a feast.
下擺 the lower border,—of a robe.
下場 the "exit" side of a Chinese theatre, *i.e.* the left facing the stage; to enter as a candidate at an examination.
下檻子 the sill of a door, as opposed to 上檻子 the jamb.
下聯 the second in order of a pair of scrolls.
下個斷章 to make a prophecy; to predict.
下葬 to bury.
下得下來 it can be taken down.
下肩兒的 porters who load and unload heavy packages from carts, etc. (Peking).
下個半跪 to bend one knee in salutation.
下拜 to make an obeisance.
下死 very severely.
下注 to put down a stake,—in gambling.
下藥 to give medicine.
下世 to descend into the world; also, to die.
下首 a place other than that of honour.
下餘 the remainder.
下委 to delegate a man on special service.

Digitized by Google

下[4] 4230

我還有下情 I have further details to state.
下府 the lower Prefectures,—the four southern ones in the province of Fuhkien.
下古 the latter period of antiquity,—from Wên Wang, B.C. 1150, to Confucius, B.C. 557.
下保 to deposit a guarantee; to secure.
下海 to transport by sea.
下學 to come out from school; to have done studying.
下弦 a name for the 22nd and 23rd of each moon.

hà
庂[4] 4231
R. 鬲
See 沙 Sinking Upper.

Used with No. 4228.

前廊後庂 the front verandah and the back apartments.
半庂的廂房 side rooms built against a wall, with a single slope of roof.

hà
疜[4] 4232
R. 鬲
See 下 Sinking Lower.

Diarrhœa.

hyaʌ₂
洽[4*] 4233
R. 洽
C. *hap₅*
H. *kiap₅*
F. *hak₅*
W. *a*
N. *yah*
P. *ch'ia³, hsia³*
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *hsieh, hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hïp*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *hiep₅*
Entering Irregular.

To penetrate; to permeate; to blend with; to be in harmony with.

道洽政治 principles that penetrate and an administration that results in good order.
猶未洽於天下 still (his influence) had not penetrated through the empire.
溥洽 large-minded; magnanimous.
教化浹洽 to exercise a harmonising influence,—as over the empire.
洽于民心 in accordance with the wishes of the people.
相洽 or 和洽 on friendly terms.
洽當 suitable; proper.
洽然 harmoniously; equally.
洽可 in accordance with the possible; it will do.
洽情合理 in accordance with principles and the general circumstances involved.

洽[4*] 4233

以洽百禮 in full accordance with ceremonial propriety.
恩洽 grace descending,—as that of the Emperor upon his people.
在洽之陽 on the south bank of the Hsia,—the old name of the 金河 river Chin in Shensi.

hyaʌ₂
炠[4*] 4234
R. 洽
See 洽 Entering Lower.

Fiery; blazing. To boil. To rail at.

炠湯 to boil soup.
炠氣 to irritate.

hyaʌ₂
祫[4*] 4235
R. 洽
P. *hsia³*
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *chiak*
See 洽 Entering Lower.

A great triennial worship of ancestors.

hak₂
嚇 4236

See No. 3970.

hà'
閜[3] 4237
R. 馬
See 鰕
A. *k'a*
Rising Upper.

To throw wide open, as a door. Empty; vast.

閜砢 to overthrow,—as an enemy.

hà'
嗄[3] 4238
R. 鬲
See 鰕 Sinking Upper.

Noisy talk or laughter. *See* 呵 No. 3935.

詬嗄 to bluster; to bully.

la
磖[4] 4239

A cleft in a rock.

磖石爲魚穿 the fishes pass through the clefts in the rock.

hà la
唬 4240

See No. 4351.

la
鎋[4] 4241
R. 鬲
C. } v. *la*
H. }
F. *ha², chia*
W. *hu*
N. *hüo*
Y. *sa*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ke*
A. *Sha, hou²*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

A rent; a crack; a rift; a split, as between friends; a grudge.

裂鎋 a rent; a crack.
孔鎋 a hole.
漏鎋 a leak.
牆鎋 a hole in a wall.
巷鎋 a narrow lane; an alley.
鎋隙 a crack; a split; a grudge.
彼此毫無鎋隙 there is not the least ill feeling between them.
莫教窻鎋紙條鳴 do not let the paper (pasted) over the window-cracks make a noise.

la
陜 4242

Same as No. 4241.

la
譮[4] 4243
R. 鬲
See 下 Sinking Lower.

Wild, random talk.

說譮話 to talk wildly or recklessly. *See* 瞎 No. 4210.

la
丙[4] 4244
R. 鬲
See 鎋 Sinking Upper.

A cover. Radical No. 146. [To be distinguished from 西 No. 4031.]

hal₂
鞨 4245

Same as No. 4211.

hel₂
圔[3*] 4246
R. 黠
J. *atsz, yechi*
A. *kiet₅*
Entering Lower.

The cry of the camel.

載實駝鳴圔 when loaded too heavily the camel cries out.

hal₂
偕[4*] 4247
R. 黠
cf. 瞎 (but this is Lower in Cantonese).
Entering Upper.

Stout; vigorous; brave.

偕不知懼 brave and knowing not fear.

khal₂
圾[4*] 4248
R. 黠
See 戛 Entering Upper.

Rubbish; refuse.

挨圾 a dust-heap.

Digitized by Google

相[1]
4249
R. 陽漾
F. *siang*, v. *soung*
See 想
Even and Sinking Upper.

HSIANG.

Mutual; reciprocal; correlate. A particle implying direction towards anything or anybody.

相同 each the same as the other; identical.
相等 similar; corresponding.
相對 to agree with; to tally; mutually.
相待 to treat one another; to behave towards.
相見 to meet; to have an interview. *See* No. 9155.
相交 to exchange; to have dealings with; to associate with; friendship.
相商 to consult with; to deliberate.
相符 to agree with; to correspond with,—as one half of a tally with the other.
相能 to agree together; not to quarrel.
相左 to disagree; to be at variance,—of people.
相好 to be on friendly terms; a friend; a lover. *See below.*
相思病 mutual love-sickness. *See* No. 4251.
相合 or 相並 to join with; to correspond to.
相連 joined together.
相談 to talk with; to chat.
相似 or 相若 alike; resembling one another.
相打 to fight.
互相呈控 they accuse each other.
不相干 it is no matter.
與他不相干 it is no business of his; it does not affect him.
相與 to be associated with; an acquaintance.
相離 separated from; apart.
相距 distant from.
相近 near; in the neighbourhood.
性相近 men's natures are much the same,—at birth.
習相遠 by their habits, they come to diverge,—from this natural uniformity.

相[1]
4249

相煩你 may I trouble you?
相隔天淵 or 天地相隔 as far apart as heaven and earth.
相隔一日 a difference of one day in time.
相邀 to invite.
相幫 to assist.
相遇 to meet with,—as a friend or an accident.
相會 to meet together.
相間 (*chien*[4]) in stripes or bands.
相繼 consecutively; in succession.
相求 to beg; to entreat.
相傳 to hand down; to transmit (orally); to be currently reported.
相反 contrary; exactly the opposite.
相向 fronting each other; *vis-à-vis.*
相信 to believe; to trust.
相承相受 each carrying out the requests of the other; on good terms.
相參 to consult together.
相應 or 相當 it becomes my duty; as in duty bound; corresponding; suitable.
相應照會 I have therefore the honour to address to you this communication.
相候 to await; to be prepared to receive.
相安 the *entente cordiale.*
相尋 as the result; followed by.....
相遂 agreeable to.....
相歷 consecutively,—of times.
相託 to entrust to.
相愜 agreement.
相下 congruous.
相犯 incongruous.
不相下 not getting on well together.
相因 having reason for being so; the result of a cause.
相知 a girl's unmarried female friends.
相忘 forgetfulness,—of others.
相愛 or 相思 to love; to be in love with.
相思鳥 a small brown bird like a titmouse; a "love-bird".
相與頭兒 a feeling of friendship.

相[1]
4249

相投 to hit it off; good friends.
相關 mutually affected by. *See* No. 12,859.
相告 to tell; to inform.
相勸 to warn.
相碍 to interfere with.
相贈 to give to.
相襯 to match; to suit, as one part of a dress with another.
相聚 collected together.
相率 to follow one another.
相伴 a companion.
相款 to entertain guests.
相加 to treat; to behave to.
相囑 to order; to instruct to.
相陪 attending on; in company with.
相援 mutual assistance.
相摩 action and reaction,—of forces.
相盪 mutually acting upon one another.
相抵 to counterbalance.
相依 interdependent; mutually dependent.
相維 mutually supporting.
相着 in company with.

Read *hsiang*[4]. To look at; to see; to judge of by the looks; to practise physiognomy; the "marks" of a Buddha; name; symbol. To help; an assistant; a minister of State. Used for 象 elephant, the "bishop" of Chinese chess, in order to distinguish one side from the other.

相鼠有皮 look at that rat: it has a skin!
相彼鳥矣 look at that bird!
相了又向 looked at him again and again. *See* 向 No. 4283.
相時而動 watch the time for action.
相女配夫 choose a husband suitable to the wife.
別家相媳婦,他偏要相女婿 others are particular about their daughters-in-law, he about his son-in-law.
相度 (*to*[4]) to calculate; to consider; to take steps to.
相聲 to mimic.

Digitized by Google

相[4] 4249

相貌 the face.
人不可貌相 men must not be judged of by their faces. *See* No. 7675.
面相不如心相 what you learn of a man from his face is not equal to what you learn of him from his heart.
相面的 a physiognomist.
只有皮相沒有骨相 physiognomy deals only with a man's skin, not with his bones,—with his exterior, not with his interior.
骨相不具 bodily imperfections.
相法 the art or rules of physiognomy.
看相 to practise physiognomy.
照相 to take a likeness.
相好 the thirty-two greater and eighty lesser marks on a Buddha, respectively.
希有之相 rare appearances,—prodigies.
本相 one original temperament.
內相 inward qualities.
色相 objective existences.
實相 realities.
無我相無人相 no objectivity either of self or of others.
落相 to be a slave to objective distinctions,—the thrall from which the Buddhist strives to be free.
有相之道 to act on the principle of aiding,—as the growth of a plant.
考愼其相 searching carefully for helpers.
相維辟公 the princes assisting.
管仲相桓公 Kuan Chung acted as prime minister to Duke Huan.
聘爲上相 engaged him as prime minister.
相臣 or 相爺 a prime minister.
宰相 or 相國 the epistolary designation of a 大學士 Grand Secretary.
相火 a medical term for a factor in a disease.
相公 a young gentleman; a catamite.
相月 the seventh moon.

ɔyoŋ,
廂[1] 4250
R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

Side rooms. Used for 鑲 No. 4272.

廂房 or 廂屋 or 廂廡 rooms on the east and west of the courtyard of a Chinese house. *See* No. 4228.
關廂子 the house over a city gate; the suburbs near the gates.
城內廂外 inside and outside the city.
廂黃旗 the bordered Yellow Banner. *See* No. 1045.

ɔyoŋ'
想[3] 4251
R. 養
C. *söng*
H. *siong*
F. *siong*, v. *ɕiong*
W. *siae*
N. *hsiaŋ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*
K. *sang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *tông*
Rising Upper.

To think about; to reflect. To hope; to expect.

思想 to reflect; to think; to consider. *See below.*
你想一想 or 你心裏想一想 think about it; just consider.
想念 to let the mind dwell on; to call to mind.
我想 or 想來 I think.....; my opinion is.....
我想不來 I can't think of it.
他的姓名我想不起來 I can't think of his name.
這件事我想不開 I can't get this matter out of my thoughts.
當初是怎麼想出來的 how did he ever come to think of it?—or "think it out", as of inventions, etc.
這是想不到的 this is unexpected.
誰又想得到他來呢 who would have thought he would have come?
想回來 to recall to mind.
渴想 to think of longingly.
不堪設想 I can't bear to think of it.
倘撲救稍遲,將有不堪設想者矣 if there had been any delay in putting out (the fire), there's no saying what might have happened.
想家 to think of home; to be homesick.
想思病 love-sickness. *See* No. 4249.
把林姑娘想死了 died for love of Miss Lin,—the famous heroine of the 紅樓夢 Dream of the Red Chamber.

想[3] 4251

想像 a thought's image,—an idea.
想頭 a thought; an expectation.
你想頭太大 your notions are too grand; you aim at too much.
沒有想頭 no hope,—of accomplishing or getting something.
想望 to hope; to expect; to wish.
妄想 to indulge in extravagant expectations. *See* No. 12,503.
不想喫 to have no appetite.

ɔyoŋ,
湘[1] 4252
R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

A large tributary of the Yang-tsze, which flows through Hunan and gives its name to several towns. *See* 帆 No. 3400. A lake in Chehkiang. To boil; to cook.

湘竹 or 湘妃竹 the speckled bamboo,—which grew over the grave of the legendary Emperor Shun, buried near the river Hsiang. It became speckled by the tears of his two wives, the daughters of the Emperor Yao.
于以湘之,維錡及釜 she boils it in her tripods and pans.
湘裙 a woman's skirt.

ɔyoŋ,
箱[1] 4253
R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

A box; a trunk; a chest.

一個箱子 or 一隻箱 a box.
箱隻 or 箱篋 or 箱籠 boxes; cases.
箱包 boxes and packages.
箱蓋 the lid of a box.
裝箱 to pack a box.
皮包箱 a leather trunk.
衣箱 a clothes box.
火食箱 a box to hold eatables, divided into compartments.
棺箱 or 紙杠箱 paper trunks,—with paper clothes in them, for burning at funerals.
頂箱 the upper part of a wardrobe.
車箱 the body of a cart.
箱房 a granary.
千倉萬箱 many storehouses and granaries.
箱櫥 a sideboard with drawers and cupboard.

Digitized by Google

syoń,
緗[1]
4254
R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

A light yellow colour.

緗色 the colour of budding mulberry leaves.
縹緗 a bluish yellow.

syoń,
葙[1]
4255
R. 陽
See 想
A. *tông, nyông*
Even Upper.

A medicinal plant (*Celosia argentea*).

青葙子 the black smooth seeds of the above, from which an oil is extracted.

hyoń,
香[1]
4256
R. 陽
C. *höng*
H. F. *hiong*
W. *hsiae*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*
K. *hiang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *höng*
Even Upper.

Fragrant; sweet-smelling, as opposed to 臭 No. 2521. Radical No. 186.

不知香臭 not to know scents from stinks,—senseless.
香味 or 香氣 a fragrant smell.
香味大極咯 what a sweet smell!
香噴噴 (*p'ên⁴ p'ên⁴*) deliciously fragrant.
香氣亦同 their smell was the same,—as of flowers.
香甜 sweet or pleasant to the taste.
香濃 highly flavoured; spicy.
酒香 the aroma or "bouquet" of wine.
香料 perfumery.
香油 scented oil.
香水 scent; perfumes.
香綿丸 scented balls to stuff into the nostrils.
燒香 or 拈香 or 行香 to burn incense; to worship at a temple. *See* 佛 No. 3589.
進香 to offer incense.
行香之日 a burn-incense day,—saint's-day or festival.
每日清晨一炷香 light a stick of incense every day at dawn.
香爐 an incense stove,—a censer.
早晚一爐香 morning and evening a censer of incense.
香案 or 香几 an altar for burning incense.
香燈 the lamp kept burning opposite the tablet of a deceased person.
香桶 incense holders; censers.
香袋 scent-bags.

香[1]
4256

香盒 a box for incense.
香錢 presents to priests.
香紹 perfumed (*i.e.* old) Shao-hsing wine.
香色 incense colour,—a brownish yellow.
偷韓壽之香 the incense of intrigue with Han Shou,—referring to the daughter of 賈充 Chia Ch'ung who when her father received a present of incense from 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the 晉 Chin dynasty, took some and gave it to Han Shou, her lover; the result being that her father discovered the intrigue and married the couple at once.
有偷香手段 he is very clever at ingratiating himself with the ladies,—from the above.
香塵 fragrant dust,—fallen flowers.
香蘭 fragrant orchids.
燒香擺供 (*kung⁴*) to burn incense and set forth sacrifices.
香資 money given to priests for incense.
香燭 incense and candles,—for worship.
香阜 or 香界 a Buddhist temple.
香墨 scented ink.
香茶 scented tea.
香片茶葉 a highly-scented tea from Anhui.
香餌 an attractive bait.
香骨扇 a fan with scented handle and spokes.
香烟冷落 the incense smoke has ceased,—of a disused temple.
香客 worshippers at temples.
香珠 or 香串珠 a rosary of scented beads.
猶佛教中做香花 like the liturgy-chanting of Buddhism.
遠處燒香不如近地作福 to go a long way to burn incense is not equal to doing good deeds at home.
燒悶香 to burn stupifying drugs.
香荷包 scented purses.
今無香火情耶 have you quite forgotten your oath?
香房 or 香閣 or 香閨 women's apartments.
香奴 a female slave.

香[1]
4256

香口 or 香喉 scented throat,—used in praise of a woman's voice or speech.
香粉 cosmetics and face-powder.
香魂 the soul of a woman.
香信 or 香菌 mushrooms.
香柴 or 香木 fragrant-wood.
香牛皮 Russia leather.
香麝子 the musk-deer.
麝香 musk. *See* No. 4257.
香瓜 the melon.
香奔打木 the pied woodpecker.
千里香 a name for pigs' pettitoes.
香柏 the cypress.
香娘 an insect which smells like ginger. *See* No. 7126.
香菜 coriander; caraway.
香桃 or 香橼 the lemon. *See* No. 13,738.
木香 putchuck,—the root of a thistle found in Cashmere, used as a medicine and for making incense. *See* 安 No. 44.
香附 a medicine (*Radix cyperi*).
香港 fragrant lagoon,—Hongkong.
書香 or 翰墨香 literary fragrance,—which attaches to families holding learning in high esteem.

hyoń,
麝[1]
4257
R. 陽
See 香
Even Upper.

The navel of the musk-deer.

麝香 musk. *See* No. 4256.

hyoń,
鄉[1]
4258
R. 陽
See 香
Even Upper.

A village; country, as opposed to town; one's native place; a neighbourhood; a suburban district containing 12,500 families.

于此中鄉 all through these villages.
鄉村 or 鄉里 a village.
鄉下 in the country; one's native place.
鄉下腦瓜子 a country bumpkin.
家鄉 one's home; native village.
鄉貫 one's native place.
住鄉 or 落鄉 country residence; village.

Digitized by Google

鄉[1] 4258

同鄉 of the same village; a fellow-townsman.
鄉民 villagers; rustics.
鄉老 or 鄉者 or 鄉長 or 鄉先生 village elders.
鄉紳 country gentlemen.
鄉黨 a village clan,—of the same surname.
鄉學 a village school.
鄉談 local *patois*; dialect.
打鄉談 to speak in one's native dialect.
鄉團 or 鄉勇 village militia; local volunteers; train-bands.
鄉宦 retired officials living in the country.
鄉官 a petty official.
鄉衆 the villagers; the whole village.
鄉心 my heart.
鄉居 to live in the country.
鄉鄰 neighbours of the village; country neighbours.
鄉約 a village headman,—appointed by the people themselves.
鄉薦 the second or master's degree.
鄉試 or 鄉科 the provincial examinations, held in every third autumn, for the second or master's degree.
鄉會試 the double examinations in the year of the triennial examination at Peking.
異鄉 a strange region.
入於無何有之鄉 to enter the domain of nothingness,—to die.
入醉鄉 to get drunk.
黑甜鄉 the domain of black and sweet,—of sleep.
居國南鄉 to dwell in the southern part of the kingdom.
沫之鄉矣 the fields of Mei.
望鄉臺 the See-one's-home Terrace,—in Purgatory, to which departed spirits are led to view, as a punishment, the revolution which has taken place since death in their domestic affairs.

Read *hsiang*[4]. Towards. Used for 向 No. 4283.

夜鄉晨 the night is getting towards morning.

鄉[4] 4258

鄉導 to show the way; to guide.
豈勝鄉往 my heart has been with you all the while,—*lit.* how was I equal to the (desire) to go to you! Explained as 身雖未往,心已往之.

A little while; formerly. To verify.

hyen

曏[4] 4259
R. 漾 See 香 Sinking Upper.

曏者 recently; hitherto.
曏役之三月 I lately employed him for three months.
證曏今古 in taking count of the present and the past,—the wise man does not grieve that the past is gone nor rejoice that he has the present.

hyen

膷[1] 4260
R. 陽 See 香 Even Upper.

Soup; hashed beef. Small ganglions found in the flesh of oxen and sheep.

hyen

薌[1] 4261
R. 陽 See 香 Even Upper.

The fragrant smell of grain, etc.

微聞薌澤 to perceive a slight fragrance.

hyen

蠁[3] 4262
R. 養 See 香 Rising Upper.

Larvæ of insects.

肹蠁 small flies rising in swarms from damp ground.

hyen

響[3] 4263
R. 養 See 香 Rising Upper.

Noise; discordant sound, as opposed to 聲 No. 9883. An echo.

響音 or 響動兒 sound; noise.
響器 musical instruments.
響亮 a loud clap; a crash.
一聲響 a single sound.
水響 the noise of water.
吹不響 you can't make it sound,—as a trumpet.
莫響 silence! don't make a noise!

響[3] 4263

響號 a signal; a call.
磕響頭 to kotow with a ringing thump of the head on the floor. [In order to make this more possible for high officials kotowing before the Emperor, a hollow space is left under the tile to be touched by the head].
響馬 mounted highwaymen.
響應 an echo; a reverberation.
躲響以聲 to try to drown an echo by making more noise.
影響 shadow and echo,—effects which result unerringly from their causes, form and sound. *See* No. 13,339.
若影之於形,聲之於響 what shadow is to form, and echo to sound.
影響之談 shadow and echo talk,—mere idle gossip.
響晴天 a clear, cloudless sky.

hyen'

饗[3] 4264
R. 養 See 香 Rising Upper.

To offer as a feast, or as a sacrifice. To consume the flavour of sacrifices, as spirits are supposed to do.

一朝饗之 all the morning will I feast him.
宴饗賓客 to entertain guests.
上饗 a dinner to graduates.
饗糖 sugar figures carried at weddings.
神饗 offerings to the gods. *See* No. 4334.
以饗以祀 for offerings and for sacrifice.
既右饗之 (the spirit) has descended upon the right to enjoy the sacrifices.
未見有其饗之者也 no one has ever yet seen them (spirits) come and eat the sacrifices.
尚饗 deign to accept this my sacrifice,—the final words of a kind of funeral oration, which is burnt at the grave of a departed friend or relative as a means of communicating the feelings of the survivors. *See* No. 4286.
饗祭 or 饗供 to sacrifice.
饗飯 sacrificial rice.

Digitized by Google

hyoń
嚮[4]
4265
R. 養漾
See 香
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To incline towards; over against; towards. Used for 向 No 4283. To show one's mind to. Encouraging; hortatory.

南嚮 facing the south.
不可嚮邇 not to be approached.
嚮慕已久 long wishing to see you.
天下嚮應 the empire relies upon him; the country turns to him.
嚮背 backwards.
雖有斯嚮不可得也 though knowing the true path, I am unable to succeed,—in guiding others.
嚮于時夏 (God) indicated his will to the sovereign of Hsia.
嚮用五福 the hortatory use of the Five Blessings,—the ninth division of the 洪範 Great Plan given by God to 禹 Yü.

syoń
襄[1]
4266
R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

To remove; to clear away. To change position. To be fit for the yoke. To accomplish. To praise.

不可襄也 it cannot be removed,—the remedy would be worse than the disease.
不克襄事 unable to accomplish the matter.
襄同 to take part in; to assist.
襄助 to assist; to facilitate.
贊襄 to praise; to eulogise.
襄陽府 a Prefecture in Hupeh.

syoń
徉[1]
4267
R. 陽
See 葙想
A. *nyöng*
Even Upper.

To stroll; to ramble.

徉徉 to wander about; to saunter.
徉徉 walking fast.

syoń
欀[1]
4268
R. 陽
See 想
A. *nyöng*
Even Upper.

A tree found in Annam which furnishes a white grain like sago.

syoń
瓖[1]
4269
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng, nyöng*
Even Upper.

Caparisons; ornaments.

瓖珠子的扁簪 flat hair-pins set with pearls.

syoń
纕[1]
4270
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng, nyöng*
Even Upper.

A cord to hold up the sleeves; a horse's girth or belly-band. To pull by the arm. To carry in the girdle.

syoń
膷[3]
4271
R. 養
See 讓
Rising Lower.

The fat of hogs; pigs'-lard.

syoń
鑲[1]
4272
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng, nyöng*
Even Upper.

To inlay; to set, as a jewel. To plate. To rivet or clamp on. To border.

鑲嵌 to inlay.
鑲筷子 inlaid chopsticks.
鑲杯鑲盞 the inlaid wine-cup and saucer,—used at weddings.
鑲牙 false teeth; to put in teeth.
鑲成的 bordered.
鑲白旗 the Bordered White Banner.

syoń
饟[3]
4273
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

To prepare food and take it to labourers in the field. Used with 餉 No. 4285.

其饟伊黍 fed them with millet while at work.

syoń
驤[1]
4274
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng, nyöng*
Even Upper.

To frisk, as a spirited horse. A horse with a white hind leg.

龍驤虎步 (his step is like) a dragon's gambol and a tiger's walk.
騰驤 to caracole; to prance.
駑駘之才無志騰驤 an old jade like myself has no energy for prancing.

kań
舡[1]
4275
R. 江
See 扛
K. *kang, hang*
A. *giang*
Even Upper.

A canal boat.

Read *ch'uan*[2]. Same as No. 2742.

syoń
庠[2]
4276
R. 陽
C. *tsʻöng*
H. F. *siong*
W. *ziae*
N. *dziang*
P. *hsiang*
M. Y. Sz. *chʻiang*
K. *siang*
J. *shō, djō*
A. *töng*
Even Lower.

A school or college. An asylum for the old.

謹庠序之教 let careful attention be paid to education in schools.
邑庠 a district school.
入庠 to matriculate.
身列膠庠 his name is enrolled in the National Academy.
庠生 a graduate 秀才 of the first degree.

syoń
祥[2]
4277
R. 陽
See 庠
Even Lower.

Happiness; good luck; of good omen.

祥瑞 or 吉祥 felicitous; of good omen.
不祥之兆 a bad omen.
不弔不祥 to be regardless of evil omens.
骨肉爲患，不祥孰甚 than a family quarrel nothing is more sinister.
背人之惠不祥 it is sinister to be ungrateful for kindness shown.
祺祥 the reign-name first adopted by the Emperor afterwards known as 同治.

syoń
翔[2]
4278
R. 陽
See 庠
Even Lower.

To soar; to wheel around in the air. To roam about. *See* No. 108.

翔而後集 it flies around and then settles.
將翱將翔 bestir yourself and move about.
羔裘翱翔 in your lamb's fur you wander aimlessly about.
高翔 to soar high.
價翔貴 the price is rising very high.
回翔 to wheel around,—as a kite.
室中不翔 don't stick out your elbows in a room.
翔翔 grave; decorous.

syoń
詳[2]
4279
R. 陽
See 庠
Even Lower.

Details; particulars; minutely; carefully. To report to a superior, especially of routine, as opposed to extraordinary, business.

不可詳也 cannot be related in detail.
其詳不可得聞也 the particulars cannot be learnt.
詳說 to discuss minutely.
詳言之 stated in detail.

Digitized by Google

詳[2] 4279

言不可詳 words cannot fully describe.
願聞其詳 I wish to hear all about it.
不詳其故 did not state the reason; the motive was not clearly brought out.
不詳其姓名 whose name and surname are not mentioned.
詳乃視聽 be cautious as to what you see and hear. Also, pay minute attention to what you see and hear.
詳悉 clearly; intelligibly.
推詳 to carefully search out or investigate,—of exhaustive research.
詳稟 or 詳稱 or 詳報 or 詳陳 or 詳達 or 申詳 to report or state to a superior.
詳文 an official report to a superior.
會詳 to unite in reporting.
詳知 to bring to the notice of a superior.
京詳已轉 reference to the capital has already been replied to.
詳錄 to write in detail; to reply to in a report.
詳咨 to communicate in detail.
詳載 to give a detailed account; to enumerate.
詳告 to inform in detail.
詳記 to take careful notice.
詳分 to distinguish carefully between.
詳訂 to clearly define.
詳閱 to read carefully.
詳祈 to respectfully request.
詳愼 very carefully; circumspect.
詳加核對 to compare carefully.
詳核 to scrutinize; to give careful consideration to.
詳詢 to interrogate closely.
詳明 to report explicitly.
詳復 to report in reply.
詳細 minute; special; carefully drawn, as rules.
詳細講 to explain in detail.
詳定 admitted,—as rules by one's superiors.
詳請 to report requesting....
詳辦 to report action.
詳蒙 to beg one to be good enough to.

詳[2] 4279

詳准 to apply for and obtain permission; to report to a superior the receipt of.
詳審 or 詳察 or 詳稽 or 詳詰 to investigate carefully.
詳革 to impeach; to impeach and cause to be stripped of rank.
詳述 to narrate.
詳議 to consider in detail,—an order given to the Boards, as opposed to 速議 immediate consideration. In the former case several weeks, in the latter five days, are allowed.

syen
鯗[3] 4280
R. 鰲
C. *sŏng*
H. F. *siong*
W. *siae*
N. *siaṅ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*
K. *sang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *tŏng*
Rising Upper.

Dried salt fish of various kinds.

syen
羨 4281

Same as No. 4280.

hsien
降 4282

See No. 1255.

hyen
向[4] 4283
R. 口
See 香
Sinking Upper.

A window facing the north. Towards; facing; opposite to. *See* Nos. 4258 (*hsiang*[4]), 4265.

塞向墐戶 to stop up northern windows and plaster up doors, —in the tenth moon.
你向那裏去 whither are you going?
向先走 or 向前去 to go ahead.
無不向前 not one who did not press forwards,—as in a battle.
向他借錢 to borrow money of him.
我向你說 I will tell you.
向江心一跳 jumped into the middle of the river.
向殼內張了一張 peeped inside the shell.
先向殼中把自己東西取出 first pulled his own things out of the shell.

向[4] 4283

向子口呈單 to hand in a manifest at a Customs' barrier.
向某人告述 to report to any one.
面面相向 face to face; looking at each other.
一向 for a while; formerly.
這一向 recently; of late.
相了一向 looked at him.
一向所託 about what I asked you to do for me some time ago.
向日 on a former day; towards the sun.
向年 in previous years.
向來 hitherto; heretofore.
向常 in the ordinary way; according to routine.
向例 (according to) the established rule.
向南 facing or towards the south.
向海外面 seawards.
向上 turned upwards; upwards.
方向 bearings; direction; aspect.
定向 to decide on a course; a fixed intention.
定個向當 to fix on a position, —as for a grave. *See* 風 No. 3554.
二十四向 the twenty-four points of the compass.
你心二十四向 your mind is confused.
心不向 the mind not concentrated; preoccupied.
志向 bent; bias; inclination.
意向 intention; scope; meaning.
向盤 a ship's compass.
向至 on the coming date, when.....
向論 or 向理 to discuss with.
向義 loyal inclinations.
向在 or 向居 to be at; to live at.
向隅 *see* No. 13,564.
向着 siding with, as opposed to 背着 siding against.

hyen
珦[4] 4284
R. 玉
See 香
Sinking Upper.

A gem or ornament worn by women.

Digitized by Google

hyen' **餉**[3] 4285
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

Provisions given to field labourers as part of their wages; *see* No. 4273. Rations or pay for troops. Taxes; revenue.

以黍肉餉 to give millet and meat to labourers.
婦餉于田 his wife took his food to him in the fields.
乃葛伯仇餉 when the chief of Ko shewed his enmity to the provision-carriers,.....
兵餉 soldiers' pay, rations, etc.
餉需 rations and pay.
餉銀 revenue; money paid to the government for a monopoly or "farm".
餉項 revenue.
餉源 revenue; sources of revenue.
納餉 to pay duties.
洋餉 maritime duties; duties leviable by the foreign Customs.
餉單 a receipt for duty paid.
抽釐助餉 to levy *likin* to increase the revenue.
餉平 a standard weight of sycee as used for paying duty.
餉渡 a licensed ferry.

hyen' **享**[3] 4286
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

To present offerings in sacrifice; to accept offerings, as the gods do; hence, to enjoy. [To be distinguished from 亨 No. 3906.]

是用孝享 thou dost filially present offerings!
莫敢不來享 they did not dare not to bring offerings.
享于祖考 to sacrifice to ancestors.
我將我享 I have brought my offerings.
嗚呼哀哉,伏惟尚享 alack! alas! it only remained to say God bless you,—for she was dead. [*Lit.* "to say Deign to accept my sacrifice or offering." *See* under No. 4264.]
享堂 the hall of sacrifice; the room where the corpse is laid out.

享[3] 4286

享用 to enjoy the use of.
享年多少歲 how many years of life did he enjoy? *See* No. 8301.
享福 to enjoy happiness; to take one's ease.
福不可享盡 one's allotted share of happiness should not be used up. *See* 折 No 550, 福 No. 3707.
人犯其難,我享其利,非廉也 for another to suffer the toil and for me to enjoy the profit, is not honourable.
享國祚 to reign; to enjoy the throne.
享壽 to enjoy old age. *See* No. 10,019.
享榮華 to have good fortune; to be prosperous.
享受 to enjoy the possession of.....
長享 a long enjoyment; to enjoy long.

syen' **象**[4] 4287
R. 養
C. *tsöng*[2]
H. *siong*[2]
F. *ch'iong*[2]
W. *ziae*
N. *ziaŋ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*[2]
K. *sang*
J. *shō, dzo*
A. *töng*
Rising Lower Irregular.

The elephant; ivory. A figure; an image; form;—because, in ancient days, from the bones of a dead elephant the living animal was inferred. The visible figures of the Diagrams; the illustrations of 周公 Chou Kung. The elephant or "bishop" of Chinese chess; *see* No. 4249 *hsiang*[4]. To be like; to resemble. Used with No. 4288.

拏象跑象 set an elephant to catch an elephant.
象卽以鼻鉤出之 the elephant immediately seized him with its trunk and pulled him out,—of the water.
象奴不似象奴 the elephant-slave (mahout) is not like a slave,—exhibiting two meanings of 象.
開口獅子,閉口象 the lion opens its mouth, the elephant shuts its mouth. *Moral*:—Be like the latter.
象皮 elephant's skin,—used as medicine.
象齒 or 象牙 elephants' tusks or teeth; ivory.

象[4] 4287

象牙碎 scrap ivory.
象牙器 ivory ware.
象簡 ivory tablets.
狗口沒得象牙 you can't get ivory out of a dog's mouth,—make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
象闕 the ivory gate,—the palace.
象鼻眼 elephant-trunk eyes,—looped slits in wood.
象教 the religion of images,—Buddhism.
各物象數 the inherent characteristics of things.
豐年有象 there are signs of a plentiful year.
有子象賢 with a son who can walk in the ways of the virtuous,—men of old.
天象 or 乾象 celestial signs or luminaries.
象服 pictured robes.
包涵萬象 comprehending all nature.
體無形象 without form; immaterial.
象曰 the illustration (of the Diagram) means.....
笨象 stupid; doltish.
象州 a Department in Kuangsi, where elephants used to be found.
象王 Gadjapati,—one of the four kings of Djambu Dvîpa.

syen' **像**[4] 4288
R. 養
See 象
Sinking Lower.

Like; resembling; a likeness; an image. Used with No. 4287.

像似 like; resembling.
像樣 like the pattern.
像一樣 exactly alike.
不像樣 or 不像 not what it should be; not presentable; not properly done; not up to muster.
像模像樣的 well arranged; properly dressed, etc.
像不像 is it like?—of a portrait.
像甚麼 what is it like? Used in reproach, as What sort of an arrangement is this?
像生 life-like.
像眞的 exactly resembling; life-like.

Digitized by Google

像[4] 4288

作的不像 he has not made it like,—the original.
像貌 countenance; facial expression.
畫像 to paint likenesses.
形像 form; figure.
偶像 or 神像 an image; an idol.
想像 a concept; an idea.
像是 it seems.
像形 hieroglyphics; pictorial characters (one of the 六書 six scripts).
像事 creditable; "the thing".

橡[4] 4289
R. 養
See 象
Rising Lower Irregular.

The chestnut oak (*Quercus sinensis*), known as 橡椀樹.
橡粉 the meal of acorns.
橡椀子 the cupules of acorns,—used to dye black.

鴞[4] 4290
R. 養
See 象
Rising Lower.

The *Buceros* or hornbill of Siam, known as 鴞鵂. Carved ornaments are made from its bill.

項[4] 4291
R. 講
C. *hong*[2]
H. *hong*[2]
F. *haung*[2]
W. *ɦoa*
N. *ngoŋ, oŋ*
P. *hsiang*[2]
M. Y. Sz. *hang*[2], *hsiang*[2]
K. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*[2]
Irregular Lower.

The nape of the neck. A sort; a kind. Funds; sums of money; income.
頸項 the neck.
項領 the lower part of the neck.
四牡項領 four steeds with long necks.
項軟 a soft mouth,—of horses.
脖項 the throat.
强項 stiff-necked; self-opinionated.
項帶 a neck-tie; cap-strings.
金項 *hang*[4] 圈 a gold necklet,—as worn by ladies.
各項貨 every kind of goods.
別項 another kind.
這一項事情 this sort of business.
這一項錢 this particular sum.
欠項 liabilities; debts.
來項 income; assets.
款項 large and small items; an amount.
項下未清 the account is not yet clear; there is money still owing.
公項 public funds.
前項情弊 the malpractices above referred to.

巷[4] 4292
R. 絳
C. *hong*
H. *hong*
F. *haung*
W. *oa*
N. *oŋ̃g*
P. *hsiang*
M. *hang*
Y. *hang*
Sz. *hang, hsiang*
K. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*
Sinking Lower.

A side street; a lane; an alley.
巷子 a lane or by-street.
巷口 entrance to a lane.
僻巷 a side-street.
閭巷 or 里巷 a "court".
陋巷 a wretched street; a slum.
巷議街談 street gossip; rumour.
巷戰 street brawls.
巷陌 or 小巷 a lane; an alley; a side-street.
水巷 a sluice.
柳巷 "willow lane",—a brothel.
此曲巷內 this is a brothel.
巷伯 a chief eunuch.
永巷 a prison for women attached to the Court who misbehave themselves. *See* 掖 No. 12,972.

閭[4] 4293
R. 絳
See 巷
Sinking Lower.

A raised path between fields. To prepare.

HSIAO.

小[3] 4294
R. 篠
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *siöe*
W. *siöe*
N. *hsioa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Rising Upper.

Small; as opposed to 大 No. 10,470. Mean; sordid. A child. A concubine. Used conventionally for "my" and "our". Radical No. 42.

小大稽首 great and small bow their heads. *See* 是 No. 9940.
小民 the people; the masses.
小人 a small man; the people; the masses; common soldiers. Also, the mean man, as opposed to 君子 the perfect or superior man; *see* No. 3269.
君子所履, 小人所視 the officers trod on it, the common people looked on it,—of the great highway to 周 Chou.
君子有徽猷, 小人與屬 if the sovereign have good ways, the people will follow in them.
禮治君子, 法治小人 the superior man is governed by propriety: the mean man, by law.
賊是小人智過君子 a robber is a mean man with more cleverness than a superior man.
才勝德爲小人 he whose talents exceed his virtues is a mean man.
以小人之心度君子之腹 to measure the feelings of a gentleman by the sentiments of a cad.
脚大是小人 large feet proclaim the mean man. *See* No. 3269.
小人乍富 a *nouveau riche*.
小器 narrow-minded; illiberal.
小氣 mean-spirited; petty; sordid.
小家數 on a petty or mean scale.
小子 children; young men; the people; my son.
小子有造 the young men attained,—to virtue.
妻小 wife and children.
小星 or 小老 a concubine. *See below.*
雖說是做小老 although you may say it is to be concubine,—and not wife.
小老兒 "I",—of old men to their superiors.
做小 to become a concubine.
房裏有個小 I have one concubine.
羣小 the mean herd; a crowd of concubines.
慍于羣小 I am hated by the mean herd.
小店 my shop.
小犬 my son.
小寓 my house.
小兒 my son. Also, your son; I, as used to parents. In general, an infant.
小女 my daughter.
小孫 my grandchild.
小的 the little one,—a phrase used by servants and others of themselves.
小弟 your younger brother; I.
小姐 a young lady,—a title of respect.
好問則裕, 自用則小 by asking many questions one becomes more enlarged: by trusting to self only one becomes narrow,—of learning.

Digitized by Google

小[3] 4294

小道貨 stolen goods.
小心 take care! be careful! to be careful.
哀我小心 alas! through my anxious cares,.....
小心小膽 petty and cowardly; frightened at small things.
小受，大走 bear slight (correction) but flee excessive.
小工 an unskilled labourer; a mason's assistant.
小小兒的 small; slight, of persons or things.
小奶奶 or 小老婆 or 小女人 a secondary wife; a concubine. *See above.*
小聲 a low voice or tone.
小地方 my home; my native place.
小官人 the young master (in a family); the clients of a brothel.
小夫人 the young mistress.
小引子 appeals for subscriptions for charities, etc., on walls.
小酌 a small entertainment.
小轎 a two-bearer chair.
小解 same as 小便; *see* No. 9187.
小煩 small vexations.
小腸氣 hernia; rupture.
小智 low cunning.
小竊 petty thieves.
小麥 wheat.
小么兒 pages; servant-boys.
小紅蘿蔔 radishes.
小荳 a variety of small bean.
小寒荳 peas.
小寒鴉兒 the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*).
小宗 small stock,—the younger branches of a family as opposed to the 大宗.
小意 small thoughts,—tricks; dodges.
小意思 a slight token of regard.
小熟 a name for the period from October to April, in which wheat and beans are sown.
小半 the lesser half.
小兒蠱 a sort of slow poison.
小取 to be mean about small things.

小[3] 4294

小哥兒倆 a pawnbroker's term for the chief and assistant managers.
小馬兒 petty attendants or coolies in some of the Peking *yaméns*, whose duty it is to assist the 仵作 corpse-examiners.
小麻 hemp.
小麻子兒 hemp-seed.
小拿兒 the bearers of various small objects in funeral processions.
小月 premature birth.
月小 a moon with 29 days.
小票 debentures.
小旗 small banners carried in the ranks.
小傳 a summarised biography.
小三元 the 秀才 *hsiu ts'ai* who has come out 案首 first in his three examinations.
小底 the sole of a shoe.
小使 servants.
小販 petty tradesmen.
小名 the pet name of a child.
小窗 a young student.
小襖兒 a short jacket.
小種 Soochong tea.
小齋 my room.
小巧 minutely arranged; made in detail; delicate; fragile.
小輪艇 a steam-launch.
小十行 (*hang*[2]) the name given to Manchu children in Peking who learn to skate, and to whom rations are given.
小米粥 millet-gruel.
小口 young,—of horses.
小飯舖兒 an eating-house.
小土 or 小洋藥 Malwa opium.
小呂宋 the Philippines.
小白 *see* 桓 No. 5075.
小川馬 a Ssŭch'uan pony.
小水鴨 or 小塡鴨 teal (*Querquedula crecca*).
小水駱駝 the little bittern (*Ardetta cinnamomea*).
小花鵝 a species of swan.
小花皂鵰 a species of eagle.
小紅狼 the eastern jackal (*Canis rutilus*).
小雊嘍兒 the whimbrel (*Numenius tahitiensis*).
白小魚 a fish (*Leuciscus argenteus*).

hsyau
肖[4] 4295
R. 嘯
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *sieu, saiu*
W. *siöe*
N. *sioa*
P. ⌇ *hsiau*
M. ⌇
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so, ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

To be like; to imitate.

肖似 like; resembling.
微肖 slightly resembling.
面龐相肖 alike in face.
象形惟肖 alike in appearance, —of people.
絕肖所見 very like what he had seen.
肖子 a son who is like, *i.e.* equal to, his father; a filial son.
不肖 unlike; degenerate,—a term used by a son of himself when writing to or about his father.
不肖之徒 worthless characters.
無不酷肖 imitated them all very well.

syau,
宵[1] 4296
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Night; dark.

宵行 to travel by night; a glow-worm. *See below.*
通宵 or 終宵 all night.
深宵 in the dead of night.
三朝連宵 three days and nights.
宵衣旰食 wearing clothes at night and taking meals at sunset,—hard worked, as the Emperor. *See* 旰 No. 5817.
元宵 the first full moon of the year; the Feast of Lanterns.
宵燭 a glow-worm.
春宵一刻值千金 half an hour of a spring night is worth a thousand taels.
宵小 evil-doers.
太宵之宅 the mansion of long night,—the grave.

syau,
消[1] 4297
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

To melt; to consume; to lessen; to disperse. To be necessary or needful. Used with No. 4304.

見晛曰消 when (snow) feels the sun's heat, it dissolves.
消釋 to melt away.
消化 to melt; to thaw; to digest.
所喫的東西我消化不動 I cannot digest my food.
消食 to digest food.
消滅 to destroy utterly.
消夜 to pass the night,—as with festivity.

Digitized by Google

消[1] 4297

下棋消閒 to play chess to pass the time.
消悶 to dissipate *ennui*,—as by amusements.
消耗 or 消費 to waste; wasteful.
消貨 to dispose of merchandise,—to consumers.
存鹽不敷消售 the supply of salt not equal to the consumption or to the demand.
消熱 to allay fever.
消散 to disperse; to get rid of,—as by medicines.
消腫 to reduce a swelling.
消長 (*chang*[3]) decline and rise; waxing and waning.
消路 a market; a demand for goods.
消磨 to melt away; to ooze out, as courage.
消患於未萌 to prevent a disease from taking hold.
消折 to dissipate,—as property.
消肉 to fall away in flesh.
消減 to diminish; to lessen.
消除 to abolish.
消渴 to slake thirst.
消災降福 to get rid of calamities and send down blessings.
令我消魂 caused me to lose my wits,—of fear, joy, grief, fine poetry, music, etc.
等消消氣再說 wait until he has cooled down.
無福消受 my allotted share of happiness is insufficient to absorb,—such luck as this. *See* 折 No. 550 and 福 No. 3707.
消息 rumour; report; news.
消停 to wait a while.
花消 expenditure; outlay; fees.
只消請客長一兩位進去 it is only necessary for one or two of you gentlemen to step inside!
不消說了 (that such and such is the case) goes without saying.
這都不消 it is of no consequence whatever.
消受不得 it is no use my taking it,—as I am sure to lose it again.

syau,
痟[1] 4298
R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Excessive thirst.

痟渴病 a disease characterised by great thirst.
酸痟 a spring headache.

syau,
綃[1] 4299
R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Raw silk; common silk stuffs.

玄綃,衣*i*[4]以爲裼 black silk, to be worn as vests.
鮫綃 a kind of byssus or silk brought up by divers.

Read *shao*[1]. To comb the hair. A spar; a yard. Used with 梢 No. 9758.

syau,
蛸[1] 4300
R. 蕭 See 小稍 Even Upper.

The chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis.

螳蛸 the aurelia of the mantis.

syau,
硝[1] 4301
R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Nitre; saltpetre. To tan.

硝石 a stony kind of nitre.
硝磺 saltpetre; nitre.
硝廠 saltpetre works.
朴硝 crude Glauber's salts or sulphate of soda.
洋硝 foreign saltpetre.
硝鹽 carbonate of soda.
苦硝 a saline substance left when lixiviating salt.
馬牙硝 crystals of nitre, copperas, etc.
硝强水 nitric acid.
硝皮 to tan leather.

Ashyau'
誚 4302

See No. 1423.

syau,
逍[1] 4303
R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

To roam; to saunter.

逍遙 to wander aimlessly about; a pleasant state of mental abstraction.
河上乎逍遙 they saunter along by the Ho.
逍遙遊 a pleasant abstraction of self across the bounds of this physical universe to an infinite domain beyond; transcendental bliss. The title of Chuang Tzŭ's first chapter.
逍遙乎寢臥其下 to repose blissfully beneath,—the shade of a tree planted nowhere.
逍遙自在 a state of bliss.

syau,
銷[1] 4304
R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

To fuse metal; to melt; to consume; to finish; to cancel. Used with No. 4297.

銷鎔 or 銷鎔 to smelt,—as ores.
兵器銷爲日月光 melting down weapons of war makes the sun and moon bright,—referring to peace after warfare.
銷金 to wash with gold. *See* 帳 No. 409.
銷毀 to destroy,—so that it can be no longer used.
銷售 to sell; to put into circulation.
銷路 range of circulation or sale,—of goods.
有銷塲 there is an area of consumption, *i.e.* a demand,—for goods.
開銷 to debit; to charge to, for expenses incurred; (government) expenditure.
奏銷 to lay any expenditure before the Throne.
坐銷歲月 to sit still and let time pass by.
棋局銷日 to while away the day at chess.
一筆勾銷 annulled it with a stroke of the pen.
除銷 to clear off; to get rid of.
銷案 to close a case; to write a case off as settled.
銷號 to cancel a certificate.
撤銷勇號 to deprive of the title of "brave".
銷差 to report that instructions have been carried out.
如奉委銷差 to treat as a mere routine affair.
此恨難銷 this hatred is hard to appease.
銷魂 *see* No. 4297.
銷算 to settle,—as accounts.
銷泯 to obliterate; to destroy.
銷寒花 the acacia.

syau,
霄[1] 4305
R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Sleet; mist; vapour; ether; the sky.

雲霄 fleecy clouds; a sub-Prefecture in Fuhkien.
騰清霄 to ascend into the pure ether.
冲霄之忿 an anger which dashes against the sky,—in its violence.
霄漢 the Milky Way.
霄壤 heaven and earth.
凌霄花 the bignonia.

Digitized by Google

syæu
鞘[4]
4306
R. 嘯
See 鞘 Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 1424.

syæu
魈[1]
4307
R. 蕭
See 小 Even Upper.

An elf; the demon of malaria.

山魈 an evil-disposed mountain sprite. It has one leg sticking out behind, and tries to injure people, but desists on being called by name.

sau
鮹[1]
4308
R. 肴
See 稍 Even Upper.

A fish with a whip-like body and a forked tail.

syak
削[1]
4309
R. 藥
C. *sök*
H. *siok*
F. *siok, sioh*
W. *sia*
N. *siah*
P. *hsiau, hsüe*
M. *hsüo*
Y. *siak*
Sz. *hsio, hsüo*
K. *siak*
J. *shaku, saku*
A. *tök*
Even and Entering Upper.

To cut; to pare; to smooth down; to erase. Sloping; sheer. Also read *hsüeh*[1*].

把鉛筆削削 cut the lead-pencil.
批削 to trim; to pare.
削到薄 to pare or plane thin.
針尖上削鐵 to pare iron from a needle's point,—to make small profits.
削骨難填 if I scraped my bones I could not make up the amount.
削髮爲僧 to cut off one's hair and be a Buddhist priest.
削皮 to flay; to take off the skin.
削字 to engrave characters.
改削 or 斧削 to amend; to correct.
削面光 to lose face.
削職 to dismiss from office.
削地 to seize territory.
而國日削 and the State is daily diminished.
削去 to get rid of; to do away with.
削于一朝 to disappear in one day, *sc.* rapidly.
削跡 to obliterate traces.
削肩 sloping shoulders.
曳近削壁 led him to the edge of a precipice.
削格 a fence-trap, for catching hares and deer.

syok
掣[1*]
4310
R. 覺
See 朔 Even and Entering Upper.

Long and beautiful arms; tapering. Also read *so*[4*].

syok
箾
4311

Same as No. 4321.

hyau
嘵[1]
4312
R. 蕭
H. *hiau, klau*
See 囂
A. *hieu, ngieu*
Even Upper.

A cry of fear. Querulous.

予維音嘵嘵 I can but cry out with this note of alarm.
嘵嘵辯論 querulously arguing.

hyau
曉[3]
4313
R. 篠
C. *hin*
H. *hiau*
F. *hieu*
W. *hsia*
N. *hsioa*
P. } *hsiau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hsioa*
K. *hyo*
J. *kiō*
A. *hieu*
Rising Upper.

Dawn; light; bright; perspicuous. To know; to understand.

天將曉 day begins to dawn.
曉日 or 曉天 morning; dawn.
漸漸五更天曉 gradually the fifth watch was reached and day dawned.
鷄報曉 the cock announces the dawn.
曉鷄亂叫 the fowls all crowing,—one of the day-periods, next after cockcrow.
曉鐘 the morning bell; matins; —in a monastery.
曉行夜宿 start at dawn and stop at night.
曉明 daybreak; to make clearly known.
曉示 or 曉諭 or 曉布 to make known to all,—by proclamation.
通曉 every one knows; to make known to all.
不知分曉 he does not understand it at all.
未曉何意 I do not catch the meaning.
曉得 to know; to understand.

nyæu
澆
4314

See No. 1330.

nyau
膮[1]
4315
R. 蕭
cf. 曉 Even Upper.

Pork soup. Savoury; fragrant.

nyau
驍[1]
4316
R. 蕭
See 囂
A. *kieu*
Even Upper.

A fine horse. Brave; strong; skilful.

勇驍 warlike; valorous.
驍將 a brave general.
驍騎參領 a Banner or Manchu colonel, having general civil control over a sub-division or 甲喇.
驍騎校 a Banner lieutenant.
驍騎尉 an honorary military title, conferred upon officials of the fifth and sixth grades.
驍中 (*chung*[4]) to succeed in pitching an arrow into a three-necked jar, according to an ancient game; to hit the mark.

syau
嘯[4]
4317
R. 嘯
C. } *siu*
H. }
F. *sieu*
W. *soa*
N. *sioa*
P. *hsiau, shau*
M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu, tuk*
Sinking Upper.

To whistle; to scream; to roar; to let off steam.

善嘯 good at whistling.
其嘯也歌 he whistled and sang.
吟嘯成羣 to sing and whistle in chorus.
虎嘯 a tiger's roar.
Read *su*[4].
條其嘯矣 long drawn are her moans.

syau
蕭[1]
4318
R. 蕭
See 小 Even Upper.

The horns or ends of a bow.

suk, syau
橚[1]
4319
R. 蕭屋
See 小肅 Even and Entering Upper.

Abundant foliage; leaves falling in autumn. Also read *su*[1*].

syau
歗
4320

Same as No. 4317.

Digitized by Google

syau, 簫[1] 4321 R. 簫 See 小 Even Upper.

A flute of dark brown bamboo, measuring about 1.8 feet in length, said to have been invented by 耶仲 Yeh Chung of the Han dynasty. It has five holes above, one below, and one at the end. *See* 笛 No. 10,939.

吹簫 to play the flute.
排簫 the Chinese pan-pipes,—originally a collection of ten tubes gradually decreasing in length and connected together by silk cord, but now always consisting of sixteen tubes.
簫管備舉 the pan-pipe and the double flute begin at the same time.

syau, 蠨[1] 4322 R. 簫 See 小 Even Upper.

A small spider.

蠨蛸在戶 the spiders' webs were in our doors,—so long were we absent.

syau, 瀟[1] 4323 R. 簫 See 小 Even Upper.

Sound of beating wind and rain. Name of a river in Hunan.

瀟江 a branch of the river 湘 No. 4252.
詞旨瀟灑 cheerful in speech and manner.

syau, 蕭[1] 4324 R. 簫 See 小 Even Upper.

Southernwood, a common species of artemisia, known as 香蒿 and 牛尾蒿. A small principality near the Yellow River. A District in Kiangsu. Used with No. 4321. The sound of horses neighing.

彼采蕭兮 there he is gathering southernwood.
蕭荻 a species of artemisia.
蕭條 lonely; desolate.
蕭索 decaying; ruinous.
蕭牆之禍 home troubles.
禍起蕭牆 troubles arising within one's own doors.

蕭[1] 4324

蕭然煩費 troublesome; annoying.
風樹蕭颯 the wind whistles through the trees.
蕭蕭馬鳴 the horses neighed loudly.
蕭寺 a Buddhist temple,—so called because the character 蕭 was the family name of the Emperors of the 梁 Liang dynasty, A.D. 502-557, who were eminent patrons of Buddhism and endowed many temples, inscribing this character upon the façade.
讀書蕭寺 to study at a Buddhist temple.
蕭齋 lenten fare.
不信蕭何律 to be a lawbreaker.

hyau, 皓[1] 4325 R. 簫 See 晉 A. *shieu, shau* Even Upper.

Vast; spacious.

皓然 boundless.

Read *hao*[1]. A voice of anger.

hyau, 梟[1] 4326 R. 簫 See 晉 Even Upper.

A hollow stump of a tree; empty.

梟腹 an empty belly; hungry; ignorant.
梟腹從公 to do work without pay.
梟耗 to waste.
元梟 a star near Aquarius.

hyau, 鴞[1] 4327 R. 簫 See 晉 A. *shieu, shau* Even Upper.

A fabulous bird which eats its own mother, all but the head.

鴞鳥生翼，欲啄母睛 by the time that the *hsiao* is fledged, it is ready to peck out its mother's eyes.
鴞首 a head which has been cut off. *See* No. 4329.
鴟鴞 the eared owl.
青鴞 a greenish-coloured kind of owl. Same as No. 4329.
鴞獍 (like) the owl or muntjak,—for fierceness. *See* No. 2168.

hau, 嘵[1] 4328 R. 肴 See 交 Even Upper.

To brag; to boast.

嘵嘵然其志也 he made a great show of determination.

Read *chiao*[1]. The cry of a fowl in distress.

鷄鳴嘵嘵 fowls crowing and making a noise.

Read *lao*[2] or *liao*[2]. Talkative.

嘵唠 garrulous; verbose.

hyau, 梟[1] 4329 R. 簫 See 晉 A. *kieu* Even Upper.

An owl; *see* No. 4327. The heads of criminals, exposed as a warning to others. Wicked; unscrupulous. Brave. The highest throw with dice.

梟子長食其母 the young of the *hsiao* eat their mother.
梟鴟 the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris* and *brachyotis*).
梟鳥 owls in general.
梟首示衆 or 梟示 to expose criminals' heads.
私梟 a smuggler.
鹽梟 a salt smuggler.
梟騎 a brave horseman.
梟雄 brave; heroic; savage.
梟羹 a soup made of the *hsiao* owl,—very much eaten by the ancients, not because it was nice, but with a view to exterminate an unfilial race of birds.

hyaug, 囂[1] 4330 R. 簫豪 C. *hiu, ngou* H. *hiau* F. *shieu, ngoa* W. *hiöe* N. *hsioa* P. *shsiau, sau* M. *hsiau* Y. *hsioa* Sz. *hsiau* K. *hio* J. *kiō, gō* A. *hieu* Even Upper.

The noise of many voices; hubbub; clamour. To treat with contempt or contumely. Name of an ape.

選徒囂囂 there was clamour of voices as they told off the men,—for hunting.
民情浮囂 the disposition of the people is inconstant and excitable.
囂塵 the world.
人世塵囂那裏有桃源佳境 where in this dusty noisy world of ours is the lovely country of the Peach Fountain?—alluding to an allegorical sketch by 陶淵明 T'ao Yüan-ming of a kind of Utopia.

Digitized by Google

囂[1] 4330

爐火之事最忌俗囂 the practice of alchemy is incompatible with the noise and bustle of the world.

囂凌 to oppress; to insult.

囂薄 impoverished; without resources.

Read *ao*[2].

聽我囂囂 you hear me with contemptuous indifference.

譊口囂囂 to abuse foully,—as an angry mob.

民之囂囂 the people clamouring,—as for justice.

hsiau
爻 4331

See No. 12,928.

hau
肴[2] 4332
R. 肴
C. H. F. *ngáu*
W. *oa*
N. *yoa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsiva*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *hio*
J. *kō*
A. *hau*
Even Lower.

Sacrificial meats; delicious food. Used with No. 4333.

佳肴旨酒 exquisite viands and fine wine.

hau
餚[2] 4333
R. 肴
See 肴
Even Lower.

Food; delicacies.

燒餚 to roast meats.

餚饌 delicacies for the table.

餚核 food arranged for offering to the gods or departed ancestors.

hau
孝[4] 4334
R. 效
C. H. *háu*
F. *hau, ha*
W. *hoa*
N. *hsiva, hoa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsiva*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *hyo*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hiau*
Sinking Upper.

Filial piety. Mourning.

孝者,善繼人之志,善述人之事者也 filial piety is seen in the skilful carrying out of the wishes of our forefathers, and the skilful carrying forward of their undertakings.

不孝有三 there are three unfilial acts,—to fail to have sons, to fail to support parents in poverty, and to fail to remonstrate with them when necessary.

孝子 a filial son.

行孝 to practise filial piety.

孝順 filial and obedient.

孝敬 filial and respectful.

忤逆不孝 perverse and unfilial.

孝道 the path of filial piety.

孝[4] 4334

孝經 the Canon of Filial Piety,—a work of doubtful authenticity, attributed to the age of Confucius and said to contain the very utterances of the Sage.

孝心 a filial heart.

孝親 to honour one's father and mother; to be dutiful to parents.

孝養 to dutifully nourish one's parents.

敦孝弟*t'i*[4]以重人倫 cultivate filial piety and fraternal love, in order to give due weight to human relationships.

百行孝爲先 of all virtues filial piety ranks first.

孝治爲先 to make filial piety of paramount importance in government.

有命之父母不知孝子 lucky parents do not know what it is to have filial children,—filial piety never has a chance of being brought out if the parents are well-to-do.

孝乎鬼神 to worship departed spirits,—of ancestors.

神保是饗,孝孫有慶 their spirits happily enjoy the offerings, and their filial descendant receives blessings.

謝孝 to visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.

孝廉 a 舉人 graduate of the second degree.

父不慈,子定不孝 if the father is not kind, the son will assuredly not be filial.

二十四孝 twenty-four notable examples of filial piety. Used as a term of reproach, since if a person embodies all the twenty-four in himself, he must be 大賢人 a very virtuous individual, which sounds the same as 大閒人 an idle fellow.

孝親十六兩,後輩兒孫還一斤 he who gives sixteen ounces of filial piety to his parents will receive one pound of it from his descendants.

子孝父心寬 a filial son makes his father's heart glad.

兒不賢媳不孝 an unworthy son brings an unfilial daughter-in-law.

穿孝 to put on mourning.

孝[4] 4334

孝服 or 孝衣 mourning clothes,—worn twenty-seven months (nominally, three years) for a parent. *See* No. 3727.

孝滿 the expiration of the period of mourning.

脫孝 or 除孝 to take off mourning.

穿著一身重孝 clad himself in deep mourning.

寧可戴孝而死,決不除孝而生 I would rather die in mourning than live without it.

夫死三年妻大孝 three years does the wife wear full mourning for her husband's death.

不死老爺也穿孝 though his father has not died, he nevertheless wears white clothes,—said of a member of the 白衣 White Clothes sect, now known as 在禮.

hau
哮[1] 4335
R. 肴
See 孝
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

To roar; to scream. To pant; to gasp.

咆哮怒罵 to angrily rail at and curse.

哮赫 to howl at and terrify.

哮喘 or 哮瘂 to be short of breath; to gasp; asthma. *See* No. 4337.

hau
庠[1] 4336
R. 肴
See 哮
Even Upper.

Grand; imposing, as lofty buildings.

庠豁 or 呀庠 lofty and grand.

hau
痚[1] 4337
R. 肴
F. *heu*
N. *hoa*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

A difficulty in breathing; asthma. *See* No. 4335.

痚嗽 a hacking cough.

痚症 or 痚疾 asthma.

hsk
學 4338

See No. 4839.

hau
撓[4] 4339
R. 巧
See 效
Rising Lower.

To stir about; to confuse.

Digitized by Google

hau
斅[4]
4340
R. 效
See 效
Sinking Lower.

To imitate. To arouse; to excite to effort; to teach.

斅鷄鳴 to imitate a cock crowing.
斅悟 to arouse one,—as from indifference.
惟斅學半 to teach is one half of learning,—as thereby one learns the difficulties of learning.
斅于民 to educate the people.

Read *chiao*[3]. Clever; intelligent.

thyau, syau
篠[3]
4341
R. 篠
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *sieu*
W. *siöe*
N. *hsioa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *dieu, tieu*
Rising Upper.

The dwarf bamboo, found in Shantung.

篠簜既敷 bamboos, small and large, then spread about,—over the country.

syau
翛[1]
4342
R. 肅
W. *hiöe*
See 小
Even Upper.

The rapid flight of a bird.

翛然而往 suddenly he went away.
予尾翛翛 my tail is all broken.

syau
笑[4]
4343
R. 嘯
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *siöe*
N. *sioa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

To laugh; to smile. To ridicule.

笑一笑 to laugh. *See* 含 No. 3818.
笑哈哈 to laugh heartily.
笑嘻嘻 to giggle; to titter.
笑破唇 to split one's lips with laughing.
可笑得狠 or 狠可發笑 or 可發一笑 very laughable.
招笑 to cause laughter.
破涕爲笑 to turn weeping into laughter.
喜笑顏開 her face beamed with smiles of joy.
暗笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.

笑[4]
4343

冷笑 to laugh sardonically.
偷笑 to secretly smile.
陪笑 to laugh with some one else who is laughing.
先號啕而後笑 to grieve first and laugh afterwards.
笑斷肚腸子 to burst with laughing; to split one's sides.
恥笑 to ridicule.
說個笑話 to have a joke; to tell a funny story.
笑道 to say laughingly.
笑頭 something to laugh at.
笑口 a laughing mouth; smiles.
笑柄 a handle for laughter,—a ridiculous thing; an absurdity.
乾笑疾 hysterical laughter said to be caused by eating 菌蕈 a certain fungus.
死笑 to laugh immoderately.
轟堂都笑起來了 the whole room burst out laughing.
笑臉 or 笑面 or 笑容 a laughing face.
笑臉生花 a face beaming with smiles.
難得笑容 could rarely get her to smile.
千金難買一笑 a thousand taels won't buy a smile.
笑面虎 a smiling tiger,—a treacherous person.
五十步笑百步 (those who ran away) fifty yards laughing at (those who ran away) a hundred yards.
笑引笑 laughter begets laughter,—is infectious.
見笑於大方 to be laughed at by an expert,—as for bungling work. Popularly, to become a general laughing-stock.
笑之曰 laughed at him, saying.....
笑人 to laugh at people.
笑話人 or 取笑人 to ridicule people.
他竟拏人取笑 he makes a laughing-stock of everybody.
惹人笑 to excite people's laughter,—in ridicule.
佛見笑 a pure white rose.

hau
効[4]
4344
R. 效
See 效
Sinking Lower.

To toil; to serve in the army. To imitate. Used with 效 No. 4349.

効力 exertion; effort; toil.
効力贖罪 to cancel punishment, or wipe off disgrace, by further exertions,—used of officials who have incurred the displeasure of their superiors.
効勞 to take trouble for; to oblige.
白効勞 to toil for nothing or without reward.
報効 to repay a kindness; to recompense efforts on one's behalf.
乞徵來軍中効用 begged to be admitted into the army on probation.
上行下効 what those above do, those below will imitate.
効命 to devote one's life to.
効命疆場 to exert oneself in defence of the empire.
投効 to make a tender of services.

hau
校
4345

See No. 1302.

hau
恔[4]
4346
R. 效
See 效狡
Sinking Lower.

Cheerful; joyous.

於人心獨無恔乎 are not then other people susceptible of joy?

Read *chiao*[3]. Wise; sagacious.

心恔 enlightened.

kau
胶[2]
4347
R. 肴
F. v. *k'a* "a foot"
See 爻
Even Lower.

The sound of cracking one's joints. The shinbone.

hau, kau
詨[4]
4348
R. 效
See 孝爻
Sinking Upper.

To shout to from a distance; to hail.

Digitized by Google

hau⁴ **效** 4349
R. 效
C. hâu
H. hâu
F. hau
W. oa
N. yoa, oa
P. hsiau
M. hsiau
Y. hsioa
Sz. hsiau
K. hyo
J. kō, gō
A. hieu, hau
Sinking Lower.

To imitate; like; similar. To fulfil; to yield a result, as in the operation of medicines; to be efficacious. Used with 効 No. 4344.

效法 to follow the rule of; to imitate.
莫效他 don't imitate his example.
跟誰效的 who have you learnt this from?
學效 or 效倣 to strive to imitate.
效尤 to imitate and excel,—in doing evil.
以免效尤 so as to prevent others from imitating their bad example.
前言已效 the prediction has been verified.
效驗 verification; fulfilment; result; efficacy.
見效 to be conscious of improvement, — as after the operation of a dose of medicine.
不可期近效也 you should not expect immediate results,—but be content with results to come.
服藥無效 no benefit from medicine taken.
功效如神 its efficacy is almost supernatural.
辦得有功效 it has been very properly put through.

hau⁴ **傚** 4350
R. 效
See 效
Sinking Lower.

To imitate; to take as a pattern. Used for No. 4349.

傚倣 to copy; to imitate.
君子是則是傚 the superior man takes it as his rule and pattern.

hau¹ **嘵** 4351
R. 肴
C. hâu
F. hao
W. hoa
N. hsioa
P. hsiau
M. hsiau
Y. hsiau
Sz. hsiau
K. hio
J. kō, kiō
A. hau
Even Upper.

The growl or roar of a tiger. To frighten.

闞如嘵虎 savage as a growling tiger.
嘵怒 to roar with anger.
嘵了一跳 gave me a start; made me jump.
嘵得腿軟筋麻 frightened so that her legs became weak and her muscles numb.

hau¹ **獟** 4352
Same as No. 4351.

hau¹ **虓** 4353
Same as No. 4351.

hau, hau¹ **歊** 4354
R. 蕭
See 囂
Even Upper.

Vapour; mist; steam.

歊烝 hot mist; steam.
歊浮雲 clouds of floating mist.

hau, hau¹ **熇** 4355
R. 肴藥
See 嘵霍
A. houk
Even and Entering Upper.

To scorch; to roast; to dry. Used with 烋 No. 4654. Also read *hu*¹*.

熇乾 to dry before a fire.
熇熇 burning hot.

hyau³ **皛** 4356
R. 篠
See 囂
Rising Upper.

Bright; white.

皛飯 three white kinds of food,—turnips, rice, and white soup, set before 蘇東坡 Su Tung-p'o by 錢穆父 Ch'ien Mu-fu.

syau **哮** 4357
Same as No. 4343.

HSIEH.

hyeh, hek **猲** 1* 4358
R. 肩
See 歇
A. yet
Entering Upper.

A fierce dog. To terrify. Also read *ho*⁴* and *ko*³*.

載猃猲獢 (carts) convey the long and short-nosed dogs.
恐猲 *ho*⁴ 厎民 I fear he will harass the peaceable people.
猲 *ko*³ 狙 a great wolf.

hek **羯** 4359
See No. 1460.

hek **蝎** 1* 4360
R. 曷
See 曷
Used for 蠍
Entering Irregular.

A grub which bores into and destroys trees. Used for No. 4362.

桑蝎 the mulberry grub.
蝎蠹 grubs and larvæ of all kinds.
蝎盛則木朽 when grubs abound the tree decays.

hyet, hek **歇** 1* 4361
R. 月
C. hyt
H. hêt
F. hiok
W. hsieh
N. hsieh
P. hsieh
M. hsieh
Y. hsieh
Sz. hsieh
K. hŏl
J. ketsz, kochi
A. yet
Entering Upper.

To rest; to stop; to leave off. Used for No. 4358.

歇一歇 to rest; rest awhile!
歇店 an inn.
歇一宿 to stay over a night.
歇客 a guest at an inn.
歇夏 to pass the summer,—in the country.
坐在一塊石頭歇脚 sat down to rest on a stone.
歇息 to rest; to desist.
歇臥 or 歇覺 to sleep; to take rest.
歇過乏兒來 to have, or feel, rested.
歇止 or 歇下 to stop.
歇工 to stop work.
歇擔 to put down one's burden for a rest.
歇嘴 to stop talking; hold your tongue!
歇住口 to stop one's mouth,—either when talking or eating.
歇住手 to stay one's hand; to stop work.
歇業 to give up business; to fail.
不歇 uninterrupted; continuous.
脈歇至 the pulse is irregular.
一歇工夫 half a moment.
帶歇人 to involve or affect others.
歇心 to set one's mind at rest.
歇後語 set phrases of which only the protasis is uttered, the apodosis being understood by the speaker, not literally but in a punning sense. [For examples, *see* p. 40, last entry but one from foot of middle column, and p. 446, last entry but four from foot of middle column.]

hek **蠍** 1* 4362
R. 月
See 歇
Entering Upper.

A scorpion.

蠍子 a scorpion.
蠍螯 or 蠍子勾子 or 蠍刺 a scorpion's sting.
蠍毒 the venom of a scorpion.
蠍虎子 the house lizard (*Gecko japonicus*).
蠍螯石崇擠破門 if a scorpion stings (the wealthy) Shih Ch'ung, his door is besieged,—with callers. *See* 狗 No. 6141.

Digitized by Google

些 hsie1 4363
R. 麻
C. *se*
H. *sia*
F. *sie*
W. *si*
N. *si*, v. *shï*
P. *hsie*, v. *ʿhsie*
M. Sz. *hsie*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sa*
J. *sa*, *sha*
A. *ta*
Even Upper.

A little; few; some; trifling; rather; slightly.

一些 a little.
沒有一些 I have none at all.
這些 and 那些 these *and* those.
快些 be a little quicker.
少些 fewer,—are wanted.
大些纔好 it will be better a little larger.
似乎多些 there seem to be rather too many.
那麼些個 that lot; that quantity.
作些甚麼 what are you up to?
有些不是 there are faults.
好些個 a good few; many.
好些 a little better.
稍些有味 a little less will make it taste nicer.
無些味 without much flavour.
沒些意思 not much point about it.
沒些好意思 without any goodwill or good intention.
些小事情 a trifling matter.
些閒話 a chat on things in general.
些須 a little; somewhat; trifling.
些 *hsüeh*1 微 rather; slightly.

Read *so*4. A final particle of regret.

何爲四方些 why wander about? alas!—of a restless disembodied spirit.

契 hsie4 4364

See No. 1053.

揳 hsie4* 4365
R. 屑
See 屑
Entering Upper.

To rub; to wipe. To estimate.

拭揳 to rub off.
揣長揳大 to estimate the size of.

楔 hsie4* 4366
R. 屑
P. *hsie*
See 褻
Entering Upper.

The side-posts of a gate. The thorny juniper. A wedge or slip of wood, etc.

加一個木楔子 stop it up with a slip of wood.
楔子 a prologue.

挈 hsieh 4367

See No. 1561.

絜 hsieh 4368

See No. 1493.

屑 hsieh4* 4369
R. 屑
C. *syt*
H. *set*, *sep*
F. *siek*
W. *hsia*
N. *sih*
P. *hsiaw*, *hsieh*, *hsüe*, *shüe*
M. *hsie*, *hsiaw*
Y. *hsüeh*, *hsieh*
Sz. *hsie*, *hsüe*
K. *söl*
J. *setsz*, *sechi*
A. *tiet*
Entering Upper.

A fragment; a crumb; to powder; to break in pieces. To condescend; to think worth while; to consider pure. Lightly; triflingly.

微言如屑 small words like powder,—used of close reasoning where minutiæ are not slurred over.
不我屑以 you think me not worth being with.
是以不屑就已 for he did not think it proper to go to them *or* associate with them.
乞人不屑也 a beggar will not condescend,—to take food that has been trampled on.
予不屑之教誨 I do not condescend to teach.
欲得不屑不潔之士 he wanted to get scholars who would not condescend to anything impure.
屑有辭 making trifling excuses.
爾乃屑播天命 do you triflingly set aside the will of God?
往來屑屑不憚煩 constantly coming and going without minding the trouble.
輕屑 to depreciate.
瑣屑 vexatious.
不屑去 there is need to go.

揲 hsieh1* 4370
R. 屑
See 屑
Entering Upper.

To push or pull out a stopper.

薛 hsieh1* 4371
R. 屑
P. *hsüe*, *ʿhsüe*, *hsie*
See 褻
Entering Upper.

A large kind of marsh grass.

薛國 name of a small feudal State in Shantung.
薛埠 a market-town in Kiangsu.

斜 hsia2 4372
R. 麻
C. *tsʿe*
H. *sia*, *she*
F. *sia*, v. *pʿia*, v. *chʿia*2, *chʿie*2
W. *zo*, *zi*
N. *zia*, v. *tsʿia*, *dzieh*
P. *hsie*
M. *hsia*, *hsie*
Y. *hsia*
Sz. *tsʿe*, *hsie*
K. *sa*, or *sia*; *ya*
J. *sha*, *ta*
A. *ta*
Even Lower.

Slanting; oblique; transverse, as opposed to 正 No. 687 and 橫 No. 3915.

斜視 to look askance; to cast sidelong glances at.
斜眼 cross-eyed; squinting.
斜目瞪眼 cock-eyed.
眼斜心不正 if the eye squints, the heart is not upright.
斜對 not quite opposite.
斜過去 to have slanted; to be less direct, as the sun's rays.
斜着 slanting; crooked.
斜長 diagonal; length diagonally.
歪斜 awry; out of the straight.
斜紋布 drills; jeans.
斜風 a side wind.
斜街 a side street.
斜陽 slanting rays of the sun.
放斜 to lay a thing aslant.
斜坡 a sloping bank.
斜簽 awkwardly.
橫斜 slanting; oblique; out of the horizontal.
疎影橫斜水清淺 the widely-chequered shadows show the water clear and shoal.

斜 hsia2 4373
R. 麻
See 斜
Even Lower.

Name of a plant, called 莽蒿, having leaves transversely veined.

Read *yeh*1. To accumulate.

Read *tʿu*2. An ear of grain.

挾 hsieh2 4374

See No. 1133.

浹 hsieh2 4375

See No. 1448.

鋏 hsieh2 4376

See No. 1137.

Digitized by Google

hai2
鞋[2]
4377
R. 佳
C. *hái*
H. *hai*
F. *ae*
W. *a*
N. *ye, a*
P. *hsie*
M. *hai, hsiai*
Y. *hae, hsiae*
Sz. *hai, hsiai, hsie*
K. *he, hie*
J. *ai*
A. *hai, wa*
Even Lower.

Shoes; slippers.

一隻鞋 a shoe.
一雙鞋 a pair of shoes.
鞋面 the uppers of shoes.
鞋底 the sole of a shoe.
鞋掌 a piece of leather at the sole of a shoe; a hard piece of leather used to beat the mouths of lying witnesses.
提鞋 to pull on a shoe.
鞋拔子 a shoehorn.
鞋葉拔 the loop of a shoe,—to pull it on by.
鞋匠 a shoemaker.
鞋金 brokerage; commission.
弓鞋 bow shoes,—for women with small feet.
冰鞋 skates.
踏拉着鞋 with shoes down at heel.
水鞋 wooden shoes; sabots.
給他小鞋穿 to give a person a small shoe to wear,—to put him into a difficult position.
乍穿新鞋高擡脚 a man with new shoes lifts his feet high,—for fear of tripping. Used as "a beggar on horseback".
脫下苎鞋躧 took off his grass slippers.
給你拾鞋也不要 unworthy to carry your shoes.
澡堂的鞋 like the shoes at a public bath,—不對 not in pairs; or, as understood in its general application, not suitable.

hai2
鞵
4378

Same as No. 4377.

hai2
鞵
4379

Same as No. 4377.

hai2, hai4
駭[2]
4380
R. 蟹
C. ɕhoi, ˈhái
H. ɕhai
F. ˈk'ai
W. nga„ ɕke
N. ˈhye, hsie
P. ɕhsie, ɕhai, hai
M. hê„ hsia„ hai
Y. ˈhae
Sz. hai
K. he
J. kai, gai, ge
A. ˈhai, ˈgiai
Rising Irregular.

Startled; frightened.

駭怕 to be frightened.
驚駭 or 駭愕 startled; frightened.
駭羞 abashed.
駭異 strange; frightful; horrid-looking.
駭形 frightened-looking.
不勝駭憤 very much astonished and angry.
駭然 suddenly startled.
駭詫 to astonish.

hai2
骸[2]
4381
R. 佳
C. *hoi*
H. } *hai*
F. }
W. *a*
N. *hye, ye, ya*
P. *hsieh, hai*
M. *hai*
Y. *hae*
Sz. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai, gai*
A. *hai*
Even Lower.

The bones of the body. Also read *kai*[1] = 胲 No. 5774.

四肢百骸 the four limbs and the various bones,—of the body.
六骸 the head, the trunk, and the four limbs.
屍骸 a corpse.
骸骨 a skeleton.
乞骸骨 to beg for the bodies,—of the slain.
忘形骸 to be oblivious of one's objective existence; to be regardless of one's outward appearance; forgetful of self; self-sacrificing.

See No. 5476.

sieh2
拽
4382

sieh2
洩[4*]
4383
R. 肩霽
See 拽褻
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To leak; to ooze out. Used with 泄 No. 5526.

振河海而不洩 (the earth) contains rivers and seas without their leaking away.
發洩 to leak; to exude, as perspiration; to come out, as flowers; to ooze out, as a secret.
洩氣 to lose smell or strength, as by exposure; to vent one's feelings.
洩漏 to leak out; to be divulged, as a secret.
事洩了 or 洩底了 the affair has leaked out.
莫洩風聲 do not breathe a word about it.
洩忿 to work off or gratify hate.
惱未洩 his anger is not yet dissipated. *See* 窩 No. 4404.
濟其不及以洩其過 supplying whatever is deficient so as to carry off whatever is in excess,—of a cook mixing flavours.

Read *i*[1].

洩洩 gleefully; with a fair wind.

sieh2
紲[4*]
4384
R. 肩
See 褻
Entering Upper.

To tie up; to secure; fetters; bonds.

縲紲 to bind with cords.
羈紲 to restrain; to curb; a bridle.
憂于繫紲 my grief fetters me.

hyap4
協[2*]
4385
R. 葉
C. *hyp*
H. *hiap*
F. *hiek*
W. *ye*
N. *yah*
P. ɕhsie
M. } *hsieh*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hiŏp*
J. *kiō, giō*
A. *hiep„ hiep„*
Entering Lower.

To agree in; to be united in. To agree with; to harmonise with; to bring into harmony. To help; to assist. A territorial regiment. Used with No. 4388.

協于帝 (Shun) was in harmony with the (previous) Emperor,—Shun carried on the traditions of Yao.
協于克一 harmony in attaining to the One,—uniform obedience to the voice of conscience.
龜筮協從 the tortoise and the divining-grass both gave the same answer.
朕夢協朕卜 Our dreams agree with Our divination.
協比讒言予一人 to form parties to defame me, the one man, *i.e.* the Emperor.
畢協賞罰 rewarding and punishing in accordance with what is right.
不協于極 not to reach the highest pitch of excellence.
協和萬邦 he united and harmonised the various States.
相協厥居 to be in harmony with their environment.
協同 to act conjointly in.....
衆情允協 being all of one accord.
協力 united strength.
協力山成玉 by united strength a mountain becomes jade,—union is force.
弗協 not to assist.
協保 to co-operate with the *ti-pao*.
協謀 to plan together; to conspire.
協餉 in aid of the revenue.
協緝 to aid in searching for.
協辦 to assist in transacting.
協辦大學士 assistant Grand Secretary.
協撰 epistolary designation of the above.
協辦官 an Assistant,—in a Consulate.
協律郎 chief musicians of the Board of Music.
協台 or 協鎮 or 協戎 names for a 副將 colonel (Chinese).

Digitized by Google

協[2*] 4385

協守 a colonel, as above. Also, to defend.
協領 a colonel (Manchu).
協尉 a major of police in Peking.
協爾幫 a Hierbang, or Commissioner of Justice in Tibet.
協理台吉 Administrator in Mongolia, or assistant to the Dzassak in administering the affairs of the Banner.
協時 a favourable moment.
協骨 the ribs of a vessel.

hyaṗ 恊 4386

Same as No. 4390 but used for No. 4386.

hyaṗ 拹[2*] 4387
R. 葉
See 協
Entering Upper.

To fold; to double up. To drag; to pull.

hyaṗ 脇[2*] 4388
R. 葉
See 協
Entering Lower.

The ribs; the sides. To be pressed; to be forced; to coerce. Used with No. 4385.

脇骨 or 兩脇 the ribs.
短脇 the false ribs.
駢脇 ribs all in one piece,—a peculiarity attributed to 晉文公 Wên Kung of the Chin State, known as 重耳 Ch'ung Êrh.
脇生 born from the ribs,—as Lao Tzŭ was.
脇肩諂笑 to play the toady or sycophant.
猶虎脇生翼 like a tiger with wings growing from its sides,—more formidable than ever.
爲賊裹脇 carried off by rebels.
脇驅 side-straps of an ancient chariot.
脇勒 or 迫脇 or 威脇 to terrify or impress by one's power and dignity.
脇權相滅 making forcible use of (the Emperor's) power to destroy one another,—of rival ministers.
被脇難民 the suffering and oppressed people.
脇從罔治 not to punish those who were coerced into taking part.

hyaṗ 脅 4389

Same as No. 4388.

hyaṗ 愜[1*] 4390
R. 葉
See 協
None of this group seems to be actually in the upper series except in Annam.
Entering Upper.

To intimidate; to overawe.

假威力以相愜 to pretend to awful power in order to terrify.

hyaṗ 歙[1*] 4391
R. 葉
See 協
Entering Upper.

To inhale; to sip. Lean; emaciated.

hyaṗ 熁[1*] 4392
R. 葉
See 協
Entering Upper.

Hot air; to scorch.

hyaṗ 袺 4393

Same as No. 4385.

sya, 衺[2] 4394
R. 麻
See 斜邪
Even Lower.

A buskin; a gaiter. Awry; unbecoming. Vicious; lewd.

奇衺 vile; low.

sya, 邪[2] 4395
R. 麻
C. *se*
H. *sia*
F. *sia*
W. *zi, i*
N. *zia*
P. } *hsie*
M. }
Y. *ch'ieï, ya*
Sz. *hsie*
K. *sa*, or *sia*; *ya*
J. *sha, dja, ya*
A. *ta, ja*
Even Lower.

To be deflected, as opposed to 正 No. 687; to be depraved; corrupt; vicious; evil; heretical; heterodox; magical; demoniacal. A final particle, expressing doubt.

改邪歸正 to forsake the deflected and return to the straight,—to reform.
思無邪 not to have depraved thoughts.
邪辭 corrupt words.
邪說暴行 corrupt speaking and oppressive deeds.
陳善閉邪 to set forth good and keep back evil.

邪[2] 4395

周于德者邪世不能亂 an age of corruption cannot confound him whose virtue is complete.
心邪 evil-minded; impure.
邪淫 or 邪僻 corrupt; vicious; obscene.
邪地方 a haunted place; a brothel; a gambling-house.
邪道 or 邪教 false or heretical doctrines or religions, as applied to any teaching except that of Confucianism.
邪術 or 邪法 sorcery; magic; conjuring tricks.
邪神 false gods; corrupt or vicious objects of worship.
邪路 a wrong path or course.
邪謬 wrong; perverse.
邪祟 evil spirits.
奸邪 treacherous; malicious; evil.
邪物 evil things; ghosts; bogies.
邪氣 the evil *aura* which attacks persons possessed by demons, etc.
中 (*chung*[4]) 了邪 possessed with a devil.
邪手 a profligate; masturbation.
邪病 epilepsy.
邪幅 buskins. *See* No. 4394.
未知樂之果樂邪, 果不樂邪 I do not know if (so-called) happiness is real happiness or not.

Read *yeh*[2]. The name of a place.

琅邪 an ancient place in Shantung.

Read *hsü*[2].

其虛其邪 is it a time for delay?

hi, 攜 4396

See No. 4118.

hi, 攜 4397

Same as No. 4118.

Digitized by Google

hai,
諧[2]
4398
R. 佳
C. H. F. hai
W. a
N. ye
P. hsie
M. hai
K. he
J. kai
A. hai
Even Lower.

To be in accord; to harmonise together; to agree. To laugh at; to joke.

八音克諧 the various musical instruments in harmony. *See* **音** No 13,209.

和諧 in accord; harmonising; agreeing together.

白髮諧老 a couple who have grown old and grey together,—Darby and Joan.

諧聲 phonetic characters,—one of the Six Scripts under which all Chinese characters are arranged. *E.g.* **百** *pai* "a hundred" consists of the stroke **一** *yi* "one", giving the clue to the meaning, and **白** *pai* "white" giving the sound; **攴** *pu* "to tap" consists of **又** *yu* "the right hand", as clue to the sense, and **卜** *pu* "to divine", giving the sound.

事無不諧 the matter can be settled.

事不諧了 the thing is not to be accomplished.

諧笑 or **詼諧** to laugh at; to ridicule.

hai,
皆
4399

Same as No. 4398.

sei,
燮[4*]
4400
R. 葉屑
C. *syt₀*
W. *sie, si*
See 屑褻
K. *sŏp*
J. *shō*
A. *niep*
Entering Lower and Upper.

To blend; to harmonise; to adjust.

燮理陰陽 to harmonise the *Yin* and the *Yang*.

燮和 or **調燮** to harmonise; to adjust; to bring into accord.

燮伐大商 and in accordance with (the will of God) he smote the great Shang,—alluding to **武王** Wu Wang.

sei,
躠[4*]
4401
R. 屑
See 燮
Entering Upper.

To walk.

蹀躠 to walk fast; to hurry on.

牀頭蹀躠之役 attendance at a sick bedside.

hyap,
叶[2*]
4402
R. 緝
See 協
Entering Lower.

To harmonise; to unite. To rhyme. Used with No. 4385.

叶時月 to bring into harmony the seasons and months,—to rectify the calendar.

叶孔五切音苦 *k'ung* and *wu* spell *k'u*. *See* No. 3413.

叶韻 or **叶音** the pronunciation of a word, not according to its ordinary sound but in accordance with the requirements of rhyme.

叶音制 its rhyming sound is *chih*,—*i.e.* it takes the sound of *chih* in order to complete the rhyme required.

三多叶吉 may you enjoy the three blessings which should be in abundance,—happiness, long life, and sons!

hyap,
叶
4403

Same as No. 4385.

sya',
寫[3]
4404
R. 馬
C. *se*
H. F. sia
W. *si*
N. *sie, sia*
P. M. hsie
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsie*
K. *sia (sa)*
J. *sha*
A. *ta*
Rising Upper.

To dissipate; to remove; to disburden. To write; to draw.

以寫我憂 in order to dissipate my sorrow. *See* No. 12,691.

我心寫兮 my mind is relieved.

洩寫 to ease one's mind; to disburden oneself.

寫字 to write.

寫字樓 a merchant's or other office.

寫字端楷 to write evenly and neatly.

寫信 or **寫書** to write a letter.

寫得好 it is well written.

那個告白你寫出來了沒有 have you written out that notice?

隸字我寫不上來 I can't write the *li* character.

那個筆軟我寫不來 I can't write with that soft brush.

紙上有油我寫不上 the paper is oily, I can't write on it.

我實寫不下筆 I really cannot write them all down,—there are so many.

寫下首狀 wrote down his charge or accusation.

寫[3]
4404

再寫過來 write it out again.

寫不得字 not to be written down, as when a thing is dangerous or improper. Also, when the paper is not to be written upon, etc. Also, when one has a bad hand, etc.

寫明 to write or state plainly.

寫定 to fix by writing it.

寫禿 written bald,—of a Chinese pen; spoilt.

寫立 to draw up,—of deeds, etc.

爲立寫照 drew his portrait.

寫生 to draw living animals.

寫生之筆 a lifelike description.

摹寫傳神 to draw a speaking likeness.

寫意 to draw with a few touches, giving the idea and leaving the details to be filled in by the imagination. *See* **筆** No. 8979.

sya',
瀉[4]
4405
R. 鴻
N. *sie*, v. *dza*
See 寫
Sinking Upper.

To drain off; to leak. Purging; dysentery. *See* Nos. 4406 and 4412.

瀉水 to let off water,—as by a sluice.

瀉底事 a matter without foundation; an unfounded story.

崩瀉 to crumble away,—as a river bank.

如水銀瀉地 like spilt quicksilver,—flowing about in all directions; covering the whole ground.

瀉肚子 to have diarrhœa.

上吐下瀉 vomiting and purging.

水瀉 a watery stool.

抽筋腹瀉 colic and diarrhœa.

傾談如瀉瀑 a perfect flux of talk.

瀉藥 a purgative.

瀉火 to reduce feverishness by purging.

瀉土 barren land.

新瀉 Niigata, in Japan.

sya,
瘍[4]
4406
R. 麻
See 昔
Even Upper.

Diarrhœa; dysentery.

Digitized by Google

sya'
蔗[3] 4407
R. 馬 See 寫 Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known as 澤蔗, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

hyeh
血 4408

See No. 4847.

sch
泄[4*] 4409
R. 肩 See 褻 Entering Upper.

Extravagant.

泄華放蕩 to spend in a reckless manner.

sei
紲 4410

See No. 5525.

sch
泄 4411

See No. 5526.

sch
痢[4*] 4412
R. 肩 See 褻 Entering Upper.

Dysentery.

痢痢 dysentery.

sch
紲[4*] 4413
R. 肩 See 褻 Entering Upper.

To fasten with cords. To remove.

弓紲 a frame to keep a bow in proper shape.
是紲袢也 the more cumbrous and warm garment being removed.

sch
鞢 4414

See No. 5528.

sch
媟[4*] 4415
R. 肩 See 褻 Entering Upper.

To insult women; to outrage; to lust after.

狎 or 汚媟 indecent or wanton behaviour.

sch
緤 4416

Same as No. 4413.

khyap, sch,
屧[4*] 4417
R. 葉 屑 See 碟 褻 K. *söp* Entering Lower and Upper.

The stuffing of shoe soles; a sandal; a clog or patten.

步屧尋幽 put on your shoes and let us seek a shady place.

hai'
鮮 4418

Same as No. 1515.

hai'
解 4419

See No. 1515.

hai'
嶰[4] 4420
R. 卦 See 懈 Sinking Lower.

A valley. Name of one of the K'un-lun mountains.

hai'
懈[4] 4421
R. 卦 C. 'hái, hái' H. } hai F. } W. *a* N. *ye* P. *hsie* M. *hsiai, hai* Y. *hsiae* Sz. *hsiai, hai* K. *ke, he* J. *kai, ke* A. *giai* Sinking Lower.

Idle; remiss; inattentive.

懈惰 lazy.
鬆懈 or 懈怠 or 懈弛 negligent; lax.
夙夜匪懈 never idle morning or night.

hai'
澥[4] 4422
R. 卦 See 懈 Sinking Lower.

A creek.

渤澥 a cove; an estuary.
潨澥 a rivulet.
糕子澥了 the paste has become watery,—from being kept too long.

hai'
獬[4] 4423
R. 蟹 C. *hái*[2] H. *ngai*[2] F. *hai*[2] W. 'ha N. 'hsie P. *hsie*' M. *hsiai*', 'hai Y. *hsiae*' K. *he* J. *kai, ge* A. *giai* Rising Irregular.

A fabulous animal; *see* No. 245.

hai'
繲[4] 4424
R. 卦 See 懈 Sinking Lower.

Old clothes.

挫針治繲 to sharpen a needle to mend old clothes.
浣繲 to wash or cleanse old clothes.

hai'
邂[4] 4425
R. 卦 H. 'hai See 懈 K. *he, giai* Sinking Lower.

To meet unexpectedly. *See* No. 4029.

hai'
薤[4] 4426
R. 卦 See 懈 Sinking Lower.

A woody climbing plant, known as the 萆薤, with hooked spines, axillary tendrils, and large oval leaves.

紅萆薤 a species of the above, with reddish flowers.

hai'
蟹[4] 4427
R. 蟹 C. 'hái H. 'hai F. hai', hae' W. 'ha N. 'ye, 'ha, 'hsie P. *hsie*' M. 'hai Y. 'hae Sz. *hai, hsiai* K. *hai* J. *kai* A. 'giai Rising Lower Irregular.

A crab.

螃蟹 a crab.
膏蟹 a fat red species of crab.
黃油蟹 a large swimming crab found at Canton.
蟹黃 crab spawn.
蟹羹 crab soup.
無脚蟹似的 like a crab without legs,—not making much progress.
快蟹艇 a swift passenger-boat used at Canton.
扮蟹 a mode of tying a man up by the hands and feet, to make him confess.
蟹眼 crabs' eyes,—bubbles on water.
螃蟹橫行他說正 the crab walks sideways, but calls it straight,—from its own point of view.
滿地跑螃蟹 like crabs running about,—橫行 walking sideways, or as understood in its other sense, lawless, unrestrained, etc. *See* No. 3915.
他也算是海螃蟹 he must be considered a sea-crab,—*i.e.* 大鋏 great pincers, or 大家 a man of an influential family.

Digitized by Google

hai'
鍇[4] 4428
R. 卦
See 薤
Sinking Lower.

Courageous; bold.

鍇慄 full of fight.

hai'
灪[4] 4429
R. 卦
See 薤
A. *giai, houi*
Sinking Lower.

Sea mist; vapour.

含沆灪以長生 to inhale the sea mist and live for ever.
師生沆灪一氣 teacher and pupils on the best of terms.

hai'
薤[4] 4430
R. 卦
W. *a, ha'*
See 邂
A. *giai'*
Sinking Lower.

An eschalot or scallion (*Allium escalonicum*).

薤菜 or 薤白 the bulbs of scallions.
山薤 a wild species of garlic.

hsia`
榭[4] 4431
R. 禡
See 謝
Sinking Lower.

A kiosque or arbour with trees planted round it.

臺榭 a raised kiosque,—as on a mound.
武榭 a *salle-d'armes*.

hsia`
謝[4] 4432
R. 禡
C. *tse*
H. *ts'ia*
F. *sia*
W. *zi*
N. *zia*
P. M. *hsie*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsie*
K. *sia (sa)*
J. *sha, dja*
A. *ta*
Sinking Lower.

To thank; to express gratitude. To decline to receive; to break with. To acknowledge; to confess. To appease. To hand over charge to. To die.

多謝 many thanks. For presents, *see* 領 No. 7219 and 璧 No. 8958.
謝謝大人 I beg to thank your Excellency.
拱手稱謝 to make a bow and return thanks.
不足爲謝 not worth thanks.
感謝 to give grateful thanks.
謝恩 to render thanks for mercy or kindness received.
謝恩摺子 the letter of thanks to the Emperor for an appointment, etc.
小恩可謝，大恩不可謝 one can thank for small mercies but not for great ones,—which no words can duly acknowledge.

謝[4] 4432

謝帖 a card of thanks; a notice of reward offered.
謝步 to thank a person for his steps,—to return a visit.
謝儀 a return present; fees, as for a doctor.
謝酒 to thank for wine received,—to make a "digestion call".
謝忱 to thank sincerely.
謝金 a doctor's fee.
謝禮 a "thank-offering"; a present of money.
謝錢 to give a reward of money.
謝賞 to thank one for a gift.
謝神 or 謝天地 to thank the gods.
謝妝 to return thanks for the *trousseau*.
謝客 to decline to receive a visitor,—on the plea of illness, etc.
謝絕 to break off intercourse with.
謝別 to take leave.
道謝 or 鳴謝 or 申謝 or 聲謝 to express thanks.
謝道 to apologise for.
謝過 or 謝罪 to confess one's faults.
謝罪服禮 to own and apologise for a fault.
石追謝之 Shih ran after her and begged her pardon.
請誅錯以謝天下 begged (the Emperor) to slay the evil-doers, in order to appease public indignation.
謝任於某 to hand over charge to any one.
謝世 to die.
花有開時有謝時 flowers bloom and fade.
四時不謝 they bloom all the year round.
燭謝淚 the candle drips.
謝仙 a name for lightning,—derived from 火仙謝, three characters found on the solitary pillar left standing after the burning of the 玉仙 Yü-hsien temple at 兵州 Ping Chou.

set,
褻[4*] 4433
R. 屑
See 褻
Entering Upper.

To treat disrespectfully. A familiar; a servant. Used for No. 4434.

晉御 a groom of the chamber; a eunuch.

set,
褻[4*] 4434
R. 屑
C. *syt*。
H. *set*
F. *siek*
W. *hsie, si*
N. *sih*
P. *hsie'*
M. *hsie*
Y. *hsieh*
Sz. *hsie*
K. *söl*
J. *setsz, sechi*
A. *tiet*
Entering Upper.

Undress. Dirty; ragged. To treat irreverently.

褻服 undress; dirty or ragged clothes; mourning clothes.
褻穢 dirty; filthy.
褻器 a dirty vessel or thing.
褻慢 to treat with contumely.
褻瀆神明 to mock at the divine insight of the gods,—to blaspheme.

hai'
揩[4] 4435
R. 卦
See 薤
A. *giai*
Sinking Lower.

To take in the hand.

揩茶來 bring tea.

hai'
械[4] 4436
R. 卦
C. *hái*
H. *hai, kai*
F. *hai*
W. *a*
N. *ye*
P. *hsie*
M. *chiai, kai*
Y. *chiae*
Sz. *hsie, chie kai*
K. *he, kie*
J. *kai, gai*
A. *giai*
Sinking Lower.

Weapons; arms; fetters.

軍械 or 兵械 or 槍械 weapons; firearms; munition of war.
械鬬 to fight with weapons.
機械 an ingenious contrivance or piece of mechanism.
機械變詐 to act in a crafty treacherous way.
挈水械 a mechanical contrivance for raising water to a higher level, as for watering paddy-fields, etc.

hai' kai`
齘[4] 4437
R. 卦
See 解界
Sinking Lower and Upper.

To gnash the teeth with anger. The scaly appearance of a coat of mail.

顓齘 to gnash the teeth with anger.
凡甲衣之，欲其無齘也 in coats of mail, it is desirable for the plates to fit evenly.

ya'
灺[3] 4438
R. 馬部
C. *tse²*
P. *hsie, t'o*
M. *ye*
Y. *i²*
K. *sia*
J. *sha, ta*
A. *da*
Rising Lower.

The ashes of a pastille; the expiring flame of a lamp or candle. Also read *t'o*[3].

香灺燈光奈爾何 the dying light of the pastille, the flame of the lamp, alas! how long will they last?
餘灺猶明 the expiring flame flares brightly up.

Digitized by Google

syà
卸[4]
4439
R. 禹
See 寫 Sinking Upper.

To unload; to get rid of; to resign office or hand over charge; to undo.

卸貨 to discharge cargo.
卸載貨物 to discharge and take in cargo.
卸賣 to land (goods) for sale.
卸車 to unload a cart.
卸脚 to unload goods carried for others.
卸擔 to lay down a burden.
卸交 to consign goods to.
投行*hang*[2]交卸 to go to a hong to deliver goods. *See below.*
花卸瓣 the flowers are shedding their petals.
卸禍 to get rid of a misfortune; to get out of trouble.
卸事 to throw up an affair; to stop further action.
卸任 or 卸仕 or 卸印 to vacate a post,—as when one's term of office has expired.
交卸在卽 I shall shortly hand over charge.
卸妝 *en deshabillé.*
卸開 to take off; to remove.
卸脫 to throw aside.
脫卸 to take off; to undress.
卸仔肩 to rid oneself of a responsibility.
陷卸 to fall in,—as a river bank.
拆卸 to pull down,—as a house.
卸甲而走 to throw off one's armour and flee.
卸頭 to take down one's hair,—for the night, as women do.
卸媒 to dismiss the marriage go-between.
形卸神短 form emaciated and spirits wanting,—as from overwork, etc.
活身止就至樂卸也 physical enjoyment is merely a factor in perfect happiness.

HSIEN.

-sen,
先[1]
4440
R. 先
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng, sing, seng*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sŏn*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even Upper.

Before, in time and place, as opposed to 後 No. 4025. Former; past; deceased. In front; to place in front. A cent. *See* No. 4146 *hsien*[3].

先後 first and last; on various occasions; successive. Also, to assist, as a minister his prince.
爲你先後 to help you.
不自我先,不自我後 why were not these things before my time or after it?

先[1]
4440

先我而逝 died before me.
先時 (*see below*) or 先日 or 先年 or 先期 formerly; previously.
先三年 three years before.
先期聲明 to declare beforehand; to give notice beforehand.
先今 before and now.
先頭裏 at first.
先已 having previously.
先人 forefathers.
先民 the ancients.
先古 in ancient times; of old.
先王 the ancient rulers.
先前失敬失敬 I have to apologise for my previous rudeness.
特行言明在先 therefore I let you know beforehand.
此時已不似在先你我之稱 we were no longer as before, on terms of "you" and "I".
先事豫防 to take precautions beforehand.
先生 the first-born; an elder or senior; a teacher; a term of address corresponding with "Mr".
先生如達 her first-born (came forth) like a lamb.
桌上先生 the teacher on the table,—the dictionary.
先見之明 the intelligence of a seer.
先聲 a harbinger; a presager.
先兆 a presage; an omen.
先說 to foretell.
先知 foreknowledge.
先用 or 儘先 expectant of immediate promotion.
先機 premature.
先發 to issue beforehand.
先行知照 to give notice beforehand.
先行試辦 to put into operation on trial,—as a new regulation, to test its working.
先是 before this,—a phrase used at the opening of a digression, introducing the reader to events which have already taken place.
先世 past generations; one's ancestors.
先夫 my late husband.
先君 or 先父 or 先考 my late father.
先妣 my late mother.
令先弟 your late younger brother.

先[1]
4440

先朝 previous dynasties.
先天 one's natural physical endowments. *See* 天 No. 11,208.
爲我先容 to say a few words on my behalf before,—I arrive; to introduce me.
莫爲之先 no one to say a word for me beforehand,—until my arrival.
當先 formerly; at a previous time; in front.
先走 to go first; to go on ahead.
先驅 a forerunner.
爭先 to strive for precedence.
宜居先以易俗 you should be in the front rank in reforming manners and customs.
先聖 Confucius.
先令 an imitation of "shilling".
先時 (*see above*) or 先士 a cent.

Read *hsien*[4]. To be beforehand with; to take precedence; to put first.

請卽先主而行 let me go before you, Master.
教人自苦而身先之 to teach self-mortification, and show the way.
不如先之 I had better be beforehand,—strike the first blow.
尙或先之 some one will step in before and save it,—of a hunted hare.
疾行先長者謂之不弟 (*t'i*[4]) to strive to get before one's elders is considered disrespectful.
不可使吾女先此女而嫁 I can't let my daughter marry before this lady.
先己後人 to put oneself first and others last.

-sen'
㓝[4]
4441
R. vulgar.
Used for 鐵
See 鼏 Sinking Upper.

To castrate a fowl.

㓝鷄 a capon.

-sn'
挩[3]
4442
R. 銑
See 銑 Rising Upper.

To take up in the fingers.

換挩 to hold a thing in the fingers.

Digitized by Google

sen'
毨[3]
4443
R. 毛
See 絆
Rising Upper.

To moult; to shed hair.

鳥獸毛毨 the birds and beasts shed their feathers and hair.

se'
洗
4444

See No. 4146.

se'
硒[1]
4445
R. 先
See 先
Even Upper.

A fine kind of pebble.

sen'
筅[3]
4446
R. 竹
See 竹
Rising Upper.

Bamboo articles of various kinds.

筅帚 a small bamboo hand-broom.

猥筅 a bamboo stockade.

se'
跣[3]
4447
R. 足
See 洗
Rising Upper.

Barefooted.

若跣弗視地 if you walk barefooted, do not look at the ground.

披髮跣足 with dishevelled hair and bare feet.

se'
銑[3]
4448
R. 金
H. 'sen, 'sen
See 洗
Rising Upper.

A small chisel. Burnished; bright. A metal ornament at the end of a bow. Chilly; raw. Rust.

物飾其銑 everything brightly burnished.

sen,
仙[1]
4449
R. 人
See 先
Even Upper.

Genii; elves; fairies; the "immortals" of Taoism and Buddhism.

神仙 genii; good spirits; elves; fairies.

仙人 or 仙師 or 仙郎 or 仙班 those who by a process of physical and mental refinement have succeeded either in deferring death or in becoming altogether exempt from dissolution; immortals.

修仙 to become an immortal,—by the above process.

修仙路徑甚多 the direct roads to immortality are many.

天上多一仙人不如世上多一聖賢 better one more good man on earth than an extra angel in heaven.

仙[1]
4449

酒仙 the Genius of Wine.

臣是酒中仙 I am as drunk as a god,—*i.e.* so drunk that I enjoy the happiness of a god. Said by the famous poet 李太白 Li T'ai-po.

仙釋 Taoism and Buddhism.

仙家妙術 the mystic practices of the Taoists.

天仙 an angel,—a term used by Mahommedans.

仙境 fairy-land; heaven.

仙女 or 仙姑 a fairy; a goddess.

仙骨 a fairy form; fairy-like; graceful.

仙凡 gods and men.

仙藥 or 仙丹 the elixir of life. *See* No. 10,618.

仙遊 or 登仙 or 仙逝 to become an immortal; to die.

仙馭升遐 to take the fairy ride and ascend to the far country,—to die.

半仙之戲 the half-fairy sport,—swinging.

半仙之體 half divine,—as a soothsayer or a medium.

仙法 magic; conjuring tricks.

仙景 beautiful scenery.

仙鶴 or 仙禽 the white crane (*Grus viridirostris*).

水仙花 the jonquil or narcissus.

鳳仙花 the touch-me-not flower (*Impatiens*).

仙人掌 or 仙人拳 a cactus (*Opuntia Dillenii*, Haw.).

仙鼠 fairy rats,—bats.

八仙桌 the eight-immortal table,—a square table to seat eight diners, so called from the Eight Immortals, below.

八仙 the Eight Immortals of Taoism:—

鍾離權 Chung-li Ch'üan.
張果老 Chang Kuo-lao.
呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin.
曹國舅 Ts'ao Kuo-chiu.
李鐵拐 Li T'ieh-kuai.
韓湘子 Han Hsiang-tzŭ.
藍采和 Lan Ts'ai-ho (? a woman).
何仙姑 Ho Hsien-ku (a woman).

金仙 a name for Shâkyamuni Buddha.

仙佛 the Rishis and the Buddhas.

sen,
秈[1]
4450
R. 禾
See 先
Even Upper.

The common rice plant, as distinguished from 糯 glutinous rice; upland rice. *See* No. 8370.

sen,
籼
4451

Same as No. 4450.

hyam'
忺[1]
4452
R. 心
cf. 險
(No similar sound in Even tone).
Even Upper.

To take pleasure in; to enjoy.

散帙揮毫總不忺 it gives me no pleasure to spread out my paper and flourish my pen,—*i.e.* to compose.

忺謝 grateful.

hyam'
杴[2]
4453
R. 土
cf. 險
(No common similar sound in Even tone).
Even Upper.

A wand used in dramatic performances. A trough to carry off water.

yen,
次
4454

Same as 涎 No. 4508.

hyen,
掀[1]
4455
R. 手
C. *hyn*
H. *hiun*
F. *hieng, hüng, hiong*
W. *hiöc, v. hsiang*
N. *hsieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.

To lift up; to pull aside; to take off; to open. To whirl. Lofty; proud.

掀簾子 to lift up or pull aside a bamboo screen. *See* No. 7129.

把帳子掀開 lift up the curtains.

這個箱蓋兒我掀不開 I can't lift up the cover of this box.

把茶壺蓋兒掀起來 take the lid off the tea-pot.

這個箱子我掀不動 I can't move this box.

把書本掀開 open the book.

掀帽 to raise the hat.

掀被 to lift off the bed-clothes.

木掀 a wooden shovel used on threshing-floors.

首掀 to carry the head high.

白浪掀天 the white waves reached the sky.

掀發 to escape; to fly out,—as something confined.

掀揪 to wrap closely round.

Read *hên*[2]. To lead.

掀引 to lead; to guide.

Digitized by Google

hiyam, hyam
儉[1]
4456
R. 鹽 豏 琰
C. *tsʻym, hym*
K. *söm, höm*
See 嬐儉
Even and Rising Upper.

Sharp-mouthed; litigious. Flattering. Also read *hsien*[3].

國則罔有立政用儉人 in the empire, never has government been carried on by the aid of artful-tongued men.

相 *hsiang*[4] 是儉民 look at the poor people.

hyam'
獫
4457

Same as No. 4519. Also read *lien*[3].

hyam'
險[3]
4458
R. 琰
C. *hym*
H. *hiam*
F. *hieng*, v. *hiang*'
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *höm*
J. *ken*
A. *hiem*
Rising Upper.

A narrow pass; a defile; difficult of access; dangerous.

終踰絕險 you will ultimately get over the difficult places.

危險 steep; precipitous; dangerous.

險口 a dangerous pass.

險處 a dangerous place.

險要 dangerous and important, —as the key to a strategical position.

險得狠 very dangerous.

險中 in danger.

險船 a ship in distress.

險阻 an obstacle causing danger; in straits; in difficulties.

行險道 to follow dangerous courses.

行險僥倖 to run into danger on the chance of coming out all right.

化險爲夷 to change danger into comfort.

險傷 a dangerous wound.

險症 a dangerous disease.

心險 the mind full of evil designs.

陰險人 a dangerous man.

險惡 malicious; evil.

險詐 to backbite.

險些死了 I was very nearly killed.

險險沒有打死了 very nearly beat him to death.

險一險兒死了 he just escaped with his life.

險易 danger and security.

險固 secure; strongly defended. *See* No. 6204.

sen,
僊[1]
4459
R. 先
See 先千
Even Upper.

To rise high, as a bird; to climb a height.

sen,
僊[1]
4460
R. 先
See 先
Even Upper.

To hop about. Used for 仙 No. 4449.

屢舞僊僊 they keep dancing and capering,—when drunk.

山不在高,有僊則名 hills are not famous for height alone: 'tis to their Genius they owe their fame.

sen,
褼[1]
4461
R. 先
See 先
Even Upper.

The appearance of clothes.

sen, tshen,
躚[1]
4462

Same as No. 4463.

tshen,
躚
4463
R. 先
See 先千
Even Upper.

To walk round and round.

蹁躚 to whirl rapidly round; to pirouette.

tshen,
搴
4464

See No. 1690.

khan,
騫
4465

See No. 1692.

khen,
騫[2]
4466
R. 元
See 軒
K. *hön*
J. *ken*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.

To soar.

騰騫 or 高騫 to fly high.

sen,
鮮[1]
4467
R. 先 銑
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng, chʻieng*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien, hsüan*
Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even and Rising Upper.

Fresh, as opposed to 乾 dried, No. 5809, and other terms. New; clean; pure.

不鮮 not fresh. *See below.*

鮮菓子 fresh fruit,—not dried.

鮮菜 fresh vegetables,—not salted.

鮮魚 fresh fish.

鮮鹹雜貨店 fresh and preserved food sold here.

鮮食 flesh meat,—as opposed to vegetables.

唯君用鮮 it is only the sovereign who uses venison,—in sacrifice.

鮮[1]
4467

清清鮮鮮 nice and fresh,—of food.

鮮花 fresh-cut flowers.

鮮甜 fresh and sweet.

海鮮 fresh fish, etc., from the sea.

鮮明衣裳 new clothes.

五色俱鮮 the colours all standing out brightly,—as in a picture.

鮮紅 fresh red.

鮮瑩 sparkling; glittering.

鮮艷 beautiful,—especially of flowers.

鮮卑 a Turkic tribe which founded the 遼紀 Liao dynasty, A.D. 937, generally known as 契丹 the Kitan Tartars.

sen'
Read *hsien*[3]. Few; rare; seldom.

終鮮兄弟 few are my brethren.

有始鮮終 many begin, but few carry on to completion.

鮮可以飽 few can get their fill.

鮮不爲則 few will not take you as a pattern.

鮮少 few.

鮮覯 seldom seen.

孝弟 *tʻi*[4] 而好 *hao*[4] 犯上者鮮矣 among the filial and fraternal, those who love to offend against their superiors are few.

巧言令色,鮮矣仁 fine words and an insinuating countenance are seldom associated with true virtue.

不鮮 not few; nothing out of the way. *See above.*

度其鮮原 he measured out the finest plains,—for a settlement.

鮮民之生,不如死之久矣 than to live an orphan, it would be better to have long been dead.

sen'
癬[3]
4468
R. 銑
See 鮮
Rising Upper.

A granary.

Digitized by Google

sen'
癬[3]
4469
R. 銑
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng, ch'iang*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsüan*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Rising Upper.

Ringworm. Used for various forms of skin disease.

環癬 ringworm.
生癬 to get ringworm.
牛皮癬 a kind of lepra.
金錢癬 a leprous patch.
白面癬 *Tinea decalvans.*

sen'
蘚[3]
4470
R. 銑
See 鮮
Rising Upper.

Mosses or lichen on damp walls.

苔蘚 moss and lichen.
瓦蘚 the moss on tiles, etc.
蘚痕 a trace; a vestige.

hyam,
嫌[2]
4471
R. 鹽
C. *im, ym*
H. *hiam*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hiöm*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *hiem*
Even Lower.

Dislike; enmity; jealousy. To reject; to take exception to.

小嫌 petty dislikes.
嫌氣 dislike; jealousy; disgust.
挾嫌 to bear a grudge.
不畏嫌怨 not to fear to incur animosity.
不敢冒此嫌疑 I do not venture to incur this odium.
避嫌疑 to avoid giving rise to ill feeling.
嫌隙 a disagreement; a difference.
嫌於 prejudicial to; encroaching upon.
嫌棄 to reject; to despise.
嫌小 to object to a thing as being too small.
嫌多嫌少 he objects to much and objects to little,—nothing pleases him.
嫌醜嫌好 he takes exception to good and bad alike.
嫌路太遠 objected to the length of the journey.
嫌好道歹 to find fault with everything.
嫌煩 to dislike the trouble of; to think it troublesome.

hyam,
廉[1]
4472
R. 鹽
See 奮兼
Even Lower and Upper.

To breathe with difficulty.

痢廉 asthma.

hyam,
隒[3]
4473
R. 琰
See 險
Rising Upper.

A stony mountain path.

水隒 a rough path along a river.

sen, hyen,
軒[1]
4474
R. 元
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hiong*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. *hsüan, hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.

A carriage high in front. A porch; a balcony; a pavilion.

軒車不容巷 his high chariot could not get into the lane.
鶴有乘軒者 storks rode about in carriages,—and were even taken into battle by the infatuated marquis of 衛 Wei.
與之犀軒 with it (the coffin) went a chariot of rhinoceros-hide.
魚軒 a great officer's carriage,—ornamented with shagreen.
軒檻 the railing of a balcony.
書軒 or 舍軒 a study; a library.
茶軒 a restaurant; a tea-house.
臨軒對月 let us go into the pavilion and look at the moon.
軒峻 lofty,—as a room.
軒爽 or 軒廠 spacious; unconfined.
軒昂 lofty, as a room; dignified, as a man.
其軒昂磊落 he was very dignified and imposing.
軒然仰笑 smiled pleasantly.
軒軒自得 merry; happy; jolly.
軒眉 to frown; to scowl.

hyam,
纖[1]
4475
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'ieng*
See 纖
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

Slender; sharp-pointed; cunning.

纖弱 slight and delicate.
纖介之事 a trifling matter.
纖趨 artful; cunning.
纖悉 to be fully posted; smart.

hyam,
纖[1]
4476
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'ieng, chieng*
W. *hsie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *chien, ch'ien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *söm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper Irregular.

Small; fine; delicate. Silk embroidery. Thin, as opposed to 穠 No. 8412.

纖小 small; puny.
纖細 fine; delicate; minute.
巨細宏纖 very great and very small.
纖巧 slender; fine work, as embroidery.
纖指 or 纖手 a woman's slender fingers.
不沾纖塵 did not get the least dusty.
纖毫 very little; infinitesimal.
纖腰 a slender waist.
纖纖 fine; taper.

sen, hyen,
祆[1]
4477
R. 先
See 天軒
Even Upper.

God; heaven.

火祆 the fire-worship of the Parsees.
胡祆 the worship of the Jews; also applied to the Nestorian Christians.

hyam,
摻
4478

See No. 9691.

hyam,
暹[1]
4479
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym'*
H. *ts'iam', siam*
F. *sieng*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsüan*
M. *hsüan*
Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *söm*
J. *sen*
A. *hsiem*
Even Upper.

The sun rising. To advance.

暹羅國 Siam. The first character is said to be an imitation of the native word *Sayam*, meaning a reddish brown, and alluding to the colour of the people.

hyen,
弦[2]
4480
R. 先
C. *yn*
W. *ye*
See 絃
Y. *hsiei, swei*
A. *hien, hüen*
Even Lower.

The string of a bow or of a musical instrument; the chord of an arc; a crescent; the moon at her quarters on the 8th and 23rd days. Stringy or thready, as a pulse.

奏鼓弦歌 they beat their drums and sang to the sound of stringed instruments.
春誦夏弦 study in spring, music in summer.
弦子 a lute.
通弦 the chord of an arc.

Digitized by Google

弦[2] 4480

正弦 the sine.
餘弦 the cosine.
上弦 and 下弦 the first and third quarters of the moon.
脈弦長 the pulse is thready.
弦國 name of a small feudal State.

hyen4 **昡**[4] 4481
R. 霰
See 泫
Sinking Lower.

To illuminate, as the sun.

世幽昧以昡曜兮 in order to illumine the darkness of his generation.

hyen2 **痃**[2] 4482
R. 先
See 玄
A. *hien, hüan*
Even Lower.

Indigestion; dyspepsia.

痃癖 dyspeptic symptoms of various kinds.
橫痃 blind piles; a large extrusion of the intestines.

hyen2 **絃**[2] 4483
R. 先
C. *yn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei, swei*
Sz. *hsüan*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *hüen*
Even Lower.

The string of a musical instrument.

彈絃 to play the lute. *See* No. 2109.
一根絃 a string of an instrument.
二絃 the two-stringed violin,—having only two strings, tuned at an interval of a fifth from each other, the bow passing between them.
三絃 the three-stringed guitar,—generally played with a plectrum, and tuned C, D, A.
四絃 the violin,—more commonly known as the four-stringed 胡琴; *see* No. 2109.
調絃 or 理絃 to tune the strings.
曉絲絃 or 曉絃索 to understand stringed instruments.
聞絃歌之聲 to hear sounds of playing and singing.
斷絃 to break a string; to lose one's wife.
將斷絃重 *ch'ung*[2] 整 to readjust the broken string.
續絃 to splice the (broken) string,—to marry another wife. The phrase is said to refer to the splicing of a guitar-string, with blood from an argus pheasant, by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.
絕絃 to break one's guitar-string,—as 兪伯牙 Yü Po-ya did at the death of 鍾子期 Chung Tzŭ-ch'i, because there was no one left to appreciate his music.

hyen2 **肱**[2] 4484
R. 先
See 玄
A. *hien, hüen*
Even Lower.

The stomach of an ox.

牛肱 bullock's tripe.

hyen2 **舷**[2] 4485
R. 先
See 玄
A. *hien, hüen*
Even Lower.

The side of a ship; gunwale; bulwarks.

採菱以扣舷 to pluck a water-chestnut and beat time with it on the boat's side.

hyen2 **蚿**[2] 4486
R. 先
C. *yn*
W. *ye*
See 絃
A. *hien, hüan*
Even Lower.

The millipede or gally-worm, known as 馬蚿.

蚿憐蛇 the millipede envies the snake,—its power of moving without legs.

han2 **閒**[2] 4487
R. 門
C. 閑 *han*
H. 閑 *han*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ, aañ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien, han*
Y. *hsiang*
Sz. *hsien, han*
K. *han*
J. *kan, ken*
A. *ñyan*
Even Lower.

Leisure; quiet; idleness; vacant; unoccupied. [The correct form of 閒 No. 1601. To be distinguished from 閑 No. 4494].

閒時 leisure; spare time.
閒空 or 閒來 or 有閒 or 得閒 or 清閒 or 閒坐 or 閒靜 or 閒常 at leisure; nothing to do; in repose.
閒住 or 閒處 or 閒居 unemployed; living retired.
閒不住 or 不得閒 busy; not able to find time.
抽閒 to find leisure for.
忙裏偷閒 to steal a little leisure when busy.
得一日閒, 閒一日 when you get a day to idle, idle for a day.
國家閒暇 when the country is at rest,—from external troubles.
閒談 to have a chat.
閒言 or 閒語 talk on things in general; chit-chat; gossip; scandal.
閒話了一會 having chatted awhile.
閒步 or 閒行 or 閒逛 or 閒遊 to stroll.
閒散 to take relaxation; to play truant; disbanded, as troops.
閒書 light literature.

閒[2] 4487

閒民 or 閒人 unemployed persons,—generally in a bad sense.
閒人免進 no admittance except on business.
閒手 or 閒漢 an idler; a loafer.
閒雜 idlers; disreputable.
好 *hao*[4] 閒的人 the idle hand,—always up to some mischief.
閒看 to look idly on.
閒等兒 or 閒得兒 beggars.
打閒兒的 to beg.
閒門 a private door.
閒事 private affairs. *See* No. 3883.
招惹閒是閒非 to get into trouble from meddling with matters which do not concern one.
幽閒 private; retired.
虛閒 to waste one's time.
閒地 vacant land.
等閒 ordinarily. *See* No. 10,877.
閒雲 a passing cloud.
閒蔴 straggling creepers.
閒筆 irrelevancies.
閒逸 easy,—of style in writing.
閒氣 anger at something that does not concern one.

han' **僩**[3] 4488
R. 潜
F. *shang*
See 閒閒
Rising Lower and Upper.

Courageous; martial.

瑟兮僩兮 how grave is he and dignified!

han2 **嫻**[2] 4489
R. 刪
See 閒
Even Lower.

Refined; accomplished.

嫻雅 refined.
嫻熟 skilled in; conversant with.
韜畧久嫻 he has long been skilled in strategy.
嫻於禮 well acquainted with the rules of etiquette.

han' **憪**[3] 4490
R. 刪潜
See 閒
Even and Rising Lower.

Contented; happy. Peaceful; quiet.

憪然 pleased; joyous.
憪念人之非 quietly reflecting on the faults of others.

hüan' **撊**[3] 4491
R. 潜
See 僩
A. *gian, han*
Rising Lower and Upper.

Brave; valiant. Wrathful. Used with No. 4488.

撊然 in anger.

Digitized by Google

han, 癇² 4492
R. 刪
C. han, ʻhan
H. ʻhan
F. kang'
N. cieñ
P. hsien, ʻhsien
Y. chiang'
K. han
J. kan, ken
A. ǰyan, ʻyian
Even Irregular.

Convulsions; fits.

風癇 convulsions,—in children.
痰癇 convulsions caused by phlegm.
驚癇 spasms or convulsions caused by fright.
瘨癇 epileptic fits.
小豕癲癇矣 the little pig has had a fit.

han, kan, 瞯⁴ 4493
R. 刪諫
See 閒諫
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To watch; to peep at.

吾將瞯良人之所之也 I will spy out where my good man goes to.
窺瞯婦女 to peep at the women.

Read *hsien*¹. The cornea of the eye.

白瞯過睛 the cornea covers the pupil.

han, 閑² 4494
R. 刪
C. H. han
F. hang
W. a
N. yeñ, aañ
P. M. Sz. hsien
Y. hsiang [used also with 閒]
K. han
J. kan, gen
A. nian
Even Lower.

To be well trained. Large. A boundary; a barrier; a fence. Used for No. 4487.

四馬既閑 his four horses display their training.
閑之維則 well trained to observe every rule.
閑習 trained; broken in; accustomed to.
旅楹有閑 large are the many pillars,—of the temple.
大德不踰閑 if as regards the great virtues a man does not transgress,—he may do so in the small ones.
閑先聖之道 to defend the doctrines of the ancient sages.
閑阻 to hinder; to prevent.
防閑 to guard against.
閑邪存誠 bar out depravity and foster sincerity.
馬閑 a pen for horses; a corral.
桑者閑閑兮 the mulberry-planters stand idly about.
臨衝閑閑 the engines of assault were sluggishly plied.

han, 鷳² 4495
R. 刪
See 閒
Even Lower.

The silver pheasant, known as 白鷳 (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*). It is the badge worn by civil officials of the 5th grade, such as 知州 Department Magistrates and 同知 sub-Prefects.

ham, 函² 4496
R. 咸
See 函
Even Lower.

Name of a mountain in Honan.

函谷關 a famous mountain pass in Honan.

See No. 3810.

ham, 涵 4497

ham, 咸² 4498
R. 咸
C. H. ham
F. hang
W. a
N. yeñ, aañ
P. M. hsien
Y. hsiang, haa
Sz. hsien
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. ham
Even Lower.

All; entirely. To unite. The 31st Diagram. Also read *han*².

周邦咸喜 throughout the region of Chou all rejoice.
克咸厥功 all shared equally in the achievement.
殷受命咸宜 that Yin should have received the appointment (of Heaven) was entirely right.
萬國咸寧 all nations are at peace.
咸知咸問 everybody knows it.
品物咸亨 men and things all prospering.
咸共 all; altogether.
咸同 all alike.
咸思 a general wish or thought.
咸集 all assembled together.
咸見 all saw it; seen of all.
咸漢 name of a northern star.
不咸 disagreeing; a discrepancy.
咸豐 Hsien Fêng,—the name of the reign of the Emperor who ruled China from 1851 to 1862.

ham, 喊 4499

See No. 3831.

shyam, 緘 4500

See No. 1612.

ham, 減² 4501
R. 咸
See 咸
Even Lower.

The nylghau (*Portax pictus*); an elk.

ham, 蜬¹ 4502
R. 咸
See 喊
A. ham
Even Upper.

A flat bivalve, known as 蜬蛤, found on the coast of Shantung.

ham, 諴² 4503
R. 咸
C. ham
H. k'iam
F. hang
Y. hsiang
K. ham
J. kan
A. ham
Even Lower.

Sincerity. To bring into harmony.

至誠感神 perfect sincerity touches the gods.
其丕能誠于小民 let (the king) but effect a great harmony with the people.

ham, 鹹² 4504
R. 咸
C. H. ham
F. hang, v. keing
W. a
N. yeñ, aañ
P. M. hsien
Y. hsiang, haa
Sz. hsien
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. ham
Even Lower.

Salt; salted; bitter; brackish.

鹹菜 salted vegetables.
鹹魚 salt fish.
鹹酸 a salt and sour flavour.
鹹土 salt land.
受慣鹹苦 to be accustomed to bitter trials.
鹹水 brackish water.
鹹水妹 salt-water sister,—a name given to the class of Cantonese girls who are the kept mistresses of foreigners.
鹹水謌 songs sung by the above.
鹹水話 pidgin-English.
鹹水官話 badly-spoken Mandarin.

ham, 麙² 4505
R. 咸
See 巖咸
Even Lower.

An antelope; an elk. Same as 羚 No. 7208.

ham, 銜² 4506
R.
C. H. ham
F. hang, kang, v. keing
W. a, ga
N. yeñ, ngaañ
P. hsien
M. hsien, han
Y. hsiang, haa
Sz. hsien, han
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. ham
Even Lower.

To carry in the mouth; to gag; a bit; to control. Rank; official title.

出則銜恤 when I go abroad, I carry my grief with me.
如赴敵之兵，銜枚疾走 like soldiers advancing rapidly, gag in mouth, upon the enemy. [Chinese soldiers making a night attack are gagged with a piece of wood fastened like a bit, to prevent talking in the ranks.]
馬銜 a horse's bit.
銜環以報 to carry in the beak as recompense,—alluding to the story of a bird saved from death by one 楊寶 Yang Pao; which bird, to requite its preserver, brought every day a fine piece of jade and laid it at his feet.
銜感 or 銜恩 to feel grateful.
緊銜 to hold a horse in.

Digitized by Google

銜[2]
4506

銜恨 to restrain one's anger.
官銜 or 職銜 or 銜名 the full official title of an officer.
官銜牌 a board inscribed with the rank and titles of an official and carried before him in procession.
掛同知銜 to hold brevet rank as sub-Prefect.
虛銜 nominal or brevet rank.
會銜 uniting titles,—as when several officials join in a memorial, etc.
唱銜 to call out titles,—as at a *levée*.
銜命 to receive the sovereign's commands.
人銜 a name for ginseng.

ham, 噞[2]
4507
R. 咸
C. } *kam*
H. }
F. *hang*, v. *kang*
W. *ga*
N. *eiñ, ngaañ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien, han*
Y. *hsiang, haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *gan*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth. A vulgar form of No. 4506.

噞下 to hold in the mouth.
噞草壘巢 to carry grass to build a nest.
燕子噞泥 the martin takes mud in its beak,—to build its nest.
噞糖欖 to have a sugared olive in the mouth,—to be quite satisfied.
噞鐵彈 may you hold a (hot) iron ball in your mouth,—in hell, as a punishment for the lies you tell!
精衛噞石塡海 the tit carrying stones in its beak to fill up the sea,—alluding to the story of the daughter of 炎帝 Yen Ti, who was drowned in the Eastern Sea, and whose soul, changed into a bird, tried thus to avenge its untimely fate.
半山噞月 the moon half-obscured behind the hill.

yen, 涎[2]
4508
R. 先
C. *yn*
H. *yen*
F. *yong*
W. *ye*, v. *dzie*
N. v. *zaañ*
P. } *hsien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *yei, hsiei*
K. *yŏn, sŏn*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *jier*
Even Lower.

Spittle; saliva; water flowing. Also read *yen*[2], *nien*[2], and *ch'ien*[2].

涎沫 saliva.
口涎 the mouth watering.
涎帕 or 涎衣 a bib.
流粘涎 to drivel; to water at the mouth.
垂涎已久 my mouth has long watered for it.
蝸涎 the mucus of snails.
龍涎 or 龍涎香 dragon's spittle,—ambergris, of which an imitation is made by mixing Borneo camphor and musk.
涎皮賴臉 shameless effrontery.

涎[2]
4508

Read *hsien*[4].

涵涎 water flowing along.

hyam, khyam, 銛[2]
4509
R. 鹽
See 儉
Even and Rising Upper.

A kind of hoe; also read *hsien*[3]. Sharp; acute.

銛利 sharp.
銛筆 the sharp pen,—of a clever writer.
銛于詩學 clever at writing poetry.

Read *t'ien*[3]. To cut; to hew.

kam, 檻[2]
4510
R. 豏陷
C. *lam*[2]
H. *kam*[2]
F. *k'ang*
W. *'k'a, k'a*
N. *c'ieñ*
P. *chsien*, *k'an, chien*
M. *'hsien*, *han*, *'k'an*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *lam*[2]
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Bars; railing; a cage.

圈檻 an enclosure; a pen.
花檻 a garden fence.
檻車 a cart with a cage on it for holding prisoners, also known as 囚車. Often used merely in the sense of "prison".
檻送京師 to send in a cage to the capital.

Read *k'an*[3]. A threshold; a door-sill. *See* 絆 No. 8607.

檻墻子 a low wall, as at an entrance gate or door, to keep out animals, etc.

kam, 艦[4]
4511
R. 豏
C. *lam*[2]
H. *kam*[3]
F. *k'ang*
W. *'k'a*
N. *'c'ieñ*
P. *'ch'ien, chien', hsien'*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *lam*
Rising Very Irregular.

A war-junk; a large vessel.

戰艦 a war-junk.
大艦 a large vessel.

kam, 轗[3]
4512
R. 豏陷
See 檻
Rising and Sinking Lower.

The noise of carts; a cart with a cage on it. *See* No. 4510.

大車轗轗 the great waggons go lumbering along.

hyen, 賢[2]
4513
R. 先
C. *yn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. } *hsien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hyŏn*
J. *ken*
A. *hien*
Even Lower.

Good; virtuous; worthy; excelling others. *See* No. 9602.

賢人 a man of lofty virtue; a worthy man; the good man *par excellence*.
先賢 former worthies,—a term applied to certain philosophers associated with Confucius in the Confucian temple.
賢德 lofty virtue.
鄉賢 a village worthy.
大賢幾亞聖 in worth almost the equal of Mencius.
求賢若渴 to crave for virtue as (for water) when thirsty.
賢其賢 to deem worthy what (the ancients) deemed worthy.
自賢 self-righteous.
以長 *chang*[3] 不以賢 to put age before worth,—as when dividing an estate among brothers.
賢兄 or 賢弟 my worthy brother,—used to a brother or friend.
賢妻 my worthy wife.
賢契 my good young friends,—a term of respect to juniors.
賢愚 the great and small,—of mankind.
賢孝 virtuous and filial.
賢女 virtuous women.
賢善 worth and excellence.
賢惠 kind and virtuous; good and gentle.
賢名 a reputation for goodness.
賢良 or 賢淑 good and virtuous,—of women.
賢員 officers worthy of confidence.
賢慧 virtuous; discreet.
賢牧令 a complimentary title often used by a man to his wife.
賢豆 a name for India.
彼賢於此 that one is better than this.
我從事獨賢 making me serve thus as if I alone were worthy.
我獨賢勞 I alone toil.

hyen, 礥[2]
4514
R. 眞先
See 賢詢
Even Lower.

Difficult; slow; laborious.

陽氣微動動而礥 when the breath of spring gently moves, movement slowly begins,—of nature in spring-time.

Digitized by Google

hyen
贙 4515
Same as No. 4513.

khan,
慼 4516
See No. 3805.

khan'
獫[3] 4517
R. 感
See 闞
Rising Upper.
The yapping bark of a little dog.

khan'
闞 4518
See No. 3806.

hyan'
玁[3] 4519
R. 琰
See 險
Rising Upper.
A dog with a long nose like a greyhound.
玁狁 wild tribes of the north.

san
纖 4520
Correct form of No. 4441.

san
霰[4] 4521
R. 霰
H. v. *san*
See 線
Sinking Upper.
Sleet; snow and rain.
霰雪 sleet.
如彼雨雪,先集維霰 when snow falls, it first forms as sleet.
望空捉霰 to look up and try to catch sleet,—a vain attempt.
霰尼 an unorthodox form of Buddhism.

hyen'
㬎[3] 4522
R. 銑
See 顯
Rising Upper.
Motes in a sunbeam; infinitesimal; impalpable. Thready; fibrous.

hyen'
顯[3] 4523
R. 銑
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken*
A. *hien*
Rising Upper.
To be evident; to display; to be illustrious. To seem; to look; to appear.
天維顯思 the will of God is evident.
不顯亦臨 though out of sight, he acted as though under inspection.
示我顯德行 show me how to display a virtuous conduct.

顯[3] 4523
不顯其光 was not his glory conspicuous?
顯顯令德 most illustrious is the excellent virtue,—of our sovereign.
顯榮 honours; marks of distinction.
顯然 or 顯焉 or 顯明 or 顯著 to be evident; to be manifest; plainly seen, as objects under a microscope; obvious.
講不顯然 to explain too vaguely.
顯達 to be successful in life.
顯著幽雅 to sound refined,—as music.
顯揚 to be notable; to be famous.
這個事情不能不顯出來 this affair must come out.
顯考 a deceased father.
靈顯 or 顯應 a divine manifestation.
大顯其道 to make his ways known; to manifest the truth to all mankind.
顯見供詞不實 it is clear that his evidence is not true.
顯手段 to make a display of one's skill.
顯微鏡 a microscope.
顯係 it is evidently.....
顯違 to show disregard of.
顯形 apparitions were seen.
顯而易見 perfectly easy to see; obvious.
顯露 to come out,—as the truth.
顯弄 or 顯排 to show off, or praise one's own things.

hyen'
顯 4524
Same as No. 4523.

ven'
爨[3] 4525
R. 竄銑
C. *hei, syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*
W. *sie*,
N. *sieñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hīi, sön*
J. *ki, sen*
A. *e, tien*
Sinking and Rising Upper.
A fire. Also read *hsi*[4].
地經兵爨 the country has gone through troops and burning,—as from the passage of rebels or an invading army.
兵爨之餘 what remains from the ravages and burnings of troops.

sen' ni'
獮[3] 4526
R. 銑
See 鮮
A. *tien, kien*
Rising Upper.
The autumnal hunt of ancient Emperors. A judicial progress through the country.
獮田 to hunt.

ham'
㘝[4] 4527
R. 陷
See 陷
Sinking Lower.
A pitfall to catch wild beasts; a hole in the ground used for pounding rice, etc. [To be distinguished from 㘝 No. 12,943.]
坎㘝 a pitfall; a trap.
虎㘝 a pit to catch tigers.

ham'
陷[4] 4528
R. 陷
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiang*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *ham*
Sinking Lower.
To fall down; to fall into; to sink. To involve; to beguile.
崩陷 to fall,—as a building or cliff.
城陷 the city has fallen,—been captured.
陷於李 it has submitted to Li.
車陷在泥 the cart is stuck in the mud.
陷水 to fall into water.
陷井 to fall into a well.
陷地獄 to sink into hell.
陷坑 a pitfall; to fall into a pit. *See* No. 2153.
坑陷 to entrap.
陷溺 overwhelmed in; absorbed in; sunk in, as in vice.
陷罪 to be involved in crime.
陷害 to involve in trouble; to get others into a scrape.
陷人不義 to seduce men to do wrong.
剛健不陷 strong and not to be forced.
陷給 to submit,—as a city.

han'
餡[4] 4529
R. 陷
C. H. *ham*
F. *ang, hang*
W. *ga*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *haa*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *ham*
Sinking Lower.
The fruit, meat, sugar, etc., put inside cakes or dumplings. An intention; a secret.
餅餡 the stuffing or inside of cakes.
菓子餡 filled with fruit.
肉餡餙餙 meat *pâtés*.
不知是甚麼餡兒 I don't know what the stuffing is,—what his intention is.
露了餡兒 the stuffing has come out,—the secret is out.

Digitized by Google

hyeri
獻[4]
4530
R. 鬳
See 憲
Sinking Upper.

To present; to offer up to a superior or in sacrifice. To show; to exhibit.

進獻 or 奉獻 or 獻上 or 呈獻 to present; to offer to.
獻茶 to hand tea.
酌言獻之 he fills the cup and hands it.
獻禮 to offer presents.
獻于公所 he presents it before the duke,—of quarry.
貢獻 to present as tribute.
獻盤 red trays for sending presents.
獻策 to submit plans; to offer advice.
獻之皇祖 to be offered up to our august ancestors.
獻城歸降 to surrender the city and return to allegiance.
獻捷 to memorialise the Throne of a victory.
獻爾發功 show your skill in shooting.
獻勤 or 獻媚 to ingratiate oneself with; to toady; to exhibit (her) fascinations.
彼得獻媚於主 he has ingratiated himself with the master.
借花獻佛 to borrow flowers to offer to Buddha,—to make a present at another man's expense.
文獻不足故也 because of the insufficiency of their records and their wise men.
獻酬 to help one to food, etc., at a meal.
獻計 to give advice.
獻醜 to expose one's hideousness,—to make an object of oneself; said of any woman who is seen too much, or improperly, in public.
獻縣 a District in Chihli, where there is a large Jesuit establishment.

hyen
甗[4]
4531
R. 願阮銑
See 憲
K. *ön*
J. *gen, gon*
A. *hien*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

An earthen vessel without a bottom, used in steaming.

sen
線[4]
4532
R. 鬳
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*, v. *siang*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien, tüen*
Sinking Upper.

A thread; a wire; a streak. A clue; a trace. A fuse. [To be distinguished from 綿 No. 7884.]

線縷 hempen fibres; unspun thread.
絲線 silk thread.
一架線 a reel of thread.
一子線 a skein of thread.
紡線 to spin thread.
線花 cotton for making thread.
花線 coloured thread.
針線 needle and thread; needlework; to sew.
壓線娘 a sempstress.
縫線 to sew.
線步 stitches.
日長添線 one more stitch to be got out of the day,—as by a sempstress when the days begin to lengthen.
引線 that which draws the thread,—a needle.
紅線纏腰 girt with the red thread,—which is supposed to supernaturally unite couples destined to be married. *See* 繩 No. 9886.
交線之戲 cat's-cradle.
鐵線 iron wire.
一線之光 a streak of light.
單有一線之路 there is only one way left or one course open.
通線 to hold the clue to.
線人 or 線工 a spy.
作線 to play the spy.
買眼線 to hire a spy.
火藥線 a slow match; a fuse.
線筐 a four-sided reel for winding silk.
線報 a telegram; a "wire".
線鎗 a Chinese musket; a gingal.
線香 common small joss-sticks.

ken hyen
見
4533

See No. 1671.

hyen
俔[3]
4534
R. 鬳 銑
See 牽現
A. *ngien*
Sinking and Rising Upper and Lower.

A weather-cock. Used for 睍 No. 4540.

譬俔之見風，無須臾之閒定矣 like a weather-cock in the wind, not a moment at rest.
閒俔 a spy.
伈伈俔俔 craven; fearful.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To be like.

俔天之妹 like a younger sister to God,—so beautiful was she.

hyen
呟[4]
4535
R. 銑 鬳
See 現
A. *ngien*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To vomit without retching, as a baby; to puke. Also read *hsien*[3].

hyen
埧[3]
4536
R. 銑
See 現
Rising Lower.

Mud; mire; an embankment.

hyen
峴[3]
4537
R. 銑
See 現
A. *ngien*
Rising Lower.

A steep hill.

京峴 name of a mountain in Kiangsu.
峴山 name of a mountain in Hupeh.

hyen
睍[3]
4538
R. 銑
See 現
Rising Lower.

The sun appearing; warm sunlight.

hyen
現[4]
4539
R. 鬳
C. *yn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hiön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *hien*
Sinking Lower.

The glitter of gems. To become visible; *see* 見 *hsien*[4] No. 1671. Now; at present.

現出 to appear; to become visible; to break out, as a rash.
現露 to be exposed; to show.
現形 to show its shape; to assume form, as supernatural beings are supposed to do.
現了原形 he has shown his real shape,—used in the sense of "his true colours".
龍便現身 the dragon thereupon assumed its shape,—as a dragon, having been previously invisible.
眞個出現了 he really did appear,—after death.
卽有佛影現 immediately there appeared a shadow of Buddha,—on the ground.
屢現人目 it has often appeared,—as a ghost.
千古文章，雖出於人，却都是天子現身，不過借人聲口發出 the literature of all past ages, although issuing direct from man, is really a manifestation of God, the human voice being merely the vehicle by which this is accomplished.

Digitized by Google

現[4] 4539

現在 or **現今** or **現刻** or **現時** or **現當** now; at the present moment.

一天一個現在 every day is a day gained. Also used in the sense of living from hand to mouth, of being paid by the day, etc.

現當潮退之時 it is just now ebb-tide.

今現有僧住 there are now Buddhist priests living there.

現世報 recompense (*i.e.* either reward or punishment) in this life,—instead of after death.

現已撤銷 has already been cancelled.

現經飭縣 I have now instructed the Magistrate.

現銀 or **現錢** ready money.

現錢不賒 ready money and no credit given.

現錢攤 the cheaper sort of "fantan", for which 50 cash is the lowest stake. *See* No. 3383.

現存 in stock; on hand.

現買 to buy for the occasion.

要現罷 I want ready money,—no credit given.

現進出現 you can draw on us for whatever amount is lying to your credit,—*i.e.* no advances made.

現成 ready made,—as clothes, etc.

有現成的沒有 have you any ready made?

現成物 a ready-made article.

現成話 a stock phrase.

現前 the glimpse of events beyond this life granted to a virtuous man upon his death-bed.

hyen

睍[3] 4540

R. **銑** See **現** Rising Lower.

To look at with fear.

伈伈睍睍 craven; trembling. *See* No. 4534.

睍惡 dangerous; treacherous.

睍睆黃鳥 the melodious orioles.

han

莧[4] 4541

R. **雥諫**

C. *yn²*
H. *han*
F. *hieng²*, *haing²*
W. *hie²*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*, *han*
Y. *haa*
K. *hiön*, *han*
J. *ken*, *kan*
A. *hien²*, *ngien²*

Sinking Irregular.

Edible greens of various kinds, such as *Artemisia*, *Chenopodium*, etc.

莧菜 or **莧草** spinach.

假莧菜 false spinach; goosefoot (*Chenopodium*).

刺莧 *Amarantus spinosus*, L.

馬齒莧 purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*, L.).

野 (or **冬**) **莧菜** *Malva verticillata*, L.

毛冬莧菜 *Malva parviflora*, L.

鐵莧菜 *Acalypha gemina*, Spr.

han

蜆[3] 4542

R. **銑**

C. *hyn*
H. *han*
F. *hieng*, v. *lien*
W. v. *hö*, *hö*
N. v. *yüen-kah*,
P. *hsien*
J. *ken*
A. *ngien²*

Rising Upper.

Small, smooth bivalves. A small black insect with a red head; *see* **縊** No. 5487.

蜆肉 mussels or clams without their shells,—as frequently sold in the south.

蜆蚧 raw clams seasoned.

黃沙蜆 a kind of mussel found at Canton.

蜆塘 a pond for rearing mussels.

蜆殼字 clam-shell or bivalve phrases,—a name for the so-called "dissyllables" or characters used always in pairs, such as **寤寐**, **窈窕**, etc.

hyen

覞[4] 4543

R. **雥** See **現** Sinking Lower.

A small chisel, called **銑覞**. A javelin or spear.

hyen

覓 4544

Same as No. 4521.

yen

縣[4] 4545

R. **雥**

C. *yün*
H. *yen*
F. *kaing*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüeñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hiön*
J. *ken*
A. *hüen*

Sinking Lower.

To hang; to be suspended; *see* No. 4819. A political division which is known under the term "District", and is a subdivision (*lit.* a dependency) of a Prefecture, an independent sub-Prefecture, or an independent Department; *see* No. 3682.

知縣 he who administers the *Hsien*,—the District Magistrate.

縣正 the title of a District Magistrate under the **北周紀** Northern Chou dynasty.

縣令 the title of a District Magistrate under the **隋** Sui dynasty; his modern official designation.

縣[4] 4545

縣官 or **縣太爺** or **縣尊** or **縣主** popular terms for a District Magistrate. *See below.*

縣丞 assistant District Magistrate.

分縣 a deputy of the District Magistrate, told off to administer some outlying portion of the District.

縣城 the chief town of a District.

首縣 that District within which lies the provincial capital.

縣署 the *yamén* of a District Magistrate.

郡縣 Prefectures and Districts.

府州縣 Prefects and Magistrates of Departments and Districts. These officials are charged with the collection of revenue, the maintenance of order, the primary dispensation of justice, the conduct of the examinations, the management of the government postal service, etc. etc.

縣書 a clerk in a District Magistracy.

縣宮 the public school of a District.

縣學 the Educational officers of a District.

縣考 or **縣試** the District Magistrate's examination of students.

縣案首 the head on the list at the District Magistrate's examination of candidates.

扭縣 to drag to the Magistrate's *yamén*.

不同縣 not belonging to the same District.

抄家的知縣 a confiscation-of-property District Magistrate,—a term of reproach applied to an extortionate magistrate.

山川草縣 a poor region.

花縣 the flowery District,—alluding to the story of a Magistrate, named **潘岳**, who paid all the debts of defaulting debtors on condition that each one so assisted would plant a peach tree, the result being that at the expiration of the Magistrate's term of office the whole District was covered with flowers.

縣度 a name for India = Sindh.

縣主 the daughter of an **郡王** Imperial prince of the second degree.

Digitized by Google

縣[4] 4545

縣君 daughter of an Imperial prince of the fourth degree. Under the Mings, the great granddaughter of a 郡王.

Read *hsüan*[2] or *hsien*[2]. To hang up; to suspend. *See* 縣 No. 4819.

縣鼓 suspended drums.
縣空 suspended in mid air,—as a balloon.
古者謂是帝之縣解 the ancients spoke of this (death) as God cutting down a man suspended in the air. *See* No. 4819.

sien
羨[4] 4546
R. 羴
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*
W. *zie*
N. *jöñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Sinking Lower.

To desire eagerly. To praise. An overplus.

無然歆羨 be not like those who are ruled by their likings and desires.
羨慕 to be very fond of.
莫羨人 do not covet what others have.
羨慕得狠 very charming; admirable.
欣羨 to delight.
稱羨 to praise.
欽羨其德 to extol his virtue.
四方有羨 all around there is enough and to spare.
以羨補不足 from the overplus of one to supply the deficiency of another.
羨餘 or 奇羨 an overplus.
羨門 an "immortal" or demi-god, whose aid was invoked by 始皇帝 the First Emperor.

hyen
憲[4] 4547
R. 願
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hiong*, *hieng*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hön*
J. *ken*, *kon*
A. *hien*
Sinking Upper.

A pattern; an example; a law. A ruler; strictly an official above the rank of Prefect, but popularly applied to lower grades.

萬邦爲憲 a pattern to all the States.
文武是憲 a pattern both to the civil and the military. *Or*, taking Wên Wang and Wu Wang as his pattern.
憲章文武 he modelled himself upon the perfection of Wên Wang and Wu Wang.
惟聖時憲 let the wise (king) take (God) as his pattern.
愼乃憲 pay careful attention to your laws.

憲[4] 4547
臣人克有常憲 the ministers observed the regular laws,—of their offices.
憲典 the statutes of government.
無然憲憲 do not be so complacent.
大憲 the high authorities,—used only of those of one's own nationality.
三大憲 the three highest provincial officials.
憲臺 your Excellency.
仁憲 your humane Excellency,—a conventional term.
憲禁 prohibited by the authorities.
時憲書 or 憲書 the official calendar.
奉憲札 to receive instructions from the high authorities.
上憲 the high authorities,—of a province.
憲鑒 for the inspection or approval of the high authorities.
憲恩 your Excellency's favour.
憲裁 your Excellency's decision.
憲天 the supreme authorities; the authorities.
憲駕 your Excellency's visit or presence.
憲旌 or 憲節 your Excellency's standard,—your abode.

Read *hsien*[3]. Illustrious.

憲憲令德 conspicuously displaying his excelling virtue.

hyen
幰[3] 4548
R. 阮
F. *hieng*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*
See 憲 (usually Sinking)
K. *hiön*
Rising Upper.

A curtain or screen at the front of a carriage.

tsey hyen
翾[1] 4549
R. 先
See 軒
J. *sen*, *ten*
A. *yen*
Even Upper.

To fly.

翾翔 to soar and sail as a kite.

han
扞[1] 4550
R. 潛
See 限
Rising Lower.

A threshold; a movable board at the foot of large entrance gate-ways.

han
杆 4551

Same as No. 4550.

hum
啣 4552

Same as No. 4507.

han
限[4] 4553
R. 潛
C. *han*
H. *han*
F. *aing*, v. *taing*
W. *ye*[2], *'a*
N. *yeñ*, *aañ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiang*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *han*
J. *kan*, *gen*
A. *hên*, *han*
Sinking Lower.

A limit; a boundary; a restriction.

有限 there is a limit,—meaning that the number or amount in question is not exaggeratedly large.
無限 boundless; illimitable; vast.
限期 a limit of time; a fixed time.
限五日爲期 to fix five days as the limit.
限他三天 give him three days,—*e.g.* to find the thief.
限以三日 within three days' time.
限日 the appointed day or term.
限到口日 on the day of (the vessel's) arrival in port.
限滿 at the expiration of the time allowed.
限內 within the limit.
寬限 to extend the limit of time allowed.
過限 to pass the limit of time.
限幾日 how many days do you allow?
大限將至 the great limit (*i.e.* death) is at hand.
限度 or 限制 a restriction.
限定 to fix a limit to.
限量 a measure; an estimate.
限碗 to limit one's food.
難限 it is difficult to restrain him.
限令 to give one a certain time to.....
限止 to limit; to check.
限棒 blows of limitation,—bodily punishments to runners or constables for not making a capture in a fixed time.

hsin
撏[2] 4554
R. 侵
See 尋
Even Lower.

To take.

Read *hsin*[2]. To choose.

Digitized by Google

hsim
燖[2]
4555
R. 侵
C. *ts'êm, ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *sing*
W. v. *tsa*
N. *sing*
P. *chin*
Y. *ch'ici*
See 尋
Even Lower.

To scald; to boil. Also read *chin*[3] and *hsin*[3].

燖毛 to scald the hair off,—as from pigs.

sen
鱻
4556

Same as No. 4467.

sen'
尟
4557

Same as No. 4467.

sen'
尠
4558

Same as No. 4467.

sen'
綫
4559

Same as No. 4532.

HSIN.

sim
忄
4560

Same as No. 4562.

sin
忄
4561

Same as No. 4562.

sim
心[1]
4562
R. 侵
C. *sêm*
H. *sim*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P. }
M. } *hsin*
Sz. }
Y. *hsing*
K. *sim*
J. *sin*
A. *têm*
Even Upper.

The physical heart, which stands first among the 五臟 five viscera, and is the seat of the mind. Hence, thought, intelligence, etc. Also, the moral heart or nature. The centre; the middle. The fifth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to α Antares and σ and τ in Scorpio. Radical No. 61. *See* 成 No. 762, 寨 No. 3825, 術 No. 10,053.

心頭 or 心胸 the heart; the mind.

心頭已自劈劈的跳個不住 his heart was already in a flutter.

心坎 or 心窩 or 心口 the pit of the stomach.

心[1]
4562

覺得心口疼 felt a pain in the pit of his stomach.

心口相應 to say what one thinks; to have the courage of one's opinions.

心爲一身之主 the mind is lord over the whole body.

心眼 certain holes in the heart, a free passage through which is held to constitute intelligence.

你沒有心眼 you have no holes in your heart,—you are stupid.

你心眼不通 the holes in your heart are blocked up,—as above.

心知 to be aware.

心不知所以知 the mind does not know how it knows.

知心 very intimate,—as friends.

心腹朋友 bosom friends.

居心爲萬事之本 understanding must underlie all undertakings.

心神 the mind; the wits.

心神不定 wandering in thought,—as a lunatic.

收束心神 to collect one's thoughts.

疑有心疾 suspected him to be "cracked".

心不在 absent-minded.

用心 to use the mind; to apply oneself vigorously to.

小心 or 當心 to be cautious. *See* No. 4294.

小心過度的 over cautious.

心內 or 心裏 or 心下 or 心中 or 心上 in the mind; at heart.

心裏光明是天堂 the mind enlightened: that is heaven.

心裏黑暗是地獄 the mind in darkness: that is hell.

心下不以爲然 you do not really think so,—in your heart.

留心 to keep in mind; to remember.

他人有心，予忖度之 I can divine (from the music a man plays) what his thoughts are.

有心 or 安心 with intention; wilfully. Also, I have a heart; thank you; I am obliged. Also, to have at heart.

有心爲善，雖善不賞 those who are virtuous by intention, though virtuous, shall not be rewarded.

心[1]
4562

無心爲惡，雖惡不罰 those who are wicked without intention, though wicked, shall receive no punishment.

有心世道者 those who have at heart the cause of mankind and of truth.

本心 my original view or intention.

放心 to make the mind easy.

心領 I receive it in spirit,—a conventional phrase used when declining presents, etc.

心不死 not to give up an intention or a hope.

不到黃河不死心 until you go to the Yellow River you will not be satisfied,—that it exists.

口是心非 the mouth positive, the heart negative,—as when outwardly agreeing but inwardly disagreeing.

心活耳輭 lively mind and soft ear,—of a credulous disposition: easily persuaded; easily moved.

心活了 mentally relieved; at ease.

心定 the mind made up; the mind settled or quieted down.

心不平 anxious; disquieted.

心清 or 心水清 pure of heart, or heart pure as water.

心念 thinking of; reflecting upon.

心心相印 our views exactly tally.

心醉 the mind intoxicated,—enraptured.

心靈 intellectual.

心焦起來 he got excited; he fired up.

明心見性 to see one's own nature by the light of one's own intelligence.

心志 the will.

心高 ambitious; of lofty aims.

心性 moral nature; temper; disposition.

心亂 confused in mind.

心意 idea, aim.

心滿意足 self-confident; self-opinionated.

心機 cunningness of mind; contrivances.

心許 to "take to" a person.

心力 exertions of all sorts.

Digitized by Google

心[1] 4562

心肝兒肉 something very dear to one.
心服 sympathy of feeling; liking for; feeling of satisfaction or content.
心會 mental conception.
心愿 to wish.
心腸 heart; spirit.
心愛 loved; favourite.
心情 affection.
心脈 heart's pulse; pulsations of the blood.
心癢 heart itching,—desire.
心投意合 congenial dispositions and tastes.
心尖 heart's point,—darling.
心旌方搖 upon which her heart's banner fluttered.
心腎不交 the heart and kidneys not in harmony,—a medical term meaning "very ill". [The heart being associated with *water* and the kidneys with *fire*, want of co-operation between them brings on grave illness.]
言乃心之聲 words are the voice of the heart.
回心 to reform; to repent; to recover one's senses.
心田 or 心地 the moral nature. *See* 地 No. 10,956.
陰田不如心田 a dark field (a favourable burying-place) is not so good as a heart field (due respect for the wishes of one's parents).
欲廣福田須濕心地 it is by the territory of the heart (*sc.* by goodness) that the field of one's happiness is increased.
切切於心 took it much to heart.
日久見人心 time reveals a man's heart.
有人心的 he has human feelings,—is not a brute.
良心 goodness of heart; gratitude; conscience; conscientiousness.
你沒有良心 you are ungrateful.
講良心沒飯喫 goodness of heart leaves one no rice to eat.
莫虧良心 do not do violence to your natural goodness of heart.
心感 very grateful.
是個多心的人 he is very sensitive.

心[1] 4562

莫作心上過不去之事 never do what conscience forbids.
心似平原走馬，易放難收 the heart is like a horse on a level plain, easily started not easily stopped.
小兒的佛心 the heart of a little child is like the heart of Buddha.
佛心印 the *svastika* 卐 or symbol on Buddha's heart. It is the first of the auspicious signs on the foot-print of Buddha. Not to be confounded with 卍; *see* No. 12,485.
江心 the middle of a river. *See* No. 6731.
紅心子 the bull's-eye of a target. *See* 中 No. 2875.
水心亭 a mid-lake pavilion.
空心 or 通心 hollow; tubular.
手心 the palm of the hand.
孫悟空打筋頭，打不過佛爺把掌心 Sun Wu-k'ung turning somersaults, never beyond the limits of Buddha's hand,—alluding to the victory of Buddha over Sun Wu-k'ung of the 西遊記 *Hsi-yu-chi*. When the latter thought he had been jumping from one end of the universe to the other, it was found that he had all the time been confined to Buddha's palm.
熒惑守心 Mars is in the Heart constellation.
他心 the minds of others,—the knowledge of the innermost thoughts and wishes of all other beings. Sanskrit: *par-atchitta djâna*.

sim, 𢘑[1] 4563
R. 侵 See 心 Even Upper.

The axle of a wheel.

sin, 辛[1] 4564
R. 辛 See 新 Even Upper.

One of the five flavours; acrid; bitter. Grievous; toilsome. The eighth of the 天干 heavenly stems; *see* Tables *Vc*. Radical No. 160. [To be distinguished from 幸 No. 4592.]

辛味 an acrid flavour.
辛辣 hot; peppery.

辛[1] 4564

辛苦 suffering; hardship; to take trouble. Used in the sense of "Much obliged!" and of "Good day, gentlemen!" as a salutation to travellers by an innkeeper.
您可以辛苦一盪 perhaps you wouldn't mind on this occasion.....
辛痛 sad and painful.
自求辛螫 to go out of one's way to seek the painful sting,—of a wasp.
辛酸 unhappy; grievous.
辛勤 hardworking; industrious.
辛勞 exertions; pains; troubles.
辛工 or 辛金 or 辛俸 wages; pay.
高辛氏 the personal appellation of the legendary 帝嚳 Ti K'u, who reigned B.C. 2435.
朔日辛卯 on the first day of the moon, which was *hsin mao*.
辛夷 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.
細辛 (?) *Asarum Sieboldii*.
馬蹄細辛 *Asarum Blumei*. *See* No. 3914.
四葉細辛 *Chloranthus japonicus*, Sieb.
竹葉細辛 *Pycnostelma chinensis*, Bge.

sin, 莘[1] 4565
R. 眞 See 新 A. *sǎn* Even Upper.

A marshy plant with yellowish-green thick oval leaves, known as 細莘, the roots of which are dried and used in rheumatism; *see* No. 4564. Straggling out; long.

有莘其尾 showing their long tails,—as fishes.
莘莘翼翼 numerous,—as camp followers.
有莘之野 a marshy waste.

Read *shên*[1]. Name of a place.

莘縣 a District in the west of Shantung.

hyun, 忻 4566
hyun, 昕[1] 4567
R. 文 See 欣 Even Upper.

Same as No. 4571.

The dawn; early morning.

太昕 too early; before dawn.
大昕鼓徵 the drum calls them at early dawn.
昕夕從公 morning and night attending to public business.

Digitized by Google

hyun
炘[1]
4568
R. 問文
See 欣脉
Even and Sinking Upper.

The burning glare of mid-day.

hyun
昕[1]
4569
R. 文
See 欣
Even Upper.

To see indistinctly; to look at fixedly. Joyful.

hyun
訢[1]
4570
R. 文
See 欣
Even Upper.

Respectful; affable; gracious. Used with No. 4571. [To be distinguished from 訴 No. 10,357.]

僮僕訢訢如也 the attendants were bland and courteous.
訢然 cheerful.
奕訢 the personal name of Prince Kung.

Read *hsi*[1]. Vapour rising from the earth.

hyun
欣[1]
4571
R. 文
C. *yên*
H. *hinn*
F. *hing*
W. *hsiang*
N. *hsing*
P. *hsin*
M. *hsün*
Y. *hsing*
K. *hin*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *hên*
Even Upper.

Joy; delight; elation.

歡欣 or 欣喜 or 欣羡 or 欣悅 to rejoice; to be pleased.
欣從 to joyfully comply with.
欣快 or 欣暢 joyful; merry.
欣願 to be delighted to.....
欣佩 to gladly remember.
欣感 very much obliged.
欣悉 or 欣審 to be glad to learn.
欣慕 to admire; to be pleased with.
欣慰 satisfied; contented; solaced.
欣欣然 joyfully; cheerfully.
欣欣向榮 joyously reviving,—as plants after a drought or people after a famine.
欣逢佳節 agreeably happening on a festival day.

hyun, hyen
掀
4572

See No. 4455.

tsih hyan
脤[4]
4573
R. 問
See 岊
Sinking Upper.

An ulcer beginning to slough; gangrene beginning in a wound.

金銀脤 the yellow and white fur of the fox. *See* 膞 No. 1721.

sin
新[1]
4574
R. 眞
C. *sên*
H. *sin*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*, v. *sieñ*
P. M. Y. *hsin*
Sz. *hsin*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Even Upper.

To get fuel; *see* No. 4575.

New; novel; recent, as opposed to 陳 No. 658, 舊 No. 2289, and 老 No. 6783.

新鮮 new; fresh.
半新不舊 second-hand.
新例莫設，舊法無除 do not make new laws nor abrogate old ones.
新式 or 新樣 new fashioned; new pattern.
新聞紙 a newspaper.
新人 a bride or bridegroom.
二位新人 bride and bridegroom.
新郎 a bridegroom.
新婦 or 新娘 a bride.
新房 apartments of a newly-married couple.
新親 newly related.
新月 the new moon.
新正 the first moon of the New Year.
新年 or 新春 the New Year.
新節 the New Year; the 15th of the 1st moon, or Feast of Lanterns.
新禧 New Year congratulations; a happy New Year!
新客 new comer; the "Sinkeh" or Chinese immigrant into the Straits Settlements.
德化日新 the moral influence (of the Emperor) daily reforms (mankind).
新修 to repair; to renew; recently repaired.
新奇 extraordinary.
新眼目 a novelty; a new experience.
新巧 new and elegant,—of patterns, etc.
新手 a new hand; a new comer.
新來 or 新近 recently; of late.
新出 recently issued.
出新 to make new; to renew; to furbish.
新造 or 新製 newly made.
新授 designate,—of official appointments.
新刻 recently published.
新派 recently appointed,—as an official.
新任 a new official post; newly appointed.
新癒 recently recovered,—from illness.
新定稅則 the new tariff.

新[1]
4574

新爲領換之執照 a new certificate exchanged for an old one.
從新再作 do it all over again.
新民 to improve the people.
改過自新 to leave off sinning and mend one's ways.
開自新之路 to open up a path to self-improvement.
新關 the Imperial Maritime Customs.
新鈔兩關 foreign and native Customs.
新金山 Australia.
新加坡 Singapore.
新洋藥 Benares opium.
新疆南路 Kashgaria.

sin
薪[1]
4575
R. 眞
See 新
Even Upper.

Fuel; firewood.

薪木 or 柴薪 firewood.
束薪 a faggot.
薪者 a woodcutter.
負薪 to carry firewood on the back.
樵彼桑薪 cut down that mulberry-tree for firewood.
薪之槱之 cut it down and burn it.
薪桂米珠 fuel (as dear as) cassia, rice grains (as dear as) pearls,—as in famine times.
曲突徙薪 a crooked flue and fuel kept away from the stove,—are better for safety than the most successful exertions in putting out a fire already kindled. Prevention is better than cure.
薪草 grass for fuel.
鄭有薪于野者 a man of Chêng was out gathering fuel.
薪水 fuel and water,—salary, as of clerks, tutors, etc.
薪工 wages,—of servants.
薪資 payment for services rendered.

hyim
歆[1]
4576
R. 侵
C. *yêm*
H. *k'im*
F. *hing*
W. *hsiang*
N. *hsing*
P. M. *hsin*
Y. *hsing*
Sz. *hsin*
K. *him*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *hêm*
Even Upper.

To like; *see* No. 4546. To smell and enjoy the fragrance of offerings. To conceive.

上帝居歆 God, well pleased, smells the sweet savour.
履帝武敏歆 she trod on a foot-print of God and conceived.
上帝時歆 God will always enjoy your offerings.
歆享 to enjoy; to be pleased with.
歆饗 grateful odours.

Digitized by Google

sing
姺[1]
4577
R. 眞
See 莘
Even Upper.

Name of a small State, known as 姺邳, existing under the 商 Shang dynasty.

ying
㪍[1]
4578
R. 侵
See 歆
Even Upper.

To prepare chariots, as for battle. To begin playing, as a band. Name of a musical instrument. To stop up, as a sewer.

him
覃
4579

See No. 10,672.

ching
蕈[4]
4580
R. 侵
See 寢尋
Even Upper and Lower.

A mushroom with a thin stalk.

香蕈 mushrooms.
蕈菜 dried mushrooms.
地蕈 ground mushrooms.

tshim
尋
4581

See No. 4885.

tsun
隼
4582

See No. 10,162.

鶽
4583

Same as No. 10,162.

sin
汛
4584

See No. 4894.

sin
訊
4585

See No. 4895.

sin
迅
4586

See No. 4896.

sin
信[4]
4587
R. 震
C. *sun*
H. *sin*
F. *seing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P.
M. } *hsin*
Sz.
Y. *hsing*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *tin*
Sinking Upper.

To believe. Truth; sincerity; confidence. A pledge. A seal; a stamp. A letter; news; an envoy. Direction; symptom.

信服 to believe; to trust. *See* No. 5988.
無信人之言 do not believe what people say.
信眞 credence; belief.
未信得眞 I cannot believe that it is true.
輕易信 lightly believing; credulous.

信[4]
4587

信德 faith; belief.
信經 the Christian creed.
信士 or 信女 a believer,—as in Buddha.
似屬可信 worthy of belief; credible.
信哉 how true!
固信 a firm trust in.
信實 sincere; faithful; authentic.
信然 true.
信讞 a confidence-inspiring (*i.e.* sound or equitable) decision in a lawsuit.
謹而信 earnest and truthful.
主忠信 hold loyalty and truth as first principles.
君臣不信，國不安 without confidence between prince and minister, the State will not be at peace.
父子不信，家不睦 without confidence between father and son, there will not be harmony at home.
兄弟不信，情不親 without confidence between brothers, their feelings will not be affectionate.
朋友不信，交亦疏 without confidence between friends, the bond of friendship will be sundered.
信者聖人所以一號令而敦天下者也 truth is the watchword which Prophets seek to impress upon mankind.
失信 or 背信 to break faith; not to keep one's word.
信行 verified or approved,—written in red ink on drafts of documents before they are issued.
信行君子 a man of honour.
信託者 a trustee.
信使 a faithful agent.
信誓 a faithful pledge.
信據 trustworthy proof; a guarantee.
信約 a covenant.
信守 to faithfully fulfil.
信票 or 信牌 a warrant to arrest.
信近於義，言可復也 when pledges are exchanged in accordance with what is right, words spoken can be made good.
信物 a pledge.
乞一物爲信 asked for something as a pledge.

信[4]
4587

方士受辭與信 the magician received her commands and the pledge.
印信 the impression of a seal.
一封信 a letter. *See* 書 No. 10,024.
信札 letters; notes; composition.
密信 a private letter,—as opposed to 公 on public business.
信套 or 信皮 an envelope. *See* 封 No. 3582.
信筒 a bamboo tube for conveying letters safely.
信稿 the draught of a letter.
信局 a post-office.
信差 or 信夫 a courier.
信袋 a letter-bag.
送信 to send a letter. Also, to give such information as will lead to the recovery, etc.
吉信 or 安信 pleasant news; a home letter.
音信 or 信息 or 信兒 news; rumour.
一連幾年不通音信 no news of him for several years.
報知凶信 conveyed the sad news,—of death.
信使 an envoy. *See* No. 4602.
以報風信 in order to indicate the direction of the wind,—as a weather-cock. *See* No. 3554.
二十四番花信風 twenty-four times (a year) blows the flower-opening wind,—alluding to the various kinds of flowers which bloom at various times.
產信杳然 no symptoms of approaching labour.
信步行 to stroll about at random.
信口說 to say whatever comes uppermost.
信着嘴 to give free vent to one's tongue.
信筆寫 to write off without hesitation,—*currente calamo*.
信宿 to stay two nights.
有客信信 the noble guest will stay twice two nights.
火藥信子 a slow match; a fuse.
信石 arsenic.
信砲 a signal gun.
信天緣 the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

Read *shên*[1]. To stretch out; to make good.

不我信兮 we cannot make good,—our promise.

Digitized by Google

釁 4588
R. 釆
C. yên²
H. hin
F. höüng
W. hsiang
N. hsing
P. hsin
M. hsin
Y. hsing
Sz. hsin
K. hïn
J. kin, kon
A. hên
Sinking Upper.

To smear sacrificial vessels with blood. To cover arms with skin so as to protect them. Used for No. 4589.

釁 4589
R. 釆
See 釁
Sinking Upper.

To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear sacrificial vessels with blood. To anoint oneself for ancestral worship. A quarrel; a feud; a pretext for bloodshed.

釁浴 to anoint and wash,—as for religious rites.
起釁 to begin a quarrel.
搆釁 to stir up trouble; to embroil.
尋釁 to seek a quarrel; to take the offensive.
釁端 an offence; a cause of enmity; a row; a fight; an act of violence.
釁瑕 a defect; a weak point; a cause of offence.
釁隙 a pretext for a quarrel.

脤 4590
R. 肉
See 脗
Sinking Upper.

An ulcer sloughing or swelling.

甡 4591

See No. 9867.

HSING.

幸 4592
R. 幸
C. hêng²
H. hen²
F. haing²
W. ʿae
N. ying²
P. hsing²
M. hsin
Y. hsing
Sz. hsing
K. heng
J. kō
A. haing
Rising Lower Irregular.

Fortunate; prosperous. To be under an obligation. An Imperial progress. [To be distinguished from 辛 No. 4564.]

行險以徼幸 to walk in dangerous paths, on the chance of coming out all right.
不幸短命死矣 alas! he died young.
幸而免 it is by good luck that he escapes.

幸 4592
幸頭 good luck.
幸得 luckily got; happily succeeded in.
幸而 or 幸虧 luckily; happily.
幸甚 lucky indeed.
是幸 thus it will be good for me,—a conventional phrase used in letters at the end of a request, etc.
家門不幸 domestic bereavement.
算得萬幸 must be considered very fortunate.
何幸如之 what could be more lucky?
好不幸哉 how very unlucky!
不幸中之幸 a streak of luck in misfortune.
幸未致命 luckily it did not reach life,—*i.e.* it did not cause death, as a wound, etc.
幸承 lucky enough to; had the pleasure of.
幸勿有緩 please let there be no delay.
旦夕所需,幸相聞 whatever you want, morning and evening, please ask me.
榮幸 glory; prosperity.
巡幸 an Imperial progress.
遠視而望幸 watching from a distance the Imperial progress.
貴幸 or 幸臣 the inmates of the Imperial harem. *See* 畜 No. 2669.
寵幸 to dote upon.
佞幸 fawning; toadying; sycophantic.

倖 4593
R. 梗
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Fortunate; lucky. Used for No. 4592.

嬁 4594
R. 梗
C. hêng
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Very; exceedingly.

嬁直 very precise; very formal.

悻 4595
R. 梗
C. hêng²
F. ʿheing
W. ʿyang, yang²
N. ying²
P. ʿhsing
M. hsin
Y. hsing²
K. heng
J. kō
A. haing
Rising Irregular.

Anger; quarrelsomeness. Used with No. 4594.

悻悻然 angry; enraged.

滎 4596
R. 梗
See 幸
Rising Lower.

A watery expanse. To drag; to lead.

大同乎涬滎 become one with the Infinite.
無絓攣以滎己兮 do not let the trammels of this life trouble you.

辪 4597
R. 庚
See 騁
Even Upper.

Lithe and strong, like a horn bow. Used with No. 4598.

騁 4598
R. 庚
C. sing
H. sin
F. sing
W. sang
N. sing
P. hsin, hsing
M. hsin
Y. hsin, hsing
Sz. hsin, hsing
K. söng
J. sei, shō
A. twing
Even Upper.

Red; bay.

從以騁牡 we follow up (the first sacrifice) with a red bull.
騁騁角弓 well fashioned is the bow adorned with horn.

姓 4599
R. 攴
C. sing
F. seing, sang
W. sing
N. sing
P. hsing
M. hsin
Y. hsing
Sz. hsing
K. söng
J. sei, shō
A. taing
Sinking Upper.

A surname, defined by the 說文 *Shuo Wên* as 人所生也 that with which a man is born. See *Tables*.

姓氏 the surname; the clan name.
百姓 the hundred surnames,—the people. *See* No. 8560.
一個百姓 one of the people; a peasant.
同姓 of the same surname.
同姓不同宗 of the same surname but not of the same ancestry.

Digitized by Google

姓[4]
4599

貴姓 or 尊姓 or 高姓 what is your name?

姓名 surname and personal name; one's name in full. *See* 名 No. 7940.

你姓甚麼 what is your name?—to inferiors.

先生高名雅姓 what is your full name, sir?

姓甚名誰 what is his full name?

敝姓 or 賤姓 my humble name is—.

萬姓 all mankind.

出姓 or 改姓 to change the name.

隱姓 or 匿姓 to conceal one's name; anonymous.

姓所同也，名所獨也 the surname is common (to the clan), the personal name belongs to the individual. *See* 諱 No. 5217.

複姓 or 雙姓 double surnames,—names consisting of two characters, as 司馬 Ssŭ-ma, or of three, as 侯莫陳 Hou-mo-ch'ên.

百家姓 *The Family Surnames*,—a collection of 438 of the surnames in common use (408 single and 30 double), published at the beginning of the Sung dynasty.

不避宗姓大典物論 non-avoidance of the same family surname in marriage gives great occasion for talk. [Broadly speaking, persons of the same surname may not marry. But in some cases it is tolerated, as for instance where a large area is occupied by a single clan. Then intermarriage is permitted, but it must not be between persons related within the five degrees of mourning. On the other hand, certain families (*e.g.* the 徐 and the 余) will not intermarry because their surnames, now different, were once the same.]

不敢姓祖父之姓 did not venture to call themselves by the surname of their grandfather.

翟威二姓 the two men Chai and Wei.

姓譜 a genealogical tree.

sin'

性[4]
4600

R. 敬

See 姓

Sinking Upper.

Nature; natural disposition; temper; faculty.

性本善 the nature of man is good,—at birth. Such is the orthodox Confucian doctrine.

性相近 men's natures are alike,—it is from their different environments that they become different.

拂人之性 to do violence to one's nature as a man.

養性 to nourish the nature,—by secluding it from the evil influences which come through the channels of the five senses.

性子 or 性兒 or 性情 or 性生 temper; disposition.

性子如何 what sort of a disposition has he?

小性兒 a peevish disposition.

有血性 he is warm-hearted.

性拙 naturally stupid.

他的記性好 he has a good memory.

牛性 or 硬性 obstinate; wilful.

任性 or 索性 hot-tempered; fiery.

無定性 flighty; unsteady.

性定 attainment of *Samádhi*. *See* No. 9552.

天性 nature; natural gifts; innate.

天性不飲者有之 there are some who are naturally teetotallers. *See* 石 No. 9964.

性氣 impatience.

性急 hasty; impetuous.

性成 inveterate habit; natural tendency.

成性 to contract a habit.

性分 individuality.

性命 life.

俾爾彌爾性 may you fulfil your years of life!

藥性寒凉 the property of this medicine is cooling.

性理 metaphysics.

sin, san,

銑[1]
4601

R. 庚青

C. *seng'*
H. *siang'*
F. *sing*, v. *ching*
W. } *sing*
N. }
P. }
M. } *hsing*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting, saing*

Even Upper Irregular.

Rust on iron.

鐵銑氣 a rusty smell or taste.

sin,

星[1]
4602

R. 青

C. *sing*
H. *sin, sang*
F. } *sing*
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } *hsing*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*

Even Upper.

A star; a spark; a point of light.

一粒星 or 一顆星 a star.

星星 the stars; starry; numerous; few.

數星星的手 one who can count the stars,—a clever accountant.

星散 scattered like stars; sprinkled over, as gold-leaf upon lacquer-ware.

星星點點 or 星碎 scattered; sparse; tiny.

人民星居 the inhabitants are (few and) scattered.

星羅 scattered like stars.

星河 the Milky Way.

星宿 (*hsü*[1]) or 星象 the constellations.

經星 fixed stars.

行星 or 游星 planets.

五星 the five planets.

金星 Venus.

金星過日 the transit of Venus.

水星 Mercury.

火星 Mars. *See below.*

木星 Jupiter.

土星 Saturn.

星臺 an observatory.

星士 or 星者 or 星文先生 an astrologer; an astronomer.

星卜 astrology and divination.

星不能照月 stars cannot give light to the moon,—the lesser is of no use in the affairs of the greater.

三星在天 the Three Stars (in *Scorpio*) appear in the sky.

三星高照 may the Three Stars shine down upon you!—*i.e.* may you enjoy 福祿壽 happiness, wealth, and old age.

壽星老 the star-of-old-age old man,—a personification of old age, generally drawn with a very large head.

七星 *see* Nos. 1055, 1659, 6361.

七妹星 or 七姑星 the Seven Sisters,—a name for the Great Bear.

流星 a shooting star.

流星馬 a swift messenger.

流星鎚 a weapon consisting of a lump of iron at the end of a rope.

耍流星 to brandish a flaming javelin.

星隕 an aerolite.

星眼 sparkling eyes.

星眨眼 the stars twinkle.

Digitized by Google

星[1] 4602

星次 the positions of the stars.
星夜奔馳 or 星馳 to travel by night. *See* 披 No. 9034.
星言夙駕 by starlight, in the morning, he yoked his carriage.
星飯 starlight rice,—to eat at night.
星使 a specially-appointed Imperial Commissioner such as an envoy to a foreign country. A Literary Chancellor is also so called.
星速 with star-like speed,—quickly.
星君 the zodiacal star that rules the year.
歲在壽星 the year-star being in Virgo-Libra. The year-star is the planet Jupiter, the revolution of which in twelve years constitutes a great year.
星期 a day appointed for a wedding; Sunday.
星處 starry dwelling,—the kingdom of Magadha, the head-quarters of ancient Buddhism up to 400 A.D.
這婦人是個晦氣星 this woman is an evil star,—she brings bad luck.
星宿海 the sea of stars,—the source of the Yellow River, so called from the numerous pools surrounded by boggy land.
火星 sparks.
一星之火 a spark of fire; a point of light.
冒金星 to see sparks,—as when hit in the eye.
滿眼金星亂迸 saw nothing but sparks,—from a blow.
賊星 a robber.
令小星 your honoured little star,—your concubine.
定盤星 zero on the steel-yard, at which the weight is placed before the thing to be weighed is attached.
救星 a saviour star,—an unexpected deliverer.
入敗星 beggared; come to grief.
星橋 a bridge, built by 李沐 Li Mu, upon which was painted the constellation of the Great Bear.
滿天星 *Alternanthera sessilis*, Br.

sin,
惺[1] 4603
R. 青梗
See 星醒
Even and Rising Upper.

Intelligent. Tranquil; passionless.

惺悟 to become aware; to realise.
惺憁 clever; shrewd.

sin,
煋[1] 4604
R. 青
See 星
Even Upper.

A raging fire.

sin,
猩[1] 4605
R. 庚青
C. *sing*
H. *sin, siang*
F. W. N. *sing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *seng, söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

An ape with yellow hair, sharp ears, a human face, able to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and of gregarious habits.

猩猩惜猩猩,好漢愛好漢 the wild man sympathises with the wild man, and one brave man with another.
猩猩菓 a wild jujube plum.
猩紅氈 small red hair rugs.

sin,
篂[1] 4606
R. 青
See 星
Even Upper.

A screen; a curtain.

箑篂 the curtain or screen in front of a cart.

syan,
腥[1] 4607
R. 青
C. *sing, seng*
H. *siang*, v. *ch'ang*
F. *sing*
W. N. *sing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

Rank; frowzy; strong smelling. Measly flesh. *See* No. 2055.

腥羶 the smell of sheep, goats, mutton, etc.
腥臭 stinking; rancid.
腥氣 a frowzy smell.
魚腥 a fishy smell.
肉腥 a meaty smell.
腥聞 a stinking reputation.
刑發聞惟腥 the rank odour of coercion.

syan'
醒[3] 4608
R. 酉
C. *sing, seng, ch'eng*
H. *siang*
F. *sing, ch'ang*
W. N. *sing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Rising Upper.

To become sober; to wake up; to rouse up; to startle.

醉醒 to become sober from drunkenness.
待他酒醒 wait until he has slept off his wine.
醒過來 to wake or come round, as from drunkenness, a fit, etc. Also, to awake to the truth about; to see, as a joke or an allusion.
衆皆醉而我獨醒 all are drunk, and I alone am sober.
醒轉 to awake.

醒[3] 4608

打醒 or 推醒 or 叫醒 to wake up; to rouse.
喚醒 to wake by shouting.
喚迷不醒 to call to besotted people without rousing them,—to the error of their ways.
醒覺 (*chiao*[4]) to be awake; to pay attention.
醒了沒有 has he waked up?
別吵醒他 do not make a noise and wake him.
醒然 wakeful; awake.
醒鐘 an alarum.
醒世之言 words to rouse the age,—as tracts.
晨鐘驚醒夢迷人 the morning bell startles the man who is sunk in dreams.
醒目 to attract notice; to catch the eye.
看得醒眼 it catches the eye,—as an italicised word.
醒脾 to restore the stomach,—*i.e.* the palate, as by condiments, etc.
醒悟 to awake, as to the error of one's ways; to realise.

syan,
鯹 4609

Same as No. 4601.

syan,
鯹[1] 4610
R. 青
See 腥
Even Upper.

Putrid fish.

又要喫魚又嫌鯹 wanting to eat the fish and at the same time objecting to it as putrid. *Cf.* "Like the poor cat in the adage."

hin,
興[1] 4611
R. 蒸徑
C. *hing, heng*
H. *hin*
F. *hing, heing*
W. *hiang*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *hīng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hīng*
Even and Sinking Upper.

To rise; to begin; to prosper, as opposed to 敗 No. 8567 and 衰 No. 10,104. To raise; to introduce; to advance to office; to make one's chief object.

興起 to get up; to begin.
興立 to stand up.
興工 to begin work.
興辦 to put in operation,—as new laws.
興兵 to raise troops; to begin military operations.
興師 to put troops into the field.
王于興師 the king is raising his forces.
軍興以來 ever since the war began.

Digitized by Google

興[1]
4611

興作 to begin upon a job.
興發 to multiply; to send forth.
興雨 to begin to rain.
夙興夜寐 to get up early and go to bed late.
興讒言 to slander.
興旺 or 興隆 or 興盛 prosperity; flourishing.
興亡 or 興敗 or 興衰 or 興廢 prosperity and adversity; rise and fall; success and failure; fulness and decay.
興則爲王,敗則爲虜 success makes a prince: failure, a robber,—*e.g.* of a rebel.
以莫不興 so that there is nothing in which you do not prosper.
興利 to give rise to profits.
興雲 to make a cloud,—as a magician.
興賽 to get up a spectacle or show.
興訟 to go to law.
興修 to construct; to put in repair.
興嗥 favourite food.
國家將興 the country is prospering.
興走 to get on; to flourish.
振興 to stir up; to set in movement; to restore, as family fortunes.
興居 in motion and at rest; hence, state; condition; circumstances.
興居納福 may you be happy under all circumstances!
新興 new style; new fashion; recently started.
不大興 not much in vogue.
時興 fashionable; in vogue.
這位醫生是最興時的 this is a very fashionable doctor.
大興土木 a great bustle of earth and wood,—as when a house is being built.
大興 one of the District cities forming the Prefectural city of 順天 Shun-t'ien (Peking).
勃然興 how quickly it has begun to come up!—as grass.
興積 to collect together.
以興嗣歲 and thus introduce the coming year.
中興 to rise up from amongst, —as a virtuous Emperor in times of national decadence.
不興茶葉 not to grow tea,—of a district.

興[1]
4611

興渠 asafœtida. Sanskrit: *hingu*.
興縣 a District in Shansi.
興泉永 the circuit of the Taot'ai at Amoy.

Read *hsing*[4]. Joyful; elated. Appetite; passion.

高興 in high spirits; elated.
興濃 exhilarated.
興頭 or 興致 joy, merriment; elation; cheerfulness.
好不興頭 a jolly time indeed!
沒興 no merriment; no enthusiasm.
掃興 depressed in spirits.
喜興 pleasant; agreeable.
作興 to be merry; to be in good spirits.
父祖尙遺德興 the result of his ancestors' virtue.
起興 sexual passion; desire.

hin
釁[4]
4612
R. 徑
See 興
Sinking Upper.

A swelling; a boil.

瘡釁快破 the boil will soon burst.

See No. 2136.

yin
靖
4613
yen
餳[2]
4614
R. 庚
P. *hsing, ch'ing*
Y. *ch'ing*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Even Lower.

Sugar sweetmeats of various shapes.

簫聲吹暖賣餳天 when the sound of the flute blows warm it is the time for selling sugar shapes,—*i.e.* in spring, when the days get warmer.
餳餅 sugar cakes.
飴餳 pastry.

yen
餳
4615
hsin
馨[1]
4616
R. 青
C. *hing*
H. *k'in*
F. *hing*
W. *hiang*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *hing*
Even Upper.

Wrongly used for No. 4614. Read *t'ang*[2] = 糖 No. 10,773.

To be fragrant.

爾殽既馨 your viands are fragrant.
有椒其馨 like pepper is the smell.
弗惟德馨香祀 he wrought not that any sacrifices of fragrant virtue might ascend to heaven.
罔有馨香德 there was no fragrance of virtue arising from them.
明德惟馨 virtue is the best incense.
芳馨 the fragrance of flowers.

hin
形[2]
4617
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

Form; figure; shape; the body, as opposed to the soul or intellect; *see* 踐 No. 1587. To appear; to take shape; *see* 生 No. 9865.

有形 having form; real; natural.
無形 without form; supernatural.
成形 to exhibit a form; to assume a shape.
如形影焉 like form and shadow,—*i.e.* in harmony one with the other. Used of married couples, of friends, etc.
有影無形 able to be seen though not possessed of form,—visible but intangible, as smoke.
形影相弔 only my form and its shadow to condole with each other,—alone; friendless.
形單 alone; solitary.
形單影隻 alone; single; a bachelor.
原形出現 its real form became visible.
形勢 outline, as of hills; configuration, as of land; array, as of troops; the state of.
形家 geomancers.
形者神之宅 the body is the tenement of the soul.
形固可使如槁木乎 can you make your body as it were dry wood?—cause it to become unconscious of objective existences.
遂能分身隱形 by and by he was able to be in two places at once and to become invisible. *See* 分 No. 3506.
神能飛形 the soul can fly away from the body,—which encloses it.
形體 substance; the body.
忘形之交 a friendship in which the body can be forgotten,—in which all acts of physical ceremony can be waived.
形骸盡忘 all ceremony was waived.
不拘形迹 not to stand on ceremony.
形跡可疑 of suspicious appearance and movements.
形狀 manner.
形貌 or 形容 the appearance of a person, *i.e.* his form and face.

Digitized by Google

形[2] 4617

形容 to give an idea of one thing from another which it resembles.
容形出來 to bring out clearly; to make stand out,—as by a clever description, or impersonation.
形似 to purport; to amount to; apparently.
喜怒不形于色 neither joy nor anger appeared in his face.
誠中形外 sincerity within manifests itself without.
形諸紙筆 to commit to writing,—as opposed to verbal agreement, etc.
難以形諸楮墨 unfit for publication.
致形見小 and thus make one's form appear small,—take up a mean position, or appear petty.
形式 a model or figure.

hsi, hin
邢[2] 4618
R. 青
H. *hin, hiang*
See 刑
A. *hing, khaing*
Even Lower.

Name of a State bestowed upon the fourth son of 周公 Chou Kung.

邢臺 head District of the 順德 Prefecture, Chihli.

hin
侀[2] 4619
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

A statute. Used for No. 4617.

hin
型[2] 4620
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

An earthen mould used for casting. An example; a statute; a law.

型模 a mould for casting metals.
儀型裕後 an example to benefit posterity.
典型 a law; a statute.

hsin
刑[2] 4621
R. 青
C. *ying*
H. *hin*
F. *hing*
W. } *ying*
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. } *hsing*
Sz. }
K. *hyŏng*
J. *kiō, kei*
A. *hing*
Even Lower.

A pattern; to imitate. A law. Punishment.

儀刑文王 make Wên Wang your pattern.
刑于寡妻 his example influenced his wife.
公勿替刑 O duke, cease not to be an example!
肇刑文武 the first to imitate Wên Wang and Wu Wang.
尚有典刑 there are still the ancient statutes and laws.
先王之正刑 the perfect laws of the ancient kings.

刑[2] 4621

君子懷刑 the superior man cherishes the law.
五刑 the five punishments, (1) as in force under the 周 Chou and 漢 Han dynasties:—
黥 branding on the forehead.
劓 cutting off the nose.
刖 cutting off the feet.
宮 castration.
大辟 death.
(2) as in force under the present dynasty:—
笞 beating with the light bamboo.
杖 beating with the heavy bamboo.
徒 transportation,—for a certain time.
流 banishment,—to a certain distance.
死 death,—by strangling or decapitation.
刑茲無赦 to punish severely without mercy.
刑戮 capital punishment.
刑期無刑 would that there were no punishments!
刑牲 to slaughter victims,—for sacrifice.
刑罰 punishment.
動刑 or 用刑 or 加刑 or 行刑 to apply punishment,—as the bamboo is applied to witnesses who will not speak out.
剛要上刑 just as they were going to apply the bamboo,—he confessed.
刑問 or 刑訊 or 刑求 to interrogate with application of the bamboo as required.
寬刑 to mitigate punishment.
非刑 illegal punishments,—such as kneeling on chains, etc.
刑具 implements of punishment.
刑仵 the attendants for administering punishments and the corpse-examiners.
酷刑 cruel punishment; torture.
遊刑 to flog through the streets.
刑部 the Board of Punishments,—at Peking and Moukden.
刑房 the department of a *yamên* which is devoted to criminal proceedings.
刑名 criminal law; punishments.
刑名師爺 or 刑名先生 an expert in the criminal code,—the legal secretary in a *yamên*.
服天刑 to die during imprisonment.

hin
硎[2] 4622
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

A whetstone for sharpening tools.

刀刃若新發於硎 the knife's edge is as though fresh from the whetstone.
發硎新試 to flesh one's maiden steel.
硎谷 a warm valley where the First Emperor caused melons to be cultivated in winter.

hin
鉶[2] 4623
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

A sacrificial caldron.

設鉶 to set out the sacrificial vessels.
鉶鼎 a sacrificial tripod.
鉶羹 sacrificial broth.

hsin, hang
行[2] 4624
R. 庚陽漾
C. *hang, hong, hêng*
H. *hang, hong*
F. *heing, kiang, oung, haing, haung*
W. *ae, o*
N. *añg, oñg, ying*
P. *hsing, hang*
M. *hsin, hang*
Y. *hsing, hang*
Sz. *hsing, hsin, hang*
K. *hing, hang*
J. *kō, giō*
A. *ghang, ghaing, haing*[2]
Even and Sinking Lower.

To step first with the left foot and then with the right; *see* Nos. 586 and 2013. To walk. To do; to perform; to practise; to carry out. [This character is written in red ink on official documents of various kinds when finally ready for issue, transmission, etc.] Radical No. 144.

行走 to walk; to travel; to be attached as a supernumerary; to perform another's duties in addition to one's own; to officiate.
行香走會 to hold services, burn incense and form religious processions (on given days, etc.).
聽得床前有人行走脚步 heard the footsteps of some one moving in front of his bed.
在那衙門行走 in what office are you working?
在南書房行走 to be detailed for duty in the Imperial Library.
行路 or 出行 or 遊行 or 行程 to travel.
行動 (of the Emperor) to journey; a progress.
行寓 a halting-place on a journey.
將行未行 at the moment of departure.
行且至 he will be back directly.
步行 to travel on foot.
行千步 to walk a thousand steps; to take a constitutional.

Digitized by Google

行[2] 4624

行人 a traveller.
行險 to walk in dangerous courses.
其行重拙 its gait was clumsy,—of a dragon.
行水 to go with the stream.
行馬 to walk a horse; a *cheval-de-frise*.
行舟 or 行船 to go on board ship; to set sail; to travel by boat; to let one's bark go.
行船正路 the channel or fair-way for vessels,—as in a river.
行駛 to proceed on its way, as a ship.
開行 to set sail.
行囊 a travelling-bag.
行李 or 行裝 baggage.
行竈 a portable cooking-stove.
行者 a walker; a Buddhist novice.
女行者 a female novice.
行爲 actions; conduct.
行止 movement and rest; hence, what one does; conduct; behaviour.
行行且止 now moving, now stopping.
我不是沒行止的 I am not a man of no principle.
行道之人 a tramp.
大行 a term applied to a deceased Emperor or Empress before a posthumous title has been chosen.
大行皇帝 his deceased Majesty,—the late Emperor.
大行其道 widely carried out the principles.
行道 to be righteous.
身不行道,不行於妻子 if a man does not walk in the right path himself, his wife and children will not do so.
行宮 the Emperor's travelling lodges.
止曰行在 the Emperor's presence makes the Court.
行清 to go to worship at the ancestral tomb at the 清明 spring festival.
行書 the running style of handwriting.
行畧 or 行狀 a biography.
行禮 to go through ceremonial forms; to salute.
何勿改行 why not mend your ways?

行[2] 4624

不能行之(or於)西國 cannot be applied to western nations,—of a law.
格於部議,終未行 never got farther than "referred to the proper Board",—of a memorial which has been wilfully strangled by red tape in consequence of powerful opposition to its contents. *See* 格 No. 6029.
行令 or 行飭 to issue orders to. The first is also to impose a forfeit.
以堂堂太守,而號令不行於一婦,何以儆將來乎 if a conscientious magistrate is to have his decrees set at naught by one woman, how will he be able to deter others from like courses?
行語 to tell to.
行文 a despatch sent; to send a despatch.
行知 to notify.
行准 to receive,—as a despatch.
行交 to forward to.
行用 to make use of.
行仁 to lead a good life.
行疫 or 行瘟 an epidemic is raging.
行已 or 已行 has been in existence; already made.
行提 to send to,—a court of justice.
行至 on reaching.....
行來 to come.
行踪 tracks; trails.
行聘 to send betrothal presents.
行事 actions; to act.
行窃 (or 竊) or 行刦 to steal; to rob.
行銷 to have a free sale; to be free to be taken or sold everywhere.
行酒 to pass the wine; fill the glasses!
行當 shall; forthwith must. [行 here = 就 am going to].
行將 about to; will forthwith.
行轅 the temporary residence of a high officer travelling.
行教 to spread the faith; to do missionary work.
行操 military evolutions.
行經 course of conduct.
行纏 to pack one's luggage for a journey.

行[2] 4624

行期 the date of departure.
行房事 to have sexual intercourse.
行人情 to send complimentary presents.
行資 the funds for a journey.
行租 rent; periodical rent.
行息 to be at interest; to bear interest.
行脚僧 an itinerant Buddhist priest.
自篆籀禪而隸楷行 since the Chuan and Chou characters (the Seal characters) went out, and the Square and Cursive styles became current.
行權 to act in an exceptional way, to suit the circumstances of a particular case.
卽請施行 I therefore request you to act accordingly.
修行 to cultivate one's moral nature.
作行好的事 to do good and charitable acts.
不行 or 行不去 this won't do; it can't be done.
行常 ordinary; customary.
五行 the five elements,—viz. 水 water, 火 fire, 木 wood, 金 metal, 土 earth. For their interaction, *see* 剋 No. 6116.
五行有救 the five elements can restore,—as well as destroy. *See* No. 6116.
行樂圖 *see* No. 12,128.

hsin[4]

Read *hsing*[4]. Actions; conduct.

行者心之發 actions come from the heart.
德行 good works; virtue.
品行 disposition; temper; moral level.
素行 habit; ways; manner; practice.
行高 nobility of conduct.
短行 of a low moral character.
信行 honest; trustworthy.
邪行 evil actions; to act as if possessed.
損行 to do violence to one's moral character,—as by bad actions.
道行深 versed in the theory and practice of TAO. *See below.*
某甲素無行 So-and-so was a bad character.

Digitized by Google

行[4] 4624

凡醉人無行 all the outrages committed by drunkards.
文行忠信 letters, conduct, loyalty, and truth,—were the four subjects of the teaching of Confucius.
如此無行之人 a scoundrel like this.

hang²

Read *hang*[2]. A row; a line; a series. A mercantile firm or hong. [Commonly written 行.]

一行樹 a row of trees.
一行雁 a line of wild geese,—flying in the air.
雁行 in order; one behind the other, as geese fly.
行款 a column in a book; proper style.
數行之字 a few lines,—of a letter.
目下十行 could see ten columns of a book at a glance.
八行書 ordinary note-paper,—so called because divided into eight columns.
排行 the order of sons in a family,—as eldest, second, etc.
行幾 which brother are you?
行輩 in the same rank.
行伍 the ranks; risen from the ranks; soldiers.
行伍出身 rose from the ranks.
行商 merchants.
行東 or 行長 or 行主 the head of a firm.
洋行 a foreign hong.
行號 or 行戶 a firm; a corporation.
行店 shops and houses of business.
行業 or 行當兒 occupation; calling; craft.
行棧 a godown; a public warehouse.
行販兒 a travelling merchant; a trader.
行話 a trade term; a technical term.
行規 hong regulations; commission; brokerage.
行情 custom of the trade.
行價 or 行市 rate of exchange; market prices, etc.
內行 to be skilled in; an expert.
外行 an outsider; one who does not know the business.

行[2] 4624

不在行 or 不內行 not in the trade; he doesn't understand the business.
年紀長成,自然在行 when he grows up he will understand the business.
討少,怕不在行 if I ask too little, I shall look as if I wasn't up to the business.
當行厭當行 in-the-trade hates in-the-trade,—two of a trade can ne'er agree.
隔行如隔山 those who are separated by their trades are as though separated by mountains,—they have nothing in common.
行子 a fellow,—a term of contempt.
行衣服 to stitch clothes.
道行深 his magical skill is considerable. *See above.*

Read *hang*[4].

子路行行如也 Tzŭ Lu, looking bold and soldierly.

hen²

荇[4] 4625

R. 梗
C. *hêng², shang*
H. *hen²*
F. *haing²*
W. *ae²*
N. *ʻying*
P. *hsing², hêng²*
M. *hsin²*
Y. *hsing², hêng*
K. *heng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *haing²*
Rising Lower Irregular.

An aquatic plant (*Villarsia nymphoides, Gentianaceæ*) called 荇菜, the stems of which are put in spirits to improve the flavour.

hang²

骯[1] 4626

R. 庚
See 行
A. *haing*
Even Lower.

The tail-end of the backbone of an ox. The thigh-bone of a bird.

sen¹

撙[3] 4627

R. 梗
C. *sang², sên²*
H. *sen²*
W. v. *hi²*
N. *hsing*
P. *ʻhsing*
M. *ʻhsin, ʻhên*
Y. } *hsing*
Sz. }
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *haing²*
Rising Irregular.

To blow the nose with the fingers.

kin¹

婞[2] 4628

R. 青
See 鄧
A. *king*
Even Lower.

A handsome woman.

婞娥 title of a female official under the Han dynasty.

kin⁴

脛 4629

R. 迴徑
C. *king²*
H. *kin, ʻkwang*
F. *keing²*
W. *ʻciang, ciang*
N. *ʻcing*
P. *ching², ʻching, shing*
M. *ʻchin, chin²*
K. *hiŏng, v. kiŏng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *ʻhing*
Rising and Sinking Upper Irregular.

The shin-bone; the shank. *See* Nos. 3725, 3888. Also read *ching*[4].

脛骨 the shin-bone.
以杖叩其脛 hit him on the shank with his staff,—to teach him manners.
脛脛昂然 holding oneself erect; a commanding presence.

kin²

蛵 4630

R. 青
See 馨
Even Upper.

The dragon-fly, known as 虹蛵. *See* No. 2136.

kin²

陘 4631

R. 青徑
C. *ying*
H. *kang², kin*
F. *shing*
N. *ying*
P. *shsing*
M. *shsin, chin²*
K. *hiŏng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *shing*
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A mountain pass; a defile; a gorge.

井陘 a mountain pass in Chehkiang.
井陘縣 name of a District in Chihli.
竈陘 a niche near the fireplace, where the kitchen-god rests.

sen¹

省 4632

See No. 9887.

sen²

愔 4633

Same as No. 4603.

sin¹

囟 4634

Same as No. 4636. [To be distinguished from No. 2774].

sin⁴

顖 4635

Same as No. 4636.

Digitized by Google

sim
顖 4
4636
R. 震
C. sun², v. ʿsun
H. sim, v. ʦʿung
Y. hsing, v. ʦʿung
See 信
A. tin, hsnên
Sinking Upper.

The top of the head; the skull. Also read *hsin*⁴ and *ssŭ*⁴.

顖門 the fontanelle in a baby's head.
顖帽 the common skull-cap, worn all over China.

hen
杏 4
4637
R. 梗
C. hêng²
H. hen²
F. haing²
W. ʿae, ʿae
N. ying, v. añg
P. hsing²
M. hsin², hên²
Y. } hsing²
Sz. }
K. heng
J. kō, giō
A. haing
Sinking Lower Irregular.

The apricot. The almond.

杏兒 or 杏子 apricots.
杏樹 an apricot tree.
一色杏花紅十里 the apricot blossom reddens the country for ten *li* around.
杏月 the second moon,—when the apricot is in bloom.
桃飽杏傷身 you may eat your fill of peaches, but apricots are deadly.
杏壇 name of a place in modern Shantung, where Confucius used to teach.
杏仁 apricot kernels; almonds.
杏仁茶 or 杏兒茶 almond tea,—a thin almond gruel served at Chinese banquets.
杏眼桃腮 almond-shaped eyes and peach-red cheeks.
杏眼圓睜 her almond eyes glared round with rage.
該杏仁 he owes *almond*,—*i.e.* 姓人 those by name 人 mankind, *sc.* everybody, meaning that he is deeply in debt.
銀杏 *Salisburia adiantifolia.*
杏桃 a kind of greengage.
杏梅 a kind of dark plum.
巴旦 (or 八擔 or 杷欖) 杏 the sweet date of Persia.
杏苑 a name for Peking.

hen
荇 4638

Same as No. 4625.

pok
塭 2*
4639
R. 黽
C. v. pok₀
N. yŭoh
See 學黽
Entering Upper and Lower.

HSIO.

A stratum of rock or hard clay. A crack in a jar.

hok
泵 2*
4640
R. 黽
See 學
Entering Lower.

A mountain torrent.

泵猺 disturbance; confusion. Angry.

hok
學
4641

See No. 4839.

hok
鴽 2*
4642
R. 黽
N. yüoh
See 學
A. houk, ouk
Entering Lower.

The Chinese blue tree-pie or red-legged magpie (*Urocissa sinensis*). It is reared for fighting. If heard in the morning, there will be fine weather; in the evening, rain.

鴽鳩 a young dove.

syok
削
4643

See No. 4309.

sch
脣 4*
4644
R. 脣
See 脣
Entering Upper.

To wave.

微脣 to flutter,—as clothes in the wind.

sei
糈 4*
4645
R. 脣
See 脣
A. tict, tout
Entering Upper.

Grits of rice or corn which remain after pounding.

糈末 rice-grits.
粉糈 grits in flour.

sei
鱓
4646

Same as No. 4645.

myok
謔 4*
4647
R. 藥
C. yök,
F. kʿiok, ngiok
W. hsia,
N. hsiah
P. hsüoʔ
M. lüo
K. hak
J. kaku, kiaku
A. hök
Entering Upper.

To jest; to mock at; to ridicule.

笑謔 to laugh and jest.
戲謔 to jest with; to play tricks on; to indulge in lewd sport.
善戲謔兮不爲虐兮 good at joking, he never jokes to wound.
相謔 to have fun together.
劇謔 jokes; chaff; banter.
無然謔謔 do not thus make a mock of things.
謔浪笑敖 with scornful words and dissolute,—the smile of pride.
狎謔 obscene.

hok
殼 2*
4648
R. 覺
cf. 覺 (no record)
Entering Upper.

To vomit.

hok
鴽 2*
4649
R. 沃覺
C. hok
F. houk
W. ngo
N. ngoh
K. hok, hak
J. koku, gaku
A. houk
Entering Lower.

The glistening plumage of birds. The reflection of sunlight on water.

白鳥鴽鴽 the white birds glistening.

hkyok
懼 2*
4650
R. 藥
See 攫
Entering Upper.

To be frightened; to dread. Also read *kuo*⁴*.

驚懼 startled; frightened.

Read *huo*⁴*. Suddenly.

懼然 hastily.

hyeu
休 1
4651
R. 尤
C. yau
H. } hiu
F. }
W. hsiau
N. }
P. } hsiu
M. }
Y. hsiêo
Sz. hsiu
K. hiu
J. kiü, ku
A. hïu
Even Upper.

HSIU.

To rest; to stop; to cease; to resign. To separate from. To avoid; imperatively = do not, etc. Blessing; prosperity; good fortune.

故帝王聖人休焉 therefore wise rulers and sages rest therein,—in inaction. *See* No. 4711.
休止 to stop; to desist from.
休息 to rest,—as from toil.
休息在此 rest here.
休手 to stop work.
至死方休 will stop only at death.
無常一到萬事休 when death comes, all things cease. *See* 常 No. 440.
我心則休 then our hearts can be at rest.
不肯就休罷 if you won't, there's an end of it.
一不作二不休 if you don't succeed the first time, try again.
天地同休 will last as long as heaven and earth.

Digitized by Google

休[1] 4651

自誓不干休 I swear I will never stop,—until I succeed.
休沐 to bathe three times a month, as was customary for officials under the T'ang dynasty.
吾兒休矣 my son is dead!
休致 to resign office.
父時休致 his father had just resigned.
乞休 to apply to resign.
告休養 to apply to resign on account of ill-health.
休妻 to put away or divorce one's wife.
休書 a bill of divorce.
休棄 to reject; to abandon.
休題起 don't allude to it.
舊事休題 let by-gones be by-gones.
休怕 don't be afraid!
若是不肯，休想活命 if you won't agree, don't expect to save your life.
天休 the blessing of heaven.
休戚 joy and sorrow; good fortune and ill.
休戚相關 mutually sympathetic.
休祥 or 休嘉 or 休美 fortunate; good; excellent.
無疆之休 boundless good luck.
知人休咎 to know people's good and evil luck,—as a soothsayer.
問休咎 to ask whether one's luck is good or otherwise.
休矣皇考 be favourable, O Imperial ancestor!
休徵 favourable signs or proofs of.
休休 simple and upright.
聖人休休焉 the true Sage is as a negative quantity,—he 無爲 does nothing.
子休 the 字 style of Chuang Tzŭ.

hyu, **咻**[1] 4652
R. 尤肴
C. *yau, háu*
F. *hiu, hau*
W. *hsiau*
P. *hsü, hsiu, hsiau*
M. *hsiu, hsiau*
K. *hiu, hio*
J. *kiu*
A. *hu, hiu*
Even Upper.

To shout; to make a hubbub. A cry; a groan.

一齊人傅之，衆楚人咻之 if one man of Ch'i were to teach him while all the people of Ch'u were to confuse him,—he could not learn.
嗷嗷咻咻 crying out in agony.

hyu, **庥**[1] 4653
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

Shade; protection; kindness. Used for No. 4651.

鴻庥 your great favour.
神庥 divine favour.
聖庥 the holy favour,—of gods or of the Emperor.
多蒙庇庥 I am deeply indebted for your protection.
用迓天庥 to receive the blessings of heaven.
履祉延庥 may you tread on happiness and attract to yourself blessings!—a complimentary phrase used in letters.

hyu, **烋**[1] 4654
R. 尤肴
See 咻
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

Excellent; fortunate. Minute; fine.

Read *hsiao*[1]. To boil. To fumigate. *See* No. 4355.

烋烋 to swagger.

hyu, **貅**[1] 4655
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

A fabulous beast, called 貔貅, said to devour tigers. Valiant; heroic.

hyu, **鵂**[1] 4656
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

A war-horse.

hyu, **鵂**[1] 4657
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

An owl, known as 鴟鵂, said to laugh, and regarded as a bird of ill omen.

syu, **羞**[1] 4658
R. 尤
C. *sau*
H. *siu*
F. *siu, sieou, sieou, ch'iu*
W. N. *siu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiu*
K. *su*
J. *shū*
A. *tu*
Even Upper.

To feel ashamed; to put to shame; to blush. To nourish. To produce. Food; delicacies.

惟口起羞 it is the mouth which gives occasion for shame.
無作神羞 not to put the gods to shame.
不恒其德，或承之羞 inconstancy in virtue will be visited with disgrace.
知羞 to have a sense of shame.

羞[1] 4658

羞愧 or 羞恥 or 羞慙 or 羞赧 to feel ashamed.
羞花 to put flowers to shame,—*sc.* very lovely.
羞辱 to put to shame; to insult.
羞惱成怒 furious at being disgraced; mortified and angry.
羞死 to die of shame.
羞容 bashfulness.
害羞 to feel ashamed; to be very bashful.
含羞 to feel ashamed; to blush.
羞得臉紅耳赤 so ashamed that her face got red and her ears scarlet,—blushed up to the roots of her hair.
羞耆 to nourish the aged.
今我既羞告爾于朕志 I have now brought forward and announced to you my intentions.
珍羞百味 all kinds of delicacies. *See* No. 4660.

syu, **膳** 4659

Same as No. 4660.

syu, **饈**[1] 4660
R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

Savoury food; delicacies. *See* No. 4658.

饈膳 choice food.
進饈 to make a present of delicacies.
八饈豈所敢望 how can I expect to get the eight choice kinds of food?

syu, **修**[1] 4661
R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

To put in order; to prepare; to cultivate; to regulate; to restore; to rebuild. Long.

修我矛戟 I will prepare my spear and lance.
修之平之 he dressed and levelled,—the ground.
修戎 to put one's weapons in order,—for war.
修志 to prepare a topography,—*e.g.* of a Prefecture or District.
修書 or 修函 to prepare a letter.
修德 to cultivate virtue. *See* 行 No. 4624.
修陰功 to do good by stealth.

Digitized by Google

修[1] 4661

修身 to cultivate oneself,—to improve one's moral nature.
修道 to cultivate Tao,—from a Confucian point of view, with the object of becoming a virtuous and honourable man; from a Taoist point of view, with the object of becoming an Immortal. *See* 仙 No. 4449.
修眞 to cultivate purity,—of mind and body, according to Taoist canons, and with the object of attaining immortality.
修品 to regulate one's conduct in accordance with propriety.
修好 to cultivate good actions, as beggars suggest when asking for money; to cultivate friendly relations.
修合 to mix or make up medicines.
修持 to steadfastly maintain,—as principles.
修成 to be metamorphosed into,—used both by Buddhists and Taoists.
修下 to prepare.
修費 expenses of repairs.
修削 to alter by addition or destruction.
修理 or 修整 or 修補 or 修復 to put in order; to mend.
修造 or 修築 or 修蓋 or 修葺 to build; to rebuild; to repair.
修進 to be built into or through,—as the Great Wall into the sea at Shan-hai-kuan.
修廟 to repair a temple.
修橋補路 to repair bridges and mend roads.
修濠 to dig a moat.
修飾 to adorn.
修改 to amend; to revise.
修廠 a dock.
修燈 to trim a lamp.
四牡修廣 the four steeds were long and stout.
孔修 very long.
修竹 tall bamboos.
修眉 long eyebrows; well-marked eyebrows.
修短有數 long or short life is a matter of destiny.
代作蹇修 to act as Chien Hsiu,—the name of a noted marriage go-between in legendary times.
吾法夫前修 I imitate the worthies of old.

脩[1] 4662
R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

Dried meat, as formerly given to tutors; hence, salary. Far; distant. To prepare; to regulate. Used for No. 4461.
束脩 or 脩金 the salary of a teacher.
脩敬 a respectful present.
山川脩阻 hills and streams keep us far apart.
脩遠 very distant.
脩久 for a very long time.
脩長 very long; drawn out.

Read *t'iao*[1]. A District in Chihli, under the Han dynasty.

滫[1] 4663
R. 尤有
H. *'siu*
See 修
Even and Rising Upper.

Water in which rice has been boiled.
滫瀡以滑之 make it slippery with rice-gruel.

膋 4664

Same as No. 4660.

囚 4665

See No. 2336.

泅[2] 4666
R. 尤
C. *yau*
H. *ts'iu, yu*
F. *siu*
W. *ziu*
N. *yiu*
P. *hsiu, ch'iu*
M. *ch'iu*
K. *su*
J. *shū, dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

To swim. *See* No. 2258.
泅水 to swim.
勇於泅 a bold swimmer.
泅海過 to swim across the water.

脩 4667

See No. 2257.

縚 4668

See No. 2341.

蝤[2] 4669
R. 尤
C. *ts'au, yau*
H. *siu*
F. *iu*
P. *you, hsiu*
M. *you*
K. *yu, ch'u*
J. *shū, dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

The long white larvæ of a beetle called 蝤蠐.
蝤蛑 a large sea-crab.

遒 4670

See No. 2342.

宿 4671

See No. 10,338.

鏽 4672

Same as No. 4679.

朽[3] 4673
R. 有
C. *yau, nau*
H. *hiu*
F. *hiu, hieu, ch'iu*
W. *hsiau*
N. *hsiu*
P. } *hsiu*
M. }
Y. *hsiêo*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *hu*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *hu*
Rising Upper.

Rotten; decayed; worthless. [To be distinguished from 朽 No. 12,718.]
朽木不可雕也 rotten wood cannot be carved,—you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
朽材 worn-out material,—as an old public servant; used in self-depreciation. *Cf.* inutile lignum.
朽壞 or 朽爛 or 朽敗 decayed; spoilt; worthless.
腐朽 rotten; decomposed.
老朽 a worthless old man,—used conventionally of oneself.
垂名不朽 his name will never be forgotten.
德音不朽 his good fame will never decay.
萬古不朽 not forgotten through all time.
死而不朽 they die, but do not perish,—leaving their works behind them; "non omnis moriar".

秀[4] 4675
R. 宥
H. *siu*
See 銹
K. *su*
Sinking Upper.

Growing grain coming into ear; flourishing; luxuriant. Beautiful; accomplished; refined. A plant that seeds without having put forth flowers.
實發實秀 (the grain) grew and came into ear.
秀穗 ears of corn.
秀茂 luxuriant,—as vegetation.
秀美 or 秀麗 beautiful; handsome.
秀色可餐 so pretty one would like to eat her.
秀流 refined; elegant.
得天地之秀氣 filled with the grace of heaven and earth,—of a refined man.

Digitized by Google

秀[4] 4675

秀女 girls employed as servants in the Palace.
秀衣 elegant clothes.
秀項 a delicate graceful neck.
秀氣 talent; elegant manners; happy influences, as of places.
秀才 a *hsiu-ts'ai*, or licentiate, or graduate of the first degree, or bachelor of arts. *See* 進 No. 2075.
秀士 an accomplished scholar; an equivalent for the above entry, adopted by the T'ai-p'ing rebels.
俊秀 a complimentary title given to candidates preparing for the grade of 童生. *See* No. 12,299.
秀才怕歲考 the B.A. fears the triennial test examination,—failure at which may cause him to be deprived of his B.A.
求不到官,有秀才在 though one may fail to get office, the degree of *hsiu-ts'ai* remains,—as a permanent honour, and also as carrying with it certain rights. Thus, a *hsiu-ts'ai* cannot be bambooed until he has first been formally stripped of his degree.
秀才人情紙半張 the *hsiu-ts'ai's* heart is but half a sheet of paper,—of small account; not to be depended upon. The *hsiu-ts'ai* class is a large and not over reputable one.
秀才不是窮家子 the *hsiu-ts'ai* does not come from a poor family,—which could not afford the expense of his education.
秀眼 a yellowish-green warbler with a white ring round its eyes.
秀水縣 a District in Chehkiang.

syu
琇[4] 4676
R. 宥有
See 秀誘
Sinking and Rising Upper and Lower.

A coarse jade or jasper, called 琇陽石, used for making mouth-pieces to pipes.
琇瑩 a whitish variety of the above, used for ornaments of various kinds.

syu
綉 4677

Same as No. 4680.

syu
莠 4678

See No. 13,433.

syu
銹[4] 4679
R. 宥
C. *sau*
H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *seu*
siu
hsiu
K. not used
J. *shū, shu*
A. *tu*
Sinking Upper.

Rust of metal.

生銹 or 長銹 to grow rusty.
銅銹 verdigris.
銹住 rusted in; rusted together.
那個人是鐵銹 that man is iron rust,—very stingy.

syu
繡[4] 4680
R. 宥
H. *siu*
See 銹
Sinking Upper.

To embroider; ornamented; variegated; illustrated.

繡花 or 刺繡 to embroider. *See* No. 2068.
繡畫 to embroider designs.
描龍繡鳳 to draw a dragon and embroider a phœnix,—to adorn with various designs.
繡金 to spangle with gold.
繡工 embroidery work.
繡幙 ornamented screens.
繡囊 an embroidered satchel or bag.
繡服 embroidered clothes.
繡襖 an embroidered jacket.
繡貨 embroideries.
錦心繡口 a brocaded mind and an embroidered mouth,—of a refined scholar.
繡面 to tattoo the face.
繡閣 a boudoir.
繡女 a spinster; a young lady.
繡墩 an embroidered hillock,—a cushion; an ottoman.
繡毬 the geranium.
洋繡毬 the pelargonium.
玉繡毬 *Hoya carnosa.*

syu
鏥 4681

Same as No. 4679.

tshyu
岫[4] 4682
R. 宥
See 袖
Sinking Lower.

A cliff; a mountain peak.

巖岫 a precipice.
岫巖 a Department in Shing-king.
窻中列遠岫 the distant cliffs stand ranged in the window.

tshyu
袖[4] 4683
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *seu*, v. *'wong*
W. N. *ziu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiu*
K. *su*
J. *shū*
A. *triu, truk*
Sinking Lower.

A sleeve. To put into the sleeve. *See* 扎 No. 125, 揎 No. 4807.
衣袖 the sleeves of a coat.
袖衣 a coat with sleeves.
袖口 the mouth of a sleeve.
袖頭 or 馬蹄袖 the cuff, or sleeve turned back, resembling a horse's hoof.
袖中 or 袖裏 in or up the sleeve.
袖手 to put one's hands in one's sleeves,—for warmth.
袖手旁觀 to put one's hands in one's sleeves and look on,—without taking part.
拂袖而去 flicked his sleeve and went off,—in a rage.
兩袖清風 nothing but clear wind in both sleeves,—clean-handed; incorrupt.
斷袖之癖 the vice of cutting off the sleeve,—sodomy. From the story of an Emperor who cut off his sleeve rather than wake a favourite lying upon it.
有長袖善舞之態 with a long-sleeved and graceful-posturing expression,—used of style. *See* 斌 No. 9254.
螞虎子還未出袖子 the *ma hu tzŭ* has not come out of the sleeve,—he is not likely to succeed. *See* No. 7586.
領袖 a manager; a headman.
領袖領事官 Senior Consul.
袖而藏之 concealed it in his sleeve.
袖月 to travel by night.
袖珍的 (or 板) pocket editions.
袖巴狗兒 a Peking sleeve-dog.

hyu,
髹[1] 4684
R. 尤
F. v. *eu*[2]
P. *hsiu*
See 休
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *t'i'*
Even Upper.

A varnish of a red or mauve colour; to varnish.

dshiu
嗅[4] 4685
R. 宥
C. *ch'au*
F. *ch'eu*
W. *hiau*
N. P. M. Sz. *hsiu*
Y. *hsiŏo*
K. *hu*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *hsu*
Sinking Upper.

To smell. *See* 臭 No. 2521.

嗅花 to smell flowers.
三嗅而作 thrice (the hen pheasant) smelt (Tzŭ Lu) and then rose. *Or*, thrice (Confucius) smelt (the hen pheasant when served to him by Tzŭ Lu) and then rose.

Digitized by Google

hsiu
齅[4] 4686
R. 宥
See 臭 Sinking Upper.

To smell.

不齅驕君之餌 I will not smell the bait of an arrogant prince,—*i.e.* I will not even look at the salary he may offer.

hyuk
嘼[4*] 4687
R. 屮
See 畜 Entering Upper.

Animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding.

HSIUNG.

hyung
兄[1] 4688
R. 口
C. *hing, heng*
H. *hiung*
F. *hing, hiang*
W. *hsiung*
N. *hsiung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiung*
K. *hyŏng*, v. *sŏng*
J. *kiō, kei*
A. *hwing*
Even Upper.

An elder brother; a senior.

兄弟 or **弟兄** brothers. The former is also specially used for "a younger brother", and conventionally for "I".

四海之內皆兄弟也 all within the Four Seas are brothers.

難得者兄弟，易得者田地 it is hard to get brothers, it is easy to get acres.

朝兄弟，暮仇敵 brothers in the morning, foes at night,—of lightly-made friendships.

長兄 an elder brother. *See* No. 3736.

兄長 a senior; an elder; Sir.

家兄 my elder brother.

令兄 your elder brother.

同胞兄弟 brothers by the same mother.

堂兄弟 cousins with the same surname.

表兄弟 cousins with a different surname.

把兄弟 or **誼兄** or **盟兄** sworn brothers; members of a secret society. *See* No. 8514.

內兄 a wife's elder brother.

外兄 the elder brother of a sister's husband.

老兄 or **吾兄** or **兄臺** or **仁兄** or **大兄** conventional phrases used in direct address to strangers and others = "you, Sir".

愚兄 your foolish elder brother,—used by an older man for himself = "I".

如兄 like a brother; a bosom friend.

孔方兄 the brother with a square hole,—*cash*; money. [兄 is here properly read *huang*[1].]

搭夥還是親兄弟 brothers are the safest partners.

知弟莫如兄 no one knows the younger brother like the elder.

兄弟如手足 brothers are like hands and feet,—for mutual assistance.

弟兄殺人，各分手足 if a brother kills a man, he and his other brothers range themselves as hands and feet,—his act does not implicate them.

兄弟不和旁人欺 when brothers disagree, they become a prey to outsiders.

弟兄雖親，財帛分明 however dear brothers may be to each other, rights of property should be clearly defined,—to avoid squabbles.

Read *huang*[4]. Commiseration; sorrow.

職兄斯引 to prolong my anxious sorrow.

hyung
凶[1] 4689
R. 冬
C. *hung*
H. *hiung*
F. *hüng*
W. *hsüoa*
N. *hsüung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiung*
K. *hiung*
J. *kiō, ku*
A. *hung*
Even Upper.

Unlucky, as opposed to 吉 No. 909; unfortunate; sad; cruel. Used with No. 4690.

吉凶未知 I do not know if it is lucky or not.

凶兆 a bad omen.

鴉報凶 the crow (or raven) announces bad luck.

日月告凶 the sun and moon announce evil,—by not keeping in their proper courses.

凶年 a bad year,—for the harvest.

凶星 a baleful star.

凶煞 baleful; ill-omened.

凶殃 misfortune; evil.

凶德 evil aspect; evil influence.

凶信 bad news.

凶命 an unhappy fate.

凶事 unlucky matters,—death, burial, etc.

病狠凶險 the disease is very dangerous.

凶服 mourning clothes.

化凶 to avert calamity,—as by the use of the phrase **利市**, when meeting a funeral, giving presents to children, etc.

逢此百凶 meeting with all these miseries.

四凶 the Four Criminals,—viz. **讙兜** Huan Tou, **共工** Kung Kung, **鯀** K'un, and **三苗** the chief of the San Miao. These individuals misbehaved themselves in various ways and were punished accordingly by the Emperor Shun.

凶刀 the knife with which a murder was committed.

hyung
兇[1] 4690
R. 冬
See 凶 Even Upper.

Violent; cruel; savage. Used with No. 4689.

兇惡 or **兇橫** or **兇猛** or **兇暴** or **兇殘** or **兇頑** wicked; malignant; savage; cruel; violent; aggressive; unscrupulous; cruel; atrocious.

行兇 to do violence; to kill.

恃勢行兇 to do deeds of violence on the strength of one's position.

見行兇人 seeing an assailant.

兇犯 or **兇徒** or **兇賊** persons concerned in a murder case.

兇手 the actual murderer.

兇器 a weapon with which murder was committed.

兇要各犯 murderers and other important criminals.

兇險 dangerous; malignant.

兇死 to die a violent death.

兇鋒 the aggressive action of an army.

hyung
訩[1] 4691
R. 冬
See 凶 Even Upper.

To scold; to abuse. Trouble; calamity; disorder. To go to law; to judge.

天下訩訩 the whole empire is murmuring.

降此鞫訩 (God) has sent down these calamities.

以究王訩 to lay bare the king's disorders.

不告于訩 they have not appealed to the judges.

Digitized by Google

hyuin,
匈
4692

Same as No. 4696.

hyuin,
恟[1]
4693
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

Timorous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

hyuin,
洶[1]
4694
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

Noise of water; hubbub; clamour.

洶湧 the breaking of waves; the rush of a mountain torrent.
忿洶洶幾不可遏 boiled over with anger.

hyuin,
胷
4695

Same as No. 4696.

hyuin,
胸[1]
4696
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

The breast.

胸臆 or 胸脯子 the breast.
胸膛 the chest.
鷄胸 chicken-chest, — pigeon-breasted.
怒氣塡胸 anger fills his breast.
搥胸跌脚 beat his breast and stamped his feet, — to keep warm.
拊胸大痛 to clasp one's breast in anguish.
胸膈翳滯 an obstruction in the chest; indigestion.
胸藏錦繡 the breast full of brocade and embroidery, — full of learning and refinement.
胸無蒂芥 not a stalk in his breast, — no anxiety.
胸襟闊 liberal-minded.
胸羅武庫 all the *Wu k'u* (*i.e.* a whole arsenal) in his breast, — of a skilful general.
寬胸 to make one's mind easy.
胸懷 or 胸次 the breast.
胸中 in the breast.
胸中懷刀 concealing a knife (*i.e.* treachery) in his breast.
睡餘書味在胸中 at waking, the flavour of the book (read before sleep) remains within the breast.
小人胸胸 small-minded men are disputatious.
胸奴 a name given to the Turkic tribes under the 秦 Ch'in and 漢 Han dynasties.

hyuin,
詾
4697

Same as No. 4691.

hyuin,
芎[1]
4698
R. 東
C. *kung*
H. *kiung*
F. *küng, k'üng*
W. *c'iung*
N. *c'üung*
P. *hsiung*
M. *hsün*
Y. Sz. *hsiung*
K. *kung*
J. *kiō, ku*
A. *k'ung*
Even Upper Irregular.

A medicinal plant, called 芎藭, a decoction of which is used to purify the blood.

撫 (or 茯) 芎 a species of the above.
川芎 a variety from Ssŭch'uan.

hyuin,
雄[2]
4699
R. 東
H. *hiung*
See 熊
J. *yū, wo*
Even Lower.

The male of birds, as opposed to 雌 No. 12,397, and also of insects and small animals. Brave; martial.

不爲雌之伏, 但爲雄之飛 not crouching like the female, but flying like the male. [Government couriers wear cocks' feathers in their caps.]
見 (or 決) 個雌雄 to try which is the best man.
誰知烏之雌雄 among crows, who knows cock birds from hens?
雌雄劍 a pair of swords in one scabbard.
雄鷄 a fine cock.
雌鷄化雄 a hen turning into a cock, — the grey mare being the better horse.
能以力雄人 in feats of strength he was cock of the walk.
英雄 a hero.
雄壯 burly; strong.
大雄氏 Shâkyamuni Buddha.
雄軀 a martial or robust frame.
雄才大略 a master-hand at strategy.
雄兵 or 雄師 brave troops.
雄峻 imposing; grand.
抖起雄心 stir up your courage.
雄霸一方 to seize on territory.
雄黃 flowers of sulphur.
地雄 tubers of 附 wolf's-bane. *See* No. 3689.

yuin,
熊[2]
4700
R. 東
C. *hung*
H. *yung*
F. *küng*, v. *k'ing*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *yung, hsiung*
K. *ung*
J. *yū, ko*
A. *hung*
Even Lower.

A bear. *See* No. 9031. [To be distinguished from 羆 No. 10,598.]

人熊 or 熊人 the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), — so called from its habit of standing erect.
熊掌 bear's paws, — one of the 八珍; *see* No. 599.
熊膽 bear's gall, — used as a medicine.
熊白 fat from a bear's heart, — used as a medicine.
狗熊 or 耍狗熊 the small white-necked performing bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).
吉夢維熊 his lucky dream was about a bear, — signifying that he would have a son. *See* 虺 No. 5182.
其光熊熊 the glare is very trying.
熊耳山 Bear's-Ears Hill, — a mountain in Honan, where the Great Yü began his engineering labours; so called from two peaks resembling the ears of a bear.

khuen'
迥
4701

See No. 2380.

khuen'
詗[3]
4702
R. 迥敬
F. *heing', 'hing*
M. *'chun, 'chiün*
See 迥
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To give information about; to gossip. Intelligent. Also read *chiung*[3].

窺詗時事 to watch and report on current events.
中詗 a gossip; a tale-bearer.
探詗 to pry about and tell tales.
詗悟 shrewd; intelligent.

khyun'
夐[4]
4703
R. 敬
F. *'king, hiong'*
W. *'ciung*
N. *'cūung*
P. *hsiung'*
K. *hiŏng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *kwing*
Sinking Upper.

Pre-eminent; superior. To have great aims; to scheme.

夐哉特立 or 夐乎尙矣 he stood peerless and alone.
夐莫與京 there is no place like the capital.
終日夐夐 to toil the whole day long.

Digitized by Google

HSÜ.

胥[1] 4704
R. 魚
See 需
K. *sê*
J. *shu, so*
A. *tī*
Even Upper.

Mutually; together; all. To store up. A final particle. A clerk.

淪胥以敗 involved together in a common ruin.
無胥遠矣 (near relatives) should not any of them be treated distantly.
胥皆 all; every one.
儲胥 to accumulate.
于胥斯原 he had surveyed the plain,—where he was settled.
君子樂胥 to be rejoiced in are these princes.
胥吏 clerks in a *yamên*.
胥役 police constables; runners.

壻[4] 4705
R. 爨
C. *sai*, v. *'sai*
H. *se*
F. *sae, sai*
W. } *si*
N. }
P. *hsü*
M. *'hsü*
K. *sê*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

A son-in-law.

女壻 or 門壻 a son-in-law. *See* 相 No. 4249 *hsiang*[4].
賢壻 a good son-in-law.
金龜婿 a son-in-law high in office.
東床佳壻 an eastern bed excellent son-in-law,—a most desirable son-in-law.
一個養女壻 a son-in-law who lives with the family of his wife.
翁壻 father-in-law and son-in-law.
夫壻 a husband; a daughter's husband is also so called.
亞壻 a term by which two brothers-in-law speak of each other.

婿 4706

Same as No. 4705.

湑[3] 4707
R. 語魚
See 胥
J. *sho, so*
A. *tī*
Rising and Even Upper.

To strain spirits; clear; bright. Abundant.

有酒湑我 if I have wine, I strain it.
飲此湑矣 let us drink this clear wine.
零露湑兮 with the bright dew lying on it.
其葉湑兮 how luxuriant are the leaves!

糈[1] 4708
R. 米
See 胥
Even Upper.

Fine rice, used for sacrificial purposes. Salary; official pay.

懷椒糈而要 *yao*[1] 之 to carry pepper and rice and entreat,—the gods.

諝[3] 4709
R. 語魚
See 胥
Rising and Even Upper.

Knowledge; discrimination; prudence.

才諝 ability; talent.
智諝 wisdom; good judgment.
詐諝 treacherous; untrustworthy.
謀無遺諝, 舉不失策 if there is no lack of prudence in the planning, there will be no failure in the execution.

醑[3] 4710
R. 語
See 胥
Rising Upper.

To strain spirits. Used with No. 4707.

虛[1] 4711
R. 魚
See 許
A. *hü*
Even Upper.

Empty, as opposed to 實 No. 9947; vacant; unsubstantial; unconditioned; vague; vain; false. Pure; unprejudiced. Abstract.

虛空 empty; void.
太虛 the great void,—of space illimitable.
虛浮 vague; unsubstantial.
六虛 the six illimitable directions,—N. E. S. W. upwards, and downwards.
虛誕 visionary.
虛火 an empty grate; inflammation; hungry.
虛名虛利 vain is fame, empty are riches.
虛名 an empty name; a spurious reputation.
沽虛名 to buy a false name,—to get up a reputation for being what one is not.
休則虛, 虛則實 resting (in inaction), they reach the unconditioned, and from the unconditioned they reach the conditioned.
虛話 or 虛言 empty talk; falsehood.
虛無寂滅 vacuous and peaceful,—as the mind of the Buddhist absorbed in contemplation.

虛[1] 4711

虛左以待 to keep vacant the left-hand seat (the place of honour),—as 信陵君 the prince of Hsin-ling did in his chariot for 侯嬴 Hou Ying.
不虛勞役 not to exact labour for nothing.
虛度二十一歲 I have vainly lived 21 years,—a conventional way of stating one's age.
虛負光陰 to waste time.
無虛夕 not to miss an evening.
百步射小鳥, 無虛落 shot small birds at 100 paces without ever missing one.
虛誑 or 虛飾 false; untrue.
並非子虛 it is not false.
如虛反坐 if what I say is false, let the penalty come on me,—instead of on the accused.
虛傳 a false account; a legend.
兵法虛虛實實 the tricks of war are not to be relied upon.
安知非實者虛之之計 how can we say that this is not the trick of making the truth appear to be false?
虛揑 to make up a false statement or declaration.
虛張聲勢 to pretend to be of great consequence, or to have great influence; to talk big; to brag.
虛詐 false; treacherous.
虛神 a covert allusion; a hint.
虛擬 in imitation of.....
虛聲 empty sounds; mere words.
虛留 to affect to press one to stop.
虛子 swell-mobsmen.
清虛之府 the pure palace,—of the moon.
謙虛 humble; modest.
虛衷 diffident; without preconceived ideas.
虛心 with empty heart; passionless; unprejudiced.
楚王虛心求士 the prince of Ch'u is honestly desirous of getting good men,—taking merit only into consideration.
做賊人心虛 the heart of the thief is unquiet.
氣虛 or 體虛 a delicate constitution.
虛弱 weak; delicate.
虛癆 wasting disease; consumption.

Digitized by Google

虛[1] 4711

情虛畏實 conscious of guilt and in dread of being confronted,—with one's accuser.

虛房星昴 four characters used in calendars to mark the 11th, 4th, 25th, and 18th of the twenty-eight constellations, respectively, the days indicated by which always fall on Sundays.

虛字 empty words, as opposed to 實字 full words,—a term used loosely by the Chinese to signify (1) abstract terms, (2) particles, and (3) verbs or 活字 as opposed to 死字 nouns. The same word can be either *empty* or *full*, according to its application.

也字是個虛字眼 the character *yeh* is an empty word,—a particle.

實字求解，虛字求神 seek the *meaning* of full words, and the *force* of empty ones. [Humorously explained as, seek the meaning of concretes: leave abstracts to the gods.]

hi
噓[1] 4712
R. 魚
See 許
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

To blow; to breathe. To suck up.

吹噓 to blow on; to say a good word for.

噓氣 to blow out the breath; to belch.

噫噓嘻 hiccoughing and belching.

噓水 to suck up water.

hi
墟[1] 4713
R. 魚
H. *hi*
See 許噓
K. *ki*, v. *hê*
J. *kio*, *ko*
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

Waste, wild land; old burial grounds. A fair; a market.

郊墟 the open country.

歸墟 to go to the tomb; to be buried.

墟墓之間 among the tombs.

幾時墟期 when is the fair to be held?

赴墟 or 趁墟 to go to the fair.

墟塲 the site of the fair.

hi
歔[1] 4714
R. 魚
See 許
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

To blow through the nose; to snort.

歔欷 to sigh and sob.

hi
噓 4715

Same as No. 4712.

sü
須[1] 4716
R. 彡
See 需
J. *shu*, *su*
Even Upper.

The beard; *see* No. 4717. To expect; to wait. A moment. Necessary; needful; must. Used with No. 4727.

卬須我友 I am waiting for my friend.

須暇 to wait for indulgently.

須女 a waiting-maid; a star in Aquarius.

須臾 a moment of time; for a little while.

斯須之間 in a moment.

少須 a little; a small quantity.

命士須材 required from the officials the necessary materials.

須用 necessary.

終須 after all it will be necessary to.....

務須 or 必須 or 須要 or 須當 or 須定 or 須得 it is absolutely necessary to.....

須要小心 you must be very careful.

必須如此 it is absolutely necessary to be thus.

還須若是 it must still be in this way.

其道相須 the principles are mutually dependent.

須至照會者 a necessary-to-be-sent despatch,—a conventional phrase used, *mutatis mutandis*, at the end of official communications.

須知 take note; you are to know.

須票 a necessary document or pass.

須彌樓 Sumeru,—the central mountain or axis of every Buddhist universe.

sü
鬚[1] 4717
R. 彡
C. *sou*
H. *si*
F. *sü*, v. *ch'iu*
W. *sü*
N. *shï*, *su*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *su*
J. *shu*, *su*
A. *tu*
Even Upper.

The beard and moustaches; the whiskers of animals; the awns of grasses; used of anything beardlike.

留鬚 to grow a beard,—generally from the age of 40, or earlier if one has a grown-up son.

剃鬚 to shave the beard.

撚鬚 to twirl the moustaches.

鬚[1] 4717

鬚髮 beard and hair,—a male.

鬚梳 a moustache comb.

左手將鬚一拂 with his left hand he pushed aside his beard,—to enable him to write.

鬚眉丈夫 a fine-looking man.

鬚眉如許 beard and eyebrows luxuriant,—old; past work.

鬚眉凜然 beard and eyebrows of imposing appearance.

五綹長鬚 a long beard in five tufts,—as seen on the God of War.

鬣鬚 a bristly beard.

吹鬚 to blow out the beard,—as actors do.

鎖鬚 the bolt that fits into a lock. *See* No. 4729.

花鬚 the stamens of flowers.

帽鬚 the tassel of a cap.

sü
湑 4718

Commonly used for No. 4716. Correctly read *hui*[3] and *mei*[4].

sü
縃[1] 4719
R. 彡
See 需
Even Upper.

A coarse white hempen handkerchief, called 頭縃, worn by women at funerals.

hsüh
頊[1*] 4720
R. 沃
C. *huk*, *yuk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *höüik*, *öük*
P. *hsü*
See 旭
A. *huk*, *houk*
Entering Upper.

Worried; anxious. *See* 顓 No. 2714.

有頊頊不自得之心 his mind is worried and not at rest.

sueh
侐[1*] 4721
R. 職
See 洫
A. *twêt*
Entering Upper.

Still; silent.

閟宮有侐 how pure and still are the solemn temples!

sueh
卹 4722

Same as No. 4723.

Digitized by Google

恤 4* 4723
R. 貭
C. *sut*
H. *sut*
F. *souk*
W. *hsüe*
N. *shêh*
P. *hsü'*
M. *hsi*
Sz. *hsü, hsi*
Y. *hsüe*
K. *sul, hyul*
J. *djutsz*
A. *twêt*
Entering Upper.

To sympathise with; to pity; to be anxious about.

相恤 to sympathise.
恤老 to have pity on the aged.
恤孤 to pity the orphan.
恤孤所 an orphanage; an asylum.
恤商 to pity (the hard life of) the trader.
體恤 or 憐恤 to pity; to commiserate.
賑恤 to give alms.
恤欵 indemnity,—for lives.
恤賞 to relieve by grants, etc.
恤政 a benevolent government.
撫恤局 an establishment for relieving the poor.
毫無恤念 not a spark of pity in him.
恤典 regulations for bestowing posthumous honours.
議恤 to consider what honours should be bestowed,—of the Board of Rites.

洫 1* 4724
R. 職
C. *kwik*
H. *sut*
F. *heik, k'eik*
W. *süe*
N. *hsüoh*
P. *hsü, hsüe'*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsüeh*
K. *hiök*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *hïk*
Entering Upper.

A gutter; a ditch; a moat. To overflow.

盡力乎溝洫 let them devote their energies to ditches and drainage.
洫水 name of a branch of the 北河 Pei-ho in Chihli.

賉 4725

See No. 4193.

宿 4726

See No. 10,338.

需 1 4727
R. 虞
C. *söü*
H. *si*
F. W. *sü*
N. *shï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *su*
J. *dju, niu*
A. *tu, nio*
Even Upper.

To stop; to procrastinate. To require; to need. Fifth of the sixty-four Diagrams.

需者事之賊 procrastination is the thief of time.
軍需 rations and pay for troops; military expenditure.
需用經費 necessary expenses.
急需 to urgently require.
以待子不時之需 ready for you whenever you may require it.
需索 to exact; to insist upon having; to extort.
些需 a little; a small quantity.
需次 expectant officials in the provinces.

繻 1 4728
R. 虞
See 需
Y. *shu*
Even Upper.

Frayed edges of silk stuffs; fringe.

鑐 1 4729
R. 虞
See 需
Even Upper.

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it.

盱 3 4730
R. 虞
C. *höü*
H. *hi*
F. *hü*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *hu*, v. *u*
J. *ku*
A. *hu*
Even Upper.

To stare; to gaze in astonishment.

云何其盱 why am I kept in this state of expectation?
云何盱矣 how I do long for them!
恂盱 joyous; cheerful.
睢盱 the gratified expression of a mean man. *See* No. 4760.
盱盱 open-eyed; gaping.
盱衡 to open the eyes and glare at; angrily.
盱衡當世 to be a good judge of men,—to be able to discriminate between the good and the bad men of the age.

紆 4731

See No. 13,545.

訏 1 4732
R. 虞
F. *hü, 'hü*
See 詡
Even Upper.

To brag; to boast. Great; important. [To be distinguished from 訐 No. 1514.]

訏誇 to boast oneself.
訏謨定命 important instructions and fixed orders.
Read *hsü* 3.
川澤訏訏 great streams and lakes.

吁 1 4733
R. 虞
F. *hü*
See 煦
K. *hu*, v. *u*
Even Upper.

To sigh sorrowfully. An interjection; alas! dear me! pooh!

長吁短歎 sighing and moaning.
云何吁矣 oh, how great is my sorrow!
帝曰吁, 咈哉 the Emperor said, "Alas! by no means!"
吁嗟 alas!
吁, 好出奇 dear me! it is very strange.
吁, 是何言也 bah! what are you saying?

冔 3 4734
R. 虞魔
F. *'hü*
See 煦
Even and Rising Upper.

A cap worn by scholars under the 殷 Yin dynasty.

戌 1* 4735
R. 貭
C. *sut*
H. *sut*
F. *souk*
W. *hsüe*
N. *shêh*
P. *hsü*
M. *hsü*
Sz. *hsiu*
Y. *hsüih, hsüeh*
K. *sul*
J. *djutsz*
A. *twêt*
Entering Upper.

The eleventh of the 地支 Twelve Branches. See *Tables Vd.*

戌時 7 to 9 p.m.
戌月 the ninth moon.

哅 4* 4736
R. 貭
See 戌
Entering Upper.

To whistle; to call a dog.

珬 1* 4737
R. 貭
See 戌
Entering Upper.

Another name for the 珂 cone shell, which the Chinese believe to be transformed from the eagle.

嘔 4738

See No. 8489.

蠁 1 4739
R. 遇
See 煦
Sinking Upper.

A moth. Young silkworms.

勗 4* 4740
R. 沃
C. *huk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *höük*
W. *hsiu*
N. *hsüoh*
P. *hsü'*
Y. *hsiuk*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *uk*
J. *kioku, koku*
A. *huk*
Entering Upper.

To excite; to stimulate. [To be distinguished from 最 No. 11,908.]

勗哉夫子 rouse ye, my heroes!
汝明勗偶王 do you with intelligence and energy prove a helper to the king.
乃寡兄勗 I, your unworthy elder brother, exerted myself.
先君之思以勗寡人 thinking on our deceased prince in order to stimulate myself,—his successor.

Digitized by Google

勗 4741 — Same as No. 4740.

畜 4742 — *See* No. 2669.

搐 4743 4* — To drag along; to shake. Cramp; a spasm.
R. 屋 See 畜 Entering Upper.
抽搐 convulsions; spasms; cramp.

蓄 4744 4* — To collect; to store up. To rear; to cultivate. Used with 畜 No. 2669.
R. 屋 See 畜 Entering Upper.
蓄積 or 蓄聚 to store up; to accumulate.
私蓄 to lay up for one's own selfish use.
蓄力 to husband one's strength.
蓄意未釋 the thoughts I harboured have not yet been dispelled.
蓄疑 to harbour suspicion.
蓄縮 to coil up; to contract.
蓄馬 to breed horses.
蓄丫頭 to keep slave-girls.
蓄謀 to keep on plotting.
蓄髮 to let one's hair grow.

粟 4745 — *See* No. 10,340.

欶 4746 — *See* No. 4983.

夙 4747 — *See* No. 10,360.

徐[2] 4748 — Slow; sedate; dignified.
R. 魚
C. *ts'öü*
H. *ts'i*
F. *sü*
W. N. P. M. Sz. *zi*
Y. *ch'ü*
K. *sê (sö)*
J. *djo*
A. *ti*
Even Lower.
其臥徐徐 his sleep was peaceful.
姑待徐徐 manage to wait quietly for him.
徐徐而來 approaching in a dignified manner.
徐行後長者 walk sedately behind your elders.
徐步 with slow steps.
徐雨 gentle rain.
徐圖 maturely considered.
清風徐來 the fresh breeze blows gently.
舒徐 to be at ease; to be at leisure.
稟性安徐 naturally of a placid disposition.
其虛其徐 quiet and dignified.
徐州 a Prefecture in the north-west of Kiangsu; it was one of the nine divisions of the Great Yü.

徐[2] 4748 — *See* No. 10,313.

俗 4749

醑 4750 — *See* No. 11,008.

栩[3] 4751 — A species of oak, bearing a blackish acorn.
R. 鹵
F. *'hü, höü'*
See 煦
K. *hu*, v. *hê*
Rising Upper.
鼕鼕鏘羽, 集于苞栩 whrr, whrr, sound the feathers of the *pao*[3] (*see* No. 8723), as they settle on the bushy oaks.
栩栩自得 pleased and happy.
蝶舞栩栩 like a butterfly fluttering gaily about.

珝[3] 4752 — A precious stone.
R. 鹵
See 詡
Rising Upper.

詡[3] 4753 — To boast; to brag; to make a display. To spread over; to be known. Brave; energetic.
R. 鹵
F. *ü, hü, höü'*
See 煦
K. *hu*, v. *hê*
Rising Upper.
奢麗誇詡 braggadocio; exaggeration.
德發揚詡萬物 his good influence extends over all creation.
遍詡 everywhere.
和詡 in harmony.
會同主詡 in meetings (of princes) the essential is *hsü*, — here explained to mean a courteous yet outspoken and firm tone.

呴[4] 4754 — To breathe on.
R. 虞遇
See 酗
Even and Sinking Upper.
相呴以濕 to breathe on in order to moisten.
Read *hsü*[1].
呴鏡迷容 to breathe on a mirror and obscure the face, — reflected in it.
呴呴 smooth or pleasant, — to the ear.

姁[1] 4755 — Handsome. Used for 嫗 No. 13,553.
R. 虞
See 詡
Even Upper.
姁嫗 elegant; graceful.
Read *hsü*[3].
姁姁而笑 laughed merrily.

欨[1] 4756 — To blow; to breathe on. To smile approvingly.
R. 虞遇
See 呴
Even and Sinking Upper.
欨愉 smiling; happy; contented.
Read *hsü*[3].
欨欣欣 joyful; cheerful.

煦[4] 4757 — To breathe on; spittle. To smile. To pacify.
R. 遇
See 煦
Sinking Upper.
吹煦 to blow; to snort.
衆煦漂山 enough spittle will float a mountain. *See* 蚊 No. 12,638.
煦煦趙趙 smiling and chuckling.
煦之若子 he pacified them like children.

昫[4] 4758 — The warmth of the rising sun; genial; pleasant.
R. 遇
See 煦
Sinking Upper.

煦[4] 4759 — Warm; genial; to heat; to boil. To be kind; gracious. [To be distinguished from 照 No. 474.]
R. 遇
C. *yü*
H. *hi*
F. *höü*
W. *hü, hsü*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *hu*, v. *u*
J. *ku*
A. *ku*
Sinking Upper.
和煦 warm; genial.
溫煦 to make warm.
煦日 a warm day.
煦嫗萬物 to stimulate nature, — as does the warmth of spring.
以煦煦爲仁 to mistake isolated acts of benevolence for 仁 "charity", — in its widest sense.

旭 4760 4* — The dawn; the rising sun.
R. 沃
C. *huk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *öük, höük*
W. *hsiu*
N. *hsüoh*
P. *hsü, hsü'*
M. *hsiu*
Y. *hsiuk*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *uk*
J. *kioku, koku*
A. *houk*
Entering Upper.
旭日始旦 at sunrise, with the earliest dawn.
旭旭 the pleased appearance of a mean man who has gained his object. *See* No. 4730.

Digitized by Google

hsü
許[3]
4761
R. 語
C. *höü*
H. *hi*
F. *hü*, v. *hia*
W. *hü*
N. *hü*, v. *hei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *hê*
J. *kio, ko*
A. *hi, hia*
Rising Upper.

To promise; to agree to; to allow; to grant; to betroth. Excess; surplus; very. A final particle. Name of a State.

許諾 or **應許** or **許下** to promise; to assent to.
許下了 promised in marriage. *See below.*
許願 to make a vow.
許約 to make an agreement with.
許神許佛 to promise to the gods or to Buddha,—faithfully.
許允 to accede to.
不許他來 do not allow him to come.
爾之許我 you promised it to me.
不過許許 it was merely a casual assent,—not a binding promise or agreement.
許婿 to betroth a girl.
尚未許人 not yet betrothed,—of a girl.
許配良緣 about to make a capital match,—of a girl.
酒杯許聘 betrothed over a glass of wine.
許他爲妻 to betroth her.
必許 it must be allowed.
也許有的 it must probably be so; there are most probably some; very likely there are; it may be that.....
許信 to put faith in.
王許之乎 would your Majesty allow what he said?
可復許乎 could you guarantee a repetition?—of the achievements of past sages.
少許 a little.
許多 or **多許** very many.
許久 a very long time.
三千許 three thousand and odd.
二十許麗人 a beautiful woman of somewhat more than twenty years of age.
面目如許 such were their features.
眼大如許, 心細如許 so liberal is his view, so sympathetic is his heart.

許[3]
4761

不知何許人 I don't know where he comes from.
昭茲來許 brilliantly his posterity.....
許州 a Department in Honan,—the site of an ancient feudal State.

Read *hu*[3]. A sound.

伐木許許 the thud of the woodman's axe.
前呼邪許 in front they call out *a-hu*,—when carrying loads, to warn people out of their way.

yi
嶼[3]
4762
R. 語
C. ʻsöü, tsöü²
H. ʻi
F. söü²
W. *zi*
N. *ji*
P. *hsü*
M. *yü*
Y. *hsüʼ*
K. *sê*
J. *shu, zo*
A. *ji*
Rising Lower Irregular.

An island.

孤嶼媚中川 a solitary islet adorns the middle of the stream.
鼓浪嶼 Ku-lang-hsü,—Drum-wave-island, in the Amoy harbour, so called from the drum-like sound of the waves beating upon the shore.
烏坵嶼 Ockseu island, off the mouth of the 閩 Min river.

yi
與[4]
4763
R. 語御
N. *yü*
W. ʻü
See **嶼**
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Clear and nice, as well-strained wine.

醧酒有與 I have strained my wine until it is clear.

Read *yü*[2]. A fragrant plant; an edible root. Tangled; weedy growth.

yi
醧
4764

Same as No. 4763.

yi
鱮[3]
4765
R. 語
C. *tsöü²*
H. ʻsi
F. *söü²*
W. ʻü
A. *tiʼ*
Rising Irregular.

The tench.

其魚魴鱮 the fishes are the bream and the tench.

xi
叙[4]
4766
R. 語
See **序**
Rising Lower Irregular.

To arrange; to take in detail; to state; to narrate; to quote from; to converse; to chat. Used with No. 4771 in the sense of "preface".

叙論 to discuss in detail.
鋪叙 to state in detail.
叙了姓名 told his name and surname.
叙述 to narrate.
叙錄 to copy out in order.
叙明 or **叙細** to state explicitly.
叙事 explanatory notes.
叙會 a meeting,—as of a company.
叙次若左傳 a critical style, like that of the *Tso Chuan*,—in which men and events are closely criticised.
列國志是一部記事之書, 却不是叙事之書 the *Lieh-kuo-chih* records facts but does not discuss them,—is a simple narrative of events.
節叙 to quote in part,—a despatch under acknowledgment.
全叙 to quote the whole,—of a despatch, as is customary when answering important communications.
叙談 or **相叙** or **叙話** to converse; to chat.
議叙 to discuss; to determine.
暢叙 to have a pleasant chat; to speak openly and without restraint.
叙舊 to talk over old times.
叙寒溫 (or **暄**) to talk about cold and warm,—about the weather.
天叙 the five social relationships.

xi
潊[4]
4767
R. 語
See **序**
Rising Lower Irregular.

Name of a stream in Hunan.

xi
敘
4768

Same as No. 4766.

xi
垿[4]
4769
R. 語
See **序**
Rising Lower.

The east and west walls of an enclosure.

Digitized by Google

芧 4770
R. 魚 語
See 序 苧
K. *sö, chö*
J. *cho, djo*
A. *jï, trï*
Even and Rising Lower.

A kind of sedge.

芧栗 a sweet chestnut.

序 4771
R. 語
C. *tsöü²*
H. *si'*
F. *söü*
W. *ʿzü*
N. *jï*
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. *hsü'*
K. *sê*
J. *shu, zo, dju*
A. *ti'*
Rising Lower Irregular.

East and west; in order; series; precedence. A preface; *see* No. 4766. A school; an asylum; *see* 庠 No. 4276.

次序 order; series; precedence.
分序坐下 to sit down according to precedence.
齒序 the precedence of teeth,—*sc.* age; according to age.
爵序 according to rank.
長幼有序 old and young have their proper places.
序事妥當 to arrange everything properly.
序文 or 書序 a preface.
唐序 Mr. T'ang's preface.
東序 or 西序 portions of the Imperial palace, set apart under the 夏 Hsia dynasty for the reception of aged scholars.
每逢節序 whenever there was a festival.

緒 4772
R. 語
C. *ʿsöü*
W. *ʿdzü*
See 序
Rising Lower Irregular.

The end of a skein of thread; the clue; to connect.

頭緒 the point at which to begin; the clue.
尋事緒 to seek the clue to the matter.
三事就緒 that the three labours (of husbandry,—ploughing, sowing, harvesting) may proceed in due order.
事已就緒 the matter is already on the way (to be accomplished); the clue has been found.
接緒 to connect; to continue.
緒餘 surplus.
其緒餘以爲國家 the surplus (of 道 Tao) is for governing the State,—after the best part has been used for self-culture.
心緒不寧 unquiet in mind.
無情無緒 depressed; down in the mouth.
基緒 business; profession.
湯孫之緒 the achievement by which the descendant of T'ang continued,—the achievements of his ancestors.

續 4773
R. 沃
C. *tsuk*
H. *siuk*
F. *sük*
W. *züo, jüo, yüo*
N. *dzoh, djoh*
P. *hsü'*
M. *su*
Y. *suk, hsiuk*
Sz. *hsiu, su*
K. *sok*
J. *shoku, zoku*
A. *tuk*
Entering Lower.

To continue; to join on; to add to.

續古之人 to continue (the traditions) of one's ancestors.
續祀 to continue the ancestral worship.
續絃 (*see* No. 4483) or 續娶 or 續室 to marry again,—of a widower.
膠續 to mend with glue; to marry again, as above.
續麻 to splice a rope.
續斷 to splice. *See* No. 10,371.
續嗣 to adopt an heir.
接續 to connect; to carry on.
稠續 crowded together.
在後頭接續做 to go on with the work afterwards.
續假數日 to extend leave for a few days longer.
續信 a supplementary letter,—following a previous communication.
續增 or 續添 to add to; supplementary.
續議 additionally agreed upon,—as added clauses.
續約 a supplementary agreement or convention.
續購 to make additional purchases.
續領 to renew,—as a certificate, licence, etc.
續紅樓夢 a continuation of the *Hung-lou-mêng*.
續油 to add oil,—to a lamp.
續後 continuously onward.
續煩 or 續叨 prosy; boring.

絮 4774
R. 糸
C. *ʿsöü*
H. *si'*
F. *söü'*
W. *sü'*
N. *shï'*
P. *hsü'*
M. *hsi', hsü'*
Y.
Sz. *hsü'*
K. *sê, ch'ê*
J. *cho*
A. *nü'*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton; woolly; fleecy. A catkin. To stir up. Loquacious.

破絮 refuse cotton.
絮花 raw cotton.
絮衣 coarse clothes.
晴雲如擘絮 the brightening clouds look like cotton-wool.
絮棉花 or 絮上 to line with cotton-wool; to quilt.
絮被 a quilted coverlet.

絮 4774
絮綿子 silk floss in sheets, for quilting.
縕絮漸漸不牢 the caulking (of the boat) gradually ceased to keep out the water. *See* 衛 No. 5673.
柳絮 the catkins of the willow.
詠絮才 catkin-poetry talents,—of a young lady who skilfully introduced "catkin" into a verse. *See* No. 3483.
朔風捲絮 the north wind whirls around the catkins.
毋絮羹 do not stir up the soup.
絮煩 or 絮聒 to chatter.
絮絮叨叨 (*tao¹ tao¹*) repeating over and over again; prosy.

酗 4775
R. 邑
F. *höü*, v. *hüng*
M. *ʿhsü*
See 煦
K. *hu*
J. *ku*
A. *hung*
Sinking Upper.

Drunk; tipsy.

沈酗于酒 dead drunk.
酗酒滋事 drunk and disorderly.

耳 4776
Same as No. 3061.

堅 4777
R. 土
See 聚
Sinking Lower.

To pile up earth.

堅土爲垣 to make a mud wall.

聚 4778
See No. 3061.

詶 4779
R. 貝
See 戌
A. *twêt, trêt*
Entering Upper.

To beguile; to lure, as by false stories.

誆詶 to lead astray.
引詶 to introduce; to lure on.
惟賦詩酌酒，相詶蠲日之懷 with poetry and wine let us beguile our old anxieties.
糇乏詶飛 rumours of insufficient food spread rapidly.

Digitized by Google

sen₁
旋²
4780
R. 先霰
C. *sün*
H. *sen*
F. *siong*
W. *züe*
N. *djöñ*
P. } *hsüan*
M. }
Y. *swei*
Sz. *hsüan*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*, *zen*
A. *trẽn*, *tüen*
Even and Sin king Lower.

HSÜAN.

To turn round; to revolve; to return. Following; subsequently. *See* 周 No. 2450.

旋轉 or 旋輪 or 回旋 to go round; to revolve.

旋里 or 鄉旋 to go home to one's native place.

元旋在卽 the return home is at hand.

何時旋至 when will it come round?

旋紋 the curling,—as of eddies, etc.

錦旋 the embroidered return,—of a successful graduate.

盤旋 to go round about; to make a round, as when strolling.

旋得旋失 getting a thing one moment and losing it the next.

左旋右抽 (the driver on) the left wheels (the chariot, while the spearman on) the right brandishes (his weapon).

旋卽轉回 thereupon he came back.

旋准 subsequently receiving,—a despatch in reply, etc.

旋值大雨 just then it came on to rain heavily.

旋經有人勸解 when some persons interfered between us, and.....

Read *hsüan*⁴. To revolve.

旋風 a whirlwind. *See* No. 4786.

旋暈 giddy.

旋風土 a heap of sand accumulated by the wind.

旋風舞 the whirlwind feat, *viz.*, of brandishing a weight in some way over the head.

sen₁
漩²
4781
R. 先霰
N v. *jöñ*
P. *hsüan*³, v. *hsüan*
See 旋
Even and Sinking Lower.

Circling water.

漩兒 or 水漩兒 or 漩窩 a swirl; an eddy.

流漩 a "race"; "chow-chow" water.

水打漩兒 the water is eddying.

sen₂
璇²
4782
R. 先
See 旋
A. *tüen*
Even Lower.

A kind of jade called 璇瑰. Used for No. 4813.

璇闈 the Emperor's birthday.

sen₂
縼⁴
4783
R. 霰
See 旋
Sinking Lower.

A rope for tethering cattle.

sen₂
蟤²
4784
R. 先
See 旋
Even Lower.

A kind of snail.

蟤螺 a spiral univalve, with whorls.

sen₂
鏇⁴
4785
R. 霰
See 旋
A. *tüen*
Sinking Lower.

A pewter kettle used for warming spirits by standing it in boiling water. A pulley; a windlass. To cut things round in a lathe; used with No. 4809.

小手鏇 a small hand-basin.

鏇牀子 the part of a lathe which holds the knife or chisel.

砍的沒有鏇的圓 you cannot hew a thing as round as you can turn it.

sen₂
颙⁴
4786
R. 先霰
See 旋
Even and Sinking Lower.

A whirlwind; a tornado; a typhoon. *See* No. 4780.

sen₂
儇
4787

See No. 5038.

sen₂
嬛¹
4788
R. 庚先
See 煢儇
Even Lower and Upper.

Solitary; alone.

嬛嬛在疚 solitary am I, and full of distress.

sen₂
蠉¹
4789
R. 先
See 翾
Even Upper.

The larvæ of mosquitoes, called 蛹蠉, found in wells and pools. An insect crawling.

hyen₂
玄²
4790
R. 先 (tabooed)
C. *yün*
H. *hen*, now *ngien*
W. *yüe*, now *ngüe*
N. *yüeñ*
P. } *hsüan*,
M. } now *yüan*
Y. *swei*, now *yüei*
Sz. *hsüan*, now *yüan*
K. *hyön*
J. *gen*
A. *hüen*
Even Lower.

Black; dark; sombre; deep; mysterious; profound. Radical No. 95. [Being part of the personal name of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, it is now always written, even in combination, as under Nos. 4791, 4792. Also written 元 and read *yüan*², for the same reason.]

天玄地黃 heaven is black, earth is yellow.

上玄 heaven; the sky; a name for the heart.

玄穹 the profound void,—the sky.

玄帝 or 玄天上帝 God.

玄圃 paradise; heaven.

玄都 the heavenly Jerusalem,—of the Taoists.

玄門 explained as 父母未生前也 the state before birth. Used in a general way for "Taoism". *See* 獵 No. 7104.

玄牝 the Mysterious Female,—of the *Tao-Tê-Ching*, as to the meaning of which no two authorities agree. She is identical with the 谷神, and her 門 abode is the universe.

玄女 a legendary female who is said to have aided the Yellow Emperor.

玄色 black colour.

玄衣 black clothes.

玄鳥 the swallow.

玄酒 heaven's wine,—water; Adam's ale.

玄默 dark and still; silent contemplation.

玄妙 or 玄奧 abstruse; mystic.

玄化 incorporeal.

玄之又玄 the abstrusest of the abstruse; the deepest of the deep.

玄機 an ingenious contrivance; the black art; magic.

無忘玄仗 do not forget eternal principles,—when in danger.

玄月 the ninth moon.

玄明粉 sulphate of soda; salts.

玄精石 carbonate of lime.

玄孫 a great-great-grandson.

玄冥 a water-spirit.

玄鱧 the snake-fish (*Ophiocephalus argus*).

玄鶴 a species of crane (? *Grus monachus*).

Digitized by Google

hyen₂ 玄 4791

Altered form of No. 4790. *See* 諼 No. 5217.

hyen₂ 佫 4792

Same as No. 4790. This form is specially affected in modern Taoist writings.

hyen₂ 泫⁴ 4793
R. 先 雨
C. *yün*
H. *ʻyen*
F. *hieng*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüeñ*
P. M. *hsüan*
Y. *swei*³
Sz. *hsüan*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *hüen*
Rising and Even Lower.

To glisten; to sparkle. An expanse of water. Name of a river in Shansi.

光泫 glittering; shining.
露泫花上 the dew glistens on the flowers.
泫然流涕 his tears fell in glittering drops.
Read *hsüan*².
囫泫 a waste of waters.

hyen₂ 炫⁴ 4794
R. 火
H. *hen*
See 昡
A. *hüen*
Sinking Lower.

Blazing; bright; dazzling.

炫光 brilliant; dazzling.
炫煌 to illumine; bright.
炫耀於人 to display before people.
炫人耳目 to confuse the senses; to dazzle.
炫陳幣帛 made splendid presents.

hyen₂ 昡⁴ 4795
R. 目
C. *ʻyün, yün*²
H. *ʻhen*
F. *ʻhing, ʻhieng*
W. *yeʔ, yüeʔ*
N. *yüeñ*
P. *hsüanʔ*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *sweiʔ*
Sz. *hsüan*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken*
A. *ʻhüen*
Sinking Irregular.

Dizzy; giddy; confused; mistaken; deceived. Also read *hsüan*². Used for No. 4854.

昡疾 giddiness; vertigo.
昡仆 to fall down in a faint, from giddiness, etc.
瞑昡 to make dizzy; to confuse.
昡于名實 confused as to the nominal and the real,—unable to discriminate between them.
脤昡 (*hsüan*²) or 昡暈 dazed; blurred sight; confused.
昡死 to be asphyxiated.

hyen₂ 絃 4796

See No. 4483.

hyen₂ 衒⁴ 4797
R. 衣
See 昡
A. *hüen*
Sinking Lower.

To recommend; to praise; to boast of; to expose to view.

衒女 a coquette.
自衒 self-praise.
矜衒 to boast.
衒玉求售 to exhibit jade in the hope of a purchaser,—to recommend oneself.
自衒鬻 to recommend oneself.
衒奇院 an exhibition.

hyen₂ 袨³ 4798
R. 衣
See 泫
Rising Lower.

Fine clothes.

hyen₂ 鉉³ 4799
R. 金
See 泫
Rising Lower.

Rings fixed on tripods, to serve as handles.

sen₂ 亘¹ 4800
R. 二
See 宣桓
Even Upper and Lower.

To revolve. [To be distinguished from 互 No. 6011.]

sen₂ 咺¹ 4801
R. 口
See 諼
Even Upper.

The crying of children. Glorious; dignified.

赫兮咺兮 how commanding and distinguished,—is the prince!

sen₂ 晅 4802

Same as No. 4803.

sen₂ 烜¹ 4803
R. 火
F. *hiong*
See 楦
J. *ken, kün*
Rising and Even Upper.

The light of the sun; to dry; to parch; to smoke.

烜明 bright; brilliant.
日以烜之 to dry in the sun.
烜肉 to smoke meat.
烜魚 to smoke fish.

sen₂ 貆¹ 4804
R. 豸
See 桓
Even Lower.

A badger. *See* 貛 No. 5052.

胡瞻爾庭有懸貆兮 how do we see the badgers hanging up in your court-yard?—if you do not follow the chase.

sen₁ 宣¹ 4805
R. 宀
C. *sün*
H. *sen*
F. *siong*
W. *süe*
N. *söñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsüan*
Y. *swei*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tüen*
Even Upper.

To proclaim; to display; to make known. To drain. Wide; comprehensive.

宣昭義問 brightly display your righteous reputation.
謂我宣驕 said we were proclaiming our insolence.
口宣 to proclaim,—as a town crier.
宣讀 to read,—as a parliamentary bill.
宣讀上諭 to read out an Imperial Edict.
宣告 or 宣布 or 宣徧 or 宣開 or 宣諭 or 宣言 or 宣示 or 宣揚 or 宣誥 or 宣出 to proclaim; to declare; to publish; to promulgate.
宣詔 or 宣旨 to proclaim the Imperial will.
宣召 to summon to Court.
秘而不宣 secret and not to be disclosed.
宣福音 to preach the gospel.
宣化 to spread abroad the renovating influences,—of Confucianism. Name of a Prefecture in Chihli.
宣聖 Confucius.
宣威 to extend one's power or sovereignty.
宣露 to let out; to disclose.
宣來 to call; to summon.
宣室 the palace.
四方于宣 diffusing (their influence) to the four quarters.
宣洩積水 to drain off stagnant water.
秉心宣猶 he preserves impartiality, and his plans are formed on mature deliberation.
宣哲維人 with penetrating wisdom thou didst play the man.
宣課司大使 an examiner in the native Customs.
宣慰使司 and 宣撫使司 titles given to chieftains of 土司 native tribes on the south and west frontiers.
宣德郎 and 宣議郎 titles bestowed upon officials of the class of 吏員, *i.e.* such as have gained admission into the public service, by examination, from among the ranks of 書辦 clerks in the Government Boards at Peking.

Digitized by Google

sen, 喧[1] 4806
R. 元
F. *hiong*
W. *süe*
See 諼
K. *hwön*
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

Clamour; hubbub; uproar.

喧嘩 or 喧吵 or 喧嚷 or 喧嘈 noisy talk; clamour; hubbub.
喧鬧 angry vociferation; brawling; quarrelling.
喧天振地 filling heaven and shaking earth with their noise.
喧傳 to spread reports.

sen, 揎[1] 4807
R. 先
See 宣
Even Upper.

To pull up.

裸袖揎拳 to pull up the sleeves and bare the hand,—for work.
揎袖而起 he got up in a rage.

Read *hsüan*[4]. To cram; to stuff.

揎個肚兒圓 to have crammed oneself full.

sen, 暄[1] 4808
R. 元
See 晅
Even Upper.

Genial; warm.

日暄 the sun shines warm.
寒谷成暄 the cold valley becomes warm.

sen 楦[4] 4809
R. 願
C. *hün*
H. *hen*
F. *hwong*
W. *hüe*
N. *hsüeñ*
P. M. *hsüan*
Y. *swei*
Sz. *hsüan*
K. *hwön*
J. *yen, ken*
A. *hüen*
Sinking Upper.

A last for making a boot or shoe. To turn in a lathe; used with No. 4785.

楦頭 or 楦楦 a last; boot-trees.
楦鞋 to fit a shoe to the last.
楦圓 to turn; to cut round in a lathe.

sen, 瑄[1] 4810
R. 先
See 宣
Even Upper.

An ornamental piece of jasper, six inches in circumference, used in ancient sacrificial rites.

sen, 萱[1] 4811
R. 元
F. *hiong*
See 諼
J. *ken, kün*
Even Upper.

A kind of day-lily (*Hemerocallis graminea*), carried by women who wish to bear sons; the plant of forgetfulness, *see* No. 4818. A mother.

宜男萱 must-have-a-son lily,—a name for the above.
萱堂 your mother.
椿萱並茂 both parents in good health. *See* No. 2856.
萱堂之靠 the support or guidance of a mother.

sen, 諠[1] 4812
R. 元
See 諼
Even Upper.

To bawl out; used with No. 4806.

諠駭 to terrify by shouting at.

sen, 璿[2] 4813
R. 先靈
See 璇睿
Even and Sinking Lower.

A kind of jade; used with No. 4782.

璿璣 an astronomical instrument of some kind said to have been used by the legendary Emperor Shun; an armillary sphere. *See* No. 5455.
天璿 the star Merach β in Ursa Major.

hyen, 軒 4814

See No. 4474.

tsun, 朘[1] 4815
R. 先
C. *sün, tsun*
H. *tsun*
F. *soung*
W. *ciung*
P. *hsüan*
Y. *chwei*
J. *sen*
A. *tüen, toui*
Even Upper.

Shrivelled; diminished.

朘削民膏 to scrape away the people's fat,—of extortion by officials.
民日削月朘 the people daily diminish in numbers.

sen, 愃[1] 4816
R. 元
See 諼
Even Upper.

To forget; to dislike. Used with No. 4818.

愃諒 wise.

sen, 援 4817

Same as No. 4809.

sen, 諼[1] 4818
R. 阮元
F. *hiong*
W. *hsüe, süe*
See 楦
K. *hwön*
Even and Rising Upper.

Deceitful; to impose on. To forget.

諼詐 crafty tricks; stratagems.
終不可諼兮 never can he be forgotten.
永矢弗諼 he swears he will never forget.
焉得諼草 how shall I get the plant of forgetfulness? — *See* No. 4811.
以誌勿諼 as a mark of my lasting esteem.

hyen, 懸[2] 4819
R. 先
C. *yün*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüeñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsüan*
Y. *hsüei, swei*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken*
A. *hüen*
Even Lower.

To hang up; to suspend. Separated from; different from. To be anxious. *See* 縣 No. 4545.

懸掛 or 懸上 to hang up.
把這副對子懸掛起來 hang up this pair of scrolls.
懸燈 to hang up lamps.
懸旗 to hoist flags.
懸牌 to hang up a notice-board; to exhibit a list.
懸賞 to offer a reward.
懸有重賞 hanging out (*i.e.* advertising) a large reward.
懸梁 to tie to a beam.
懸梁自盡 to commit suicide by hanging.
頭懸梁 head tied to the beam,—to keep himself from going to sleep over his book, according to the story told of an enthusiastic student.
倒懸 hanging upside down; the state of souls waiting to be freed by intercession from obstacles preventing their entrance among the blest.
猶解倒懸 like cutting down one hanging by the heels,—a great relief. Used of death which frees us from mortal annoyances. *See* 縣 No. 4545.
懸空 hanging in empty space,—without foundation; guesswork; speculation.
案懸莫結 the case is still unsettled; *pendente lite.*
天地懸隔 separated as far apart as heaven and earth.
懸絕不同 very unlike.
綢成本較緞懸殊 the cost of pongee is very different from that of satin.
懸心 to be in suspense.
懸望 to anxiously hope for.
懸念 or 懸想 to think anxiously about.
懸得狠 very doubtful; very uncertain.
懸揣之詞 guesses; opinions based upon probabilities.
懸節 to leave one's post; to resign.
懸卦 divination by suspension,—a form of planchette, in which the pencil is suspended from a bow. *See* No. 877.

Digitized by Google

sen´ 癬 4820

See No. 4469.

sen´ 巽[4] 4821
R. 竹
See 選 Sinking Upper.

A snare for birds and small animals.

sen´ 選[3] 4822
R. 辵 金
C. *sün*
H. *sen*
F. *soung*
W. *süe*
N. *shön, süeñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsüan*
Y. *swei*
K. *syön*
J. *sen, san*
A. *tüen*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To choose; to pick out. Choice; excellent. Ten thousand. Name of a coin.

選擇 or 選下 or 選拔 or 選中 to select; to choose.
選派 to appoint to a post; to depute.
中 *chung*[4] 選 chosen; selected.
不可選也 there is nothing which can be pointed out as wrong,—in my behaviour.
選徒 to appoint certain men to discharge certain duties.
舉不失選 his appointments do justice to his choice.
選入 or 選上 to select,—as one from a list.
選募 to enlist picked men.
選舉 to elect,—as a candidate.
選日子 to choose a day.
候選 to wait to be chosen; expectant, as an official.
選補 chosen to fill a vacancy.
儘先選用 to be the first on the list for employment.
弗去懼選 would not go, fearing the enumeration,—of his shortcomings.
文選司 or 文選清吏司 the Appointment and Transfer Department of the Board of Civil Office.
選懦 gentle; kind. Also, timorous.
舞則選兮 his dancing so choice!
青錢萬選 like ten thousand *cash*, every one of which is good,—so are the compositions of 張鷟 Chang Yo of the T'ang dynasty.
十選 ten times ten thousand.
白選 the name of a piece of silver, ornamented with a dragon and used as money under the Former Han dynasty.

選[3] 4822
少選 or 選間 a short time; a little while.
世選爾勞 for generations your toils have been approved.

Read *hsuan*[4].

選授 to select (an expectant) for an appointment.
歸部選 to be referred to the (proper) Board for an appointment,—instead of going back to one's province as an expectant.

sen´ 拑[4] 4823
R. 手
See 絢 Sinking Upper.

To strike.

Read *hung*[1]. To wave off with the hand.

sen´ 絢[4] 4824
R. 糸
F. *hiong*
See 援 Sinking Upper.

Silk pouches worn at the girdle. Ornamental; stylish; coloured; variegated.

絢彩 elegant; ornamental.
花絢錦 embroidered with coloured flowers.
素以爲絢兮 the plain ground to receive the colours.
絢練 fleet; swift of foot.

hyen´ 現 4825

See No. 4539.

ham´ 陷 4826

See No. 4528.

hyen´ 憲 4827

Same as No. 4811.

yen´ 塡 4828

Same as No. 4830.

hen´ 駽[4] 4829
R. 先 馬
See 捐 泫
J. *ken*
A. *küen, hüen*
Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

An iron-grey horse.

駾彼乘駽 fat and strong is his team of iron-greys.

hyun´ 壎[1] 4830
R. 元
C. *hün*
See 勳
K. *hun, hwön*
J. *ken, gwan, kun*
A. *hwên, hüen*
Even Upper.

A reddish-yellow cone of baked clay or porcelain, pierced with six holes: one at the apex to blow through, three in front and two behind; the Chinese ocarina, said to have been invented by 庖犧 P'ao Hsi, some 2700 years B.C.

如壎如篪 like the flute responding to the ocarina,—so does God enlighten the people.
伯氏吹壎 the elder of us blew the ocarina.

shon´ 剝[2] 4831
R. 先
See 川
Even Upper.

To prune a tree.

shon´ 臣[4] 4832
R. 先 潜
See 門 (rhyme doubtful)
Even or Sinking (doubtful)

An osier basket for washing rice in. To bind the edges of sieves, baskets, etc.

HSÜEH.

syok´ 削 4833

See No. 4309.

set´ 徹 4834

See No. 4644.

set´ 糋 4835

See No. 4645.

tset´ 鱈 4836

Same as No. 4645.

Digitized by Google

hyo,
靴[1]
4837
R. 歌
C. *hō*
F. *k'wo*
H. *hio*
W. *hsü*
N. *hsü, hüo*
P. M. Sz. *hsüe*
Y. *hsüei, swei*
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa*
A. *hwa, hwe*
Even Upper.

Boots.

一對靴 or 一雙靴子 a pair of boots.
官靴 official boots,—of black satin, with white soles.
方頭靴 square-toed boots,—as worn at Court.
緞靴 satin boots.
快靴 thin-soled, common boots.
水靴 water-tight boots, for wet weather.
布靴 common boots with cloth uppers.
壽靴 boots put on a corpse.
拔出靴中短刀 pulled a dagger out of his boot.
靴子裏摸襪子 like feeling for the sock in the boot,—there is no escape for the sock; you are sure to get it.
隔靴抓癢 scratching an itch with the boot in between,—labour in vain.
破靴黨 poverty-stricken scholars.
貼靴的 an accomplice of the proprietor of a gaming-table; one who plays to lure others on.
靴夾 or 靴掖子 a case for holding cards or letters, carried in the leg of the boot.
男怕穿靴,女怕帶帽 men object to boots, women to hats,—the former being subject to tender feet, the latter to tender heads.

hya,
韐
4838

Same as No. 4837.

hoh,
學[2*]
4839
R. 覺
C. H. *hok*
F. *houk, oh*
W. *oh*
N. *yüoh, oh*
P. *ɕhsio, ɕhsüo, ɕhsiao, ɕhsüeh*
M. *hsüo*
Y. *hsiak, hsioa'*
Sz. *hsüo*
K. *hak*
J. *gaku, kō*
A. *hok*
Entering Lower.

To learn; to study.

學而時習之 to learn and from time to time practise,—what one has learnt.
人不學不如物 if men do not learn, they are not as good as brutes.
學生 a pupil; a learner.
入學 or 上學 to enter upon one's studies,—usually at seven years of age. *See below.*
學問 to learn; learning. *See* No. 8705.
學文 learning.
學文深 or 博學 of wide learning.
學房 or 學堂 a school. *See* No. 1302.

學[2*]
4839

學長 a head boy; a monitor.
逃學 to play truant.
鄉學 or 社學 a village school.
學伴 or 學友 schoolfellows.
義學 a free school.
縣學宮 a governmental District school.
遊學 to travel for education; an educational tour.
學武 to study the military art.
學話 to learn a language.
學習 to learn and practise.
習學 to serve an apprenticeship.
學徒 an apprentice.
學名 the name given by one's schoolmaster on beginning school life.
學舌 or 學說 to repeat what has been said.
學之染人勝於丹青 learning dyes a man deeper than paint.
天資高,學力到 a man's natural gifts may be great, but it is application that brings him to success.
千般易學,一竅難得 it is easy to study a thousand things, but hard to master one.
學然後知不足 some study shows the need of more.
學無老少,達者爲先 in learning there is no account of age: he who succeeds stands first.
學而知之 to know from having learnt.
學而不厭 to study without tiring.
學業 scholarship; proficiency.
詢其學業之進退 tested his progress in scholarship.
學如不及,猶恐失之 learn as though you had not attained (to knowledge), and as though fearing to forget what you do know.
學買賣 to learn trade.
我學你作 I will copy you.
數學 the science of numbers; mathematics.
天學 or 星學 astronomy.
老道學 an old professor.
假道學 a charlatan; an impostor.
學佬 a Cantonese corruption of 福老 the Hoklos, a tribe which came originally from Fuhkien.

學[2*]
4839

進學 or 入學 to have taken the degree of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* or B.A. Often seen on visiting cards. *See above.*
學政 Provincial Director of Education or Literary Chancellor. This official is appointed from Peking for a term of three years, his chief duties being to preside at the prefectural examinations, and to confer the degree of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai*. *See* No. 4675.
學院 official designation of the above.
學臺 or 學憲 or 學使 colloquial titles of the above.
四氏學錄 and 學錄 Registrar and sub-Registrar of the 國子監 Imperial Academy.
學師 or 學正 Director of Studies, attached to a 州 Department. Also, a Director of Studies in the Imperial Academy.
學額 the fixed number of graduateships in an administrative division.
學官 a general name for provincial officials who direct the studies of candidates for the preliminary degrees.
學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat. Also, a scholar; a student.
大學士 Grand Secretary,—of the 內閣 Inner Cabinet or Grand Secretariat. This is the highest distinction attainable by Chinese officials, but the duties of the post are now purely nominal. There are four Grand Secretaries, two of whom are Manchus and two Chinese. *See* 協 No. 4385.
侍讀學士 a Reader of the Grand Secretariat,—whose duty it is to compare the texts of State papers in Chinese and Manchu.

hyeh,
穴[4*]
4840
R. 屑
C. *yüt*
H. *het*
F. *hiek*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüeh*
P. *hsüe', ɕhsüe*
M. Y. Sz. *hsüeh*
K. *hiöl*
J. *ketsz, gechi*
A. *hüet*
Entering Lower.

A cave; a pit; a den; a grotto. Houses in the ground. A grave. A sinus in the body. Radical No. 116.

孔穴 a hole; a cavity; a recess.
穴隙 a crack; a cranny.
窟穴 to dig a hole.
鑽穴 to bore a hole.
陶穴 the kiln-like huts used by the tribe of 周 Chou some thirteen centuries before our era.

Digitized by Google

穴 4* 4840

穴居 to live in caves.
穴木而居 to make a hole in a tree and live in it.
毀其巢穴 destroyed their den,—of robbers.
死則同穴 when dead we shall share the same grave.
結穴 or 吉穴 a good site for a grave.
穴情好 the surroundings of the grave are (geomantically) good.
點穴塲 to select a good spot for a grave.
墓穴 the hole in which the coffin is laid; the vault.
穴道 the influences which affect the prosperity of any region; spots for acupuncture; a grave; a subterranean passage.
穴出 winds its way out,—as water finding its own level.

hyel, **泬** 4* 4841
R. 穴
See 血玦
K. *hyöl*
Entering Upper.

A stream of water.

泬寥 void; space infinite.
回泬 out of due position; deflected.

hyel, **睨** 2* 4842
R. 穴
See 血
Entering Upper.

To look at eagerly; to pry about.

用眼睨了一睨 take a look around.
兩隻眼直睨東西 looking about with both eyes to see what there was,—to be stolen.

tuk, **裔** 4843

See No. 13,679.

tuk, **窩** 4844

See No. 3029.

set, **雪** 3* 4845
R. 雨
C. *süt*
H. *set*
F. *siok*
W. *süe*
N. *shêh*
P. *'hsüe, hsüe'*
M. *hsüe*
Y. *hsüeh, hswik*
Sz. *hsüe*
K. *söl*
J. *setsz*
A. *tüet*
Entering Upper.

Snow; ice. To whiten; to make clean; to wipe out, as an injury.

雪花 or 雪片 snow-flakes.
下雪 or 落雪 to snow.
雪化了 the snow has melted.
雪散 snow melted; disappearance; vanishing.
雪霜 snow and frost; hoar-frost.
雪霜客 a wayfarer; a traveller.
雪景 a snow-covered landscape.

雪 3* 4845

雪白 white as snow.
雪花飛六出 six points to the snow-flakes,—*i.e.* snow in winter, a sign of abundance in the coming year. [The Chinese hold that the flakes of winter snow have six points while those of spring have only five.]
雪裏送炭眞君子 to send fuel in snowy weather is the act of a superior man. *See* 錦 No. 2068.
天亮下雪 like snow at dawn,—*i.e.* 明 daylight and 白 whiteness = 明白 I understand.
雨裏深山雪裏烟 distant hills in rain, and smoke in snow,—are easy things to look at in other people's pictures but very difficult to put into one's own.
小雪 and 大雪 Small Snow and Great Snow,—two solar terms which occur about the 22nd November and 7th December, respectively.
小雪不耕地, 大雪不行船 ploughing stops with the Small Snow, navigation with the Great.
雪洗 to wash clean; to make white as snow.
雪冤 to whiten (*i.e.* to wash away) a grievance,—by revenge or by establishing one's innocence, etc.
雪恥 to wipe away a disgrace.
消釋雪恨 to get rid of enmity and hatred,—as by a peaceful settlement.
雪青 a very light violet colour.
雪蛆 or 雪蠶 the ice-worm,—an insect found in the glaciers of Ssŭch'uan.
雪姑 the pied wagtail. *See* No. 897.
雪客 the eastern egret (*Egretta modesta*).

set, **剨** 1* 4846
R. 易 (No record)
cf. 削
J. *satsz*
A. *tüet, twat*
Entering Upper.

To pare off; to shave off.

hyet, **血** 3* 4847
R. 肉
C. *hüt*
H. *het*
F. *haik*
W. *hüe, hsüe*
N. *hsüeh*
P. *'hsie, hsüe'*
M. Y. Sz. *hsüeh*
K. *hiöl*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *hüet*
Entering Upper.

Blood; consanguinity. The blood of every-day life, *sc.* money. Radical No. 143. [Usually read *hsieh*[3] in Peking, to distinguish it from No. 4845.]

吐血 to spit blood.
補血 to restore blood,—to the system, as by taking nourishing food.
拉血 to pass blood.
以身上刺出血 to prick oneself on the body until the blood comes.
血脈 blood and pulses,—consanguinity; relationship.
血氣 constitution; animal passions.
你少年子弟, 血氣未定 a young man like you, whose physical powers are not yet determined.
凡有血氣者 all who have blood and breath; all men.
血氣之勇 brute force.
骨血 bones and blood,—supposed to be received from the father and mother, respectively. Used of close relationship.
情同骨血 affectionate as bones and blood,—brothers.
血表 blood relatives of a different surname.
血戰得脫 after a bloody fight he got away.
總要見血 you will have to see blood,—it can't be done without making you bleed.
生血見鹽醋則無不凝者 fresh blood coming in contact with salt or vinegar will always coagulate.
滴血法 the blood-dropping test,—to discover the truth as to the alleged relationship between living children and dead parents. Blood from the living is caused to drop upon the bones of the dead; and then—
親生者則血入骨, 非則否 if really the offspring (of the deceased), the blood will sink into the bones: otherwise, it will not do so.
瘀血 stoppage of blood; extravasation of blood.

Digitized by Google

血 3* 4847

血性 rough; violent; arbitrary.
血性漢子 a man of rough temperament.
血汗的錢 money earned by blood and sweat,—by hard toil.
血弱 delicate; weakly.
血熱 heated or impure blood.
血書 a letter or document written in blood, or figuratively, under stress of circumstances.
泣血 to weep tears of blood,—as at a parent's death.
卽不能答，當血是刃 if I cannot answer, then I will imbrue this blade with my blood.
地血 a kind of borage with a red root, used as a medicine.
血竭 dragon's blood,—a resin yielded by the 渴留 (*Dæmonorops draco*), a sort of palm found in Sumatra. Used as an astringent, styptic, tonic, etc.
血本 money capital.
心動則心血來潮 when the heart is excited, there is a rush of blood to the heart.
血忱 or 血誠 intense sincerity or earnestness.
血糊藤 or 小血藤 *Schizandra propinqua*, Hk. f. & T., *var. sinensis*.

sek₂ **卹** 4848

Same as No. 4723.

sek₂ **薛** 3* 4849

See No. 4371.

sek₂ **躠** 3* 4850
R. 曷 屑
See 撒薛 Entering Upper.

To walk awry, as a lame man.
蹩躠爲仁 tripping people up with charity,—as the sages do, instead of leaving people to their own natural charity of heart.

het₂ **呞** 4* 4851
R. 月 屑
See 血泱 Entering Upper.

To sip; to suck up. To whistle; to wheeze.

sek₂ **偰** 3* 4852
R. 屑
See 屑 Entering Upper.

sek₂ **禊** 1 4853
R. 雨
See 蕞衛 A. *twe* Sinking Upper and Lower.

hyun, **熏** 1 4854
R. 文
See 勳 Even Upper.

To speak in a whisper.

To sweep away; to destroy.

HSÜN.

Vapour; fog; smoke; to smoke; to suffocate.

熏烝 steamy vapour.
烝熏 to steam.
烟熏 or 熏黑 to blacken by smoke. The first is also soot.
熏肉 to smoke meat.
熏臘 smoked meat,—sold here.
熏臘店 a pork-smoking shop.
熏乾 to smoke-dry; to dry over a fire.
熏鼠 to smoke out rats,—in the 10th moon. *See* No. 10,072.
熏炙 to cauterise.
憂心如熏 my heart is as though blackened by sorrow.
熏風 southerly winds.
熏夕 late in the evening.
熏熏 harmonious and happy-looking.
熏死 to be asphyxiated.
開開窻戶，你就熏不着 open the window and you won't be asphyxiated.
熏黃 an orange colour; the dark red or orange tints of sunset.
熏赫 flame (colour) and fiery (tints),—to overawe.
熏出來 to force,—as flowers.

hyun, **燻** 4854A

Same as No. 4854.

hyun, **勳** 1 4855
R. 文
C. *fên*
H. *hiun*
F. *hüng*
W. *hsiung*
N. *hsüng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsün*
K. *hun*
J. *kun*
A. *hwên*
Even Upper.

Merit; services rendered to the State; loyal or patriotic efforts.

勳臣 a meritorious official.
功勳衆著 his great services are known to all.
勳爵 rank conferred for merit.
勳勞 reward for services; meritorious services.
奇勳 extraordinary services.
勳烈 merit earned by services rendered.
爾尙一乃心力，其克有勳 do you proceed with united heart and strength: so shall our enterprise be crowned with success.
大勳未集 the great work was not accomplished,—when he died.
克成厥勳 completed his meritorious work.
勳猷素著 his great merit was known to all.
開國元勳 the merit of founding the dynasty,—a phrase used of any trusty followers of an Emperor who has succeeded in founding a dynasty.
舊勳 former merit.
勳賜 to bestow; decorated with.....
勳祉 or 勳安 well deserved happiness.
勳襲 ennobled for merit.
勳伐 distinguished merit.
放勳 the name of the Emperor Yao.

hyun, **曛** 1 4856
R. 文
See 勳 Even Upper.

Dusk of evening; sunset.

曛夕 or 曛暮 dusk; the gloaming.
斜曛 the slanting rays of the evening sun.
山涵曛映 the hills enfold the setting sun.

hyun, **獯** 1 4857
R. 文
See 勳 Even Upper.

A tribe of Scythians, called 獯鬻, who invaded the empire under the 夏 Hsia dynasty, and were subsequently known as 匈奴. *See* No. 4696.

Digitized by Google

hyun, 纁[1] 4858 R. 文 See 勳 Even Upper.

Dark red; crimson.

hyun, 薰[1] 4859 R. 文 See 勳 Even Upper.

A fragrant labiate plant which puts forth a new flower every morning, and the smell of which is thought to expel noxious influences. Fragrance; perfume. Used for No. 4854.

薰草 fragrant plants,—burnt to keep away insects or to counteract malaria.
薰香 to disinfect by burning herbs, etc.
薰衣裳 to put lavender or other strong-smelling plants among clothes.
薰蕕 fragrant and foul-smelling,—of flowers.
利慾薰心 avarice and lust becloud the heart.

hyun, 醺[1] 4860 R. 文 See 勳 Even Upper.

Reeking with liquor; drunk.

醉醺醺的 hopelessly drunk.

fun, 葷 4861

See No. 5234.

sun, 循[2] 4862 R. 眞 C. *ts'un* H. *sun* F. *sung* W. *jung, yung* N. *jing* P. M. Y. Sz. *hsün* K. *sun* J. *shun, djun* A. *twên* Even Lower.

To follow; to acquiesce in; to proceed in order.

循規蹈法 to follow rules and walk in the law.
循法 to follow the law.
循良 docile.
循照 according to; accordingly.
循理 according to principle; reasonable.
天理循環 divine principles move in a circle,—beginning again where they end.
此循環之定數 this is the fate which comes inevitably round,—as upon the wheel of destiny.
有所持循 to have a fixed rule or guide.
循牆而走 followed the wall and got away.
因循誤事 to hinder by procrastination or by shilly-shallying.
夫子循循然善誘人 the Master, by orderly method, skilfully leads men on.
足蹜蹜如有循 dragging his feet as if something held them to the ground,—of Confucius carrying his prince's sceptre.

shun', sun, 揗[2] 4863 R. 眞軫 See 循順 A. *twên, t'wên* Even and Sinking Lower.

To stroke; to encourage; to sympathise with. *See* 拊 No. 3670.

sun, 旬[2] 4864 R. 眞 Y. *hsüng, hsüing* See 循 Even Lower.

A period of ten days; *see* 朞 No. 852. A period of ten years. A period of seven days. A set time. Wide-spreading; all around.

十旬弗反 at the end of a hundred days he was not back.
至于旬時 even as long as ten days.
旬日 ten days.
旬內 within ten days.
上旬 and 中旬 and 下旬 the three periods of ten days into which a moon is divided.
初旬 the first decade,—as above.
旬歲 a year.
六旬 sixty years.
四旬之外 over forty years of age.
下官年長一旬 I am ten years older than you, sir.
七旬 the seven periods of deep mourning,—as on the death of a parent. Each 旬 consists of seven days; *see* No. 1055. Also, seventy days; seventy years.
其下侯旬 the shade beneath it is wide-spreading.
來旬來宣 you have everywhere diffused,—my orders.

sun, 侚 4865

Same as No. 4870.

sun, 峋[2] 4866 R. 眞 C. *ts'un, sun* See 詢 Even Upper.

Ranges of hills; precipitous; irregular.

嶙峋不群 irregular and unusual,—as a peak of a peculiar shape.

sun, 徇[2] 4867 R. 眞 See 狥 A. *ts'wên, twên* Even Irregular.

Comprehensive; pervading. To follow; to accord with. Used with 殉 or 狥 Nos. 4870 and 4872.

徇通 to comprehend fully.
徇照 in accordance with.
徇義 to act up to one's duty.
徇情 to be influenced by one's feelings; obsequious.
徇情故縱 to connive at.
徇私 selfish; in one's private interests; jobbery.
徇庇 to protect.
徇隱 to conceal; to screen.

Read *hsün*[4].

徇疾 or 徇齊 quickly; speedily.

sun, 恂[2] 4868 R. 眞 F. *ts'ung, ts'ung* P. *hsün, ch'hsün* See 詢 Even Upper.

To be sincere. To be reverently careful.

忱恂 thoroughly trustworthy.
恂恂如也 simple and sincere,—as Confucius in his native village.
恂慄 cautiously reverent.

sun, 栒[3] 4869 R. 軫 See 荀 Rising Upper.

The cross-beams of a bell or drum frame. Name of a tree.

sun, 殉[4] 4870 R. 震 C. *ts'un* H. *ts'un* F. *ts'ung* W. *jung*[2], *ch'jung* N. *shing* P. *hsün*[2] M. *ch'hsin, ch'hsün* K. *sun* J. *shun* A. *twên*[2] Sinking Irregular.

To desire; to be greedy of; to be ready to die for. To bury along with the dead; to sacrifice. Used with No. 4867.

敢有殉于貨色 if you dare to set your hearts on wealth and women.
殉求 to seek after.
貪夫殉財, 烈士殉名 the covetous man is bent on (or will die for) gain; the hero, on glory.
殉國 to die for one's country.

Digitized by Google

殉[4] 4870

烈女殉節 a brave woman will defend her virtue to the death.
驅其所愛子弟以殉之 urged his beloved son to sacrifice himself,—in war.
以道殉身 to be within the influence of truth,—as when truth prevails on earth; "truth" being Confucian doctrines.
以身殉道 to be a martyr to the cause of truth,—as when truth does not prevail.
始用殉 for the first time burying alive was practised,—at the funeral of 文公 Duke Wên of 宋 Sung, B.C. 588.
陳子亢止殉 Ch'ên Tzŭ-hang put an end to the practice of burying alive,—the wives and servants of nobles.
請以殉葬 I request you to be buried alive,—with your brother.
殉難 to die, as for one's country; to commit suicide rather than fall into the hands of the enemy.
殉難之民 people who commit suicide to save themselves from greater calamities.
殉母 to die with a mother,—as a daughter who commits suicide rather than survive.
殉裝 grave-clothes.
殉隱 to conceal; to connive at; to screen.

洵[2] 4871
R. 眞
C. *ɕsun, ɕts'un*
H. *ɕsin*
F. *ɕsung*
W. *ɕjung*
N. *shing*
P. M. *ɕhsün*
Y. *ɕhsüng*
Sz. *ɕhsün*
K. *sun*
J. *shun, djun*
A. *twên*
Even Irregular.

Truly; really. A stipulation. To weep.

洵是 it is indeed.
洵美且異 truly elegant and rare.
洵有情兮 you are full of kindly affection.
洵堪 really suitable.
吁嗟洵兮，不我信 *shên*[1] 兮 alas for our stipulation! we cannot make it good.
洵涕 to shed tears.

狥 4872

Same as No. 4870. Used for No. 4867.

珣[2] 4873
R. 眞
See 詢
Even Upper.

A precious stone, called 珣玗琪.

筍 4874

Same as No. 10,438.

荀[2] 4875
R. 眞
M. *ɕhsin, ɕhsün*
See 詢
Even Upper.

A plant with a yellow flower and a red fruit, said to fatten those who eat it.

詢[2] 4876
R. 眞
C. *ɕsun*
H. *ɕsun*
F. *ɕsung*
W. *ɕhsung, ɕhsiung*
N. *shing*
P. *ɕhsün*, v. *hsün*
M. *ɕhsün*
Y. *ɕhsüing*
K. *sun*
J. *shun*
A. *ɕtwên*
Even Upper Irregular.

To take measures; to consult; *see* 芻 No. 2643. To enquire about.

詢爾仇方 take measures against the country of your foes.
周爰咨詢 everywhere seeking information and suggestions.
詢商 to take counsel with.
詢問 to enquire of; to interrogate.
詢訪 to enquire about; to make enquiries.
詢據 to examine by the light of or with the help of.
詢悉 to make full enquiries.
詢明 to ascertain by enquiry.
詢事考言 I have consulted you on all affairs and have examined your words,—said by the Emperor Yao to Shun.
勿庸弗詢之謀 do not follow undeliberated plans.
詢及人 to enquire about a person.
詢請 to enquire about and request,—that something may be done.

迿[4] 4877
R. 眞震
See 浚殉
Even and Sinking Upper.

To be the first to begin a quarrel.

朋友不相迿 friends should avoid beginning a quarrel.

郇[2] 4878
R. 眞
C. H. *ɕsun*
F. *ɕsung*
W. *ɕhsiung*
N. *shing*
P. *ɕhsün*
M. *ɕhsin, ɕhsün*
Y. Sz. *ɕhsün*
K. *sun*
J. *shun*
A. *ɕtwên*
Even Irregular.

Name of a small feudal State in Shensi.

篔 4879

Same as No. 4869.

紃[2] 4880
R. 眞
See 馴
Even Lower.

Silk cords; to bind.

紃以五采 made a coloured plait.
組紃 fringe; a tassel.
以道爲紃 make TAO your rule of life.

訓[4] 4881
R. 問
C. *fên*
H. *hiun*
F. *hsung*
W. *hsiung*
N. *hsüing*
P. M. *hsün*
Y. *hsüng*
Sz. *hsün*
K. *hun*
J. *kun*
A. *hwên*
Sinking Upper.

To teach; to admonish. To follow. To approve.

訓教 or 訓誨 to teach.
訓蒙 to teach the young.
訓子 to train one's children.
訓練 to train; to drill.
訓責 to warn and punish.
訓飭 to teach and admonish.
以訓于王 for the instruction of the king.
不訓于德 uninstructed in virtue.
乃非民攸訓 this is not holding out a lesson to the people.
玆予審訓命汝 therefore I now lay my charge on you with special instructions.
大訓 the great lessons,—of antiquity, as embodied in records of past ages.
古訓 the lessons of antiquity.
女訓 female education.
訓典 moral maxims; wise saws.
訓詁 to explain; to comment on.
請訓示 to ask for instructions,—also used conventionally among equals.
訓導 a sub-Director of Studies,—attached to a District. *See* No. 4839.
復訓 literary designation of the above,—a contraction for 復設訓導, the office having been abolished and subsequently re-established.
司訓 epistolary designation of the above.
子孫訓其成式 your descendants will follow your example.
皇天用訓厥道 Almighty God approved of their ways.
訓狐 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

Digitized by Google

馴[2] 4882
R. 眞 問
C. *ts'un*
H. *hiun, shun*
F. *sung*
W. *jung*
N. *jing*, v. *hsing*
P. *hsün*
M. *hsün, shun*
Y. *hsüng*
Sz. *hsün, shun*
K. *sun, hun*
J. *shun, djun*
A. *twên*
Even and Sinking Lower.

Tame; docile; well-bred; polished. To attain gradually.

良馴 tame; tractable.
馴畜 tame trained animals.
馴雉 a tame pheasant,—which appeared when the virtuous 魯恭 Lu Kung was magistrate at 中牟 in Honan.
雅馴 polished; refined.
馴至 to reach gradually to.

巡 4883

Same as No. 4884.

巡[2] 4884
R. 眞
H. *sun, ts'un*
See 循
Even Lower.

To go on a round of inspection; or as a policeman, on a beat; to cruise.

巡守 *see* No. 10,013.
巡歷 or 巡閱 to make a round of inspection.
巡邏 or 巡察 or 巡更 or 流巡 to go the rounds,—as a watchman or constable.
巡捕 a constable.
巡捕房 a police-station.
巡捕官 delegates of the provincial authorities, to whom they entrust special duties.
巡捕官署 the police-station, Hongkong.
巡理廳 the Magistrate's Court, Hongkong.
巡丁 or 巡役 or 巡差 watchmen; police.
巡夜 night-watchmen.
巡營 night guards; outposts.
巡邊 to patrol the frontier.
巡查 or 巡視 to reconnoitre; to inspect.
巡緝 to patrol (or cruise) and seize.
出巡 to reconnoitre; to go on a cruise of inspection.
巡船 a revenue cruiser.
巡防 to cruise (or patrol) and guard.
巡檢 sub-District Deputy Magistrate.

巡[2] 4884

巡撫 the Governor of a single province,—ranks with the Viceroy and exercises much the same functions. In Shantung, Shansi, and Honan, where there are no Viceroys, the Governor wields supreme power. *See* No. 3735.
分巡道 Intendant of Circuit; Taot'ai. *See* No. 10,780.
巡視五城事務 Superintendents of the five divisions of the Peking police.

尋[2] 4885
R. 彳
C. *ts'êm*
H. *ts'im*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jing, zing*
P. *hsün, hsin, hsing*
M. *hsün*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *hsün, hsin*
K. *sim*
J. *djin*
A. *têm*
Even Lower.

To search for; to seek; to investigate. Common; usual. A measure = eight 尺 feet. Also read *hsin*[2].

尋求 to ask for; to entreat.
尋訪 or 尋問 to make enquiries about.
尋找 or 尋探 or 尋覓 to search for.
尋見 to find,—by searching.
尋不着 or 尋不見 cannot find it.
尋根究底 to investigate thoroughly.
尋繹 to investigate; to make researches into.
尋一條計 to think of a plan.
尋事 to seek business,—where there need be none, as a busybody.
週尋 to search widely.
尋新 to look out for a match.
尋花問柳 to amuse oneself with flowers and trees.
尋死覓活 at all risks.
尋情 to seek a favour.
尋生討事 to worry; to make trouble.
尋交 to find and produce,—a prisoner.
尋章摘句 to busy oneself with the punctuation of a text.
尋緝 to find out and arrest.
尋仇 to pick or seek a quarrel.
尋東西 to look for a thing.
失去寸金有尋處，失去光陰無處尋 a lost inch of gold may be sought (and found), but not lost time.
尋思 or 尋想 to reflect; to consider.

尋[2] 4885

他嘗尋過死 he tried to commit suicide.
衰病侵尋 sapped by disease.
尋常 commonly; ordinarily.
尋常日行事件 daily routine work.
千尋之高 a thousand fathoms high.
尋丈 length; measurement.

濤[2] 4886
R. 氵
See 尋
Even Lower.

A steep bank where the water is deep.

濤州府 a Prefecture in Kuangsi.
濤陽琵琶 name of a small stream near Kiukiang.

蟳[2] 4887
R. 虫
F. *ch'ing*
See 尋
Even Lower.

A hairy sea-crab (*Pilumnus*), called 青蟳 from the greenish colour of its shell.

鄩[2] 4888
R. 阝
See 尋
Even Lower.

Name of an ancient place 斟鄩 in Shantung, now known as 濰縣. Also, name of an ancient place 鄩中 in Honan, now known as 鞏縣.

鱘[2] 4889
R. 魚
F. *sing, ching*
Even Lower.

The sturgeon.

鱘龍魚 the sturgeon. *See* No. 4907.

筍 4890

See No. 10,438.

焄[1] 4891
R. 火
See 勳
Even Upper.

Fumes from sacrifices.

焄蒿悽愴 grieving for the spirit that still hovers over,—explained by 鬼神精氣蒸上是焄蒿，使人精神悚然者是悽愴.

隼 4892

See No. 10,162.

鶽 4893

Same as No. 10,162.

Digitized by Google

sin' 4
汛 4894
R. 震
See 迅 Sinking Upper.

A military post in the charge of a 把總 sergeant. To guard; to protect. Quickly; with speed. [To be distinguished from 汛 No. 3402.]

營汛 cantonments and guard-houses.
汛所 a military post; a guard-house.
各岸房汛 the posts on each bank,—of the river.
水汛 stations on water-courses, canals, etc.
汛官 territorial police officials.
汛巡 stations of the territorial police.
汛兵 the police.
汛弁 petty officials of the police.
汛城 to guard a city.

sin' 4
訊 4895
R. �forget
See 迅 Sinking Upper.

To enquire into judicially; to interrogate. To announce to; to admonish.

訊問 to examine; to interrogate.
訊案 or 審訊 to hear a case; to try.
訊斷 or 訊結 to hear and decide a case.
訊辦 or 訊理 to hear and deal with a case.
執訊 to bring up for trial or examination.
訊究 to investigate thoroughly, implying the use of the bamboo, as below.
刑訊 to examine with the bamboo,—applied to reticent or lying witnesses.
堂訊 to hear in open court.
訊供 evidence; depositions.
訊得 discovered on examination.
訊取 to extract evidence.
訊認 to admit on examination.
訊明 to try; to examine.
訊追 to recover (stolen goods) by trial.
訊據 according to his evidence,.....
訊其所親 asked about his dealings with him.
訊之占夢 you consult an interpreter of dreams.

訊 4
4895

打問訊 to salute on meeting.
舊好新知咸來問訊 all his old friends and new acquaintances came to receive him.
訊予不顧 I admonish him, but he will not regard me.
莫肯用訊 you are unwilling to declare it.

sin' 4
迅 4896
R. 震
C. *sun*
H. *sin*
F. *seing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P. *hsin, hsün*
M. *hsün*
Y. *hsing*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Sinking Upper.

Quick; swift.

迅速 quickly; with speed.
奮迅 vigorous; smart; zealous; brilliant, as a literary *tour de force*.
迅雷 quick as thunder.
迅雷不及掩耳 swift as a clap of thunder which gives no time to stop the ears.
迅步追踪 hasten your steps and follow on his traces.
迅行措辦 to put in operation at once.
迅賜給領 to promptly allow to be handed over.
迅即 immediately.
迅捷 prompt.

tsun 4
峻 4897
R. 震
N. *ching*
See 駿 Sinking Upper.

Lofty; precipitous. Used with 駿 No. 3289.

高峻 or 峻峭 lofty.
險峻 precipitous; dangerous.
峻嶺深坑 lofty ridges and deep ravines.
克明峻德 of great wisdom and lofty virtue.
峻拒 to resist stubbornly.

tsun'
浚 4898

See No. 3280.

tsun' 4
鵔 4899
R. 震
See 浚 Sinking Upper.

A fabulous bird of the phœnix species. It is said to live in the sun, and to illumine the heavens when it flies.

鵔鸃冠 ancient caps with birds on them.

sun'
巽 4900

See No. 10,441.

sun'
簨 4901

Same as No. 4869.

sun'
蓀 4902

Same as No. 4903.

sun' 4
遜 4903
R. 辵
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *sun*
K. J. *son*
A. *tonn*
Sinking Upper.

To accord with; to be obedient; humble; to yield. To withdraw; to lie hid.

有言遜于汝志 when you hear words which accord with your own mind,—you consider if they may not be wrong.
臣我多遜 perform the part of ministers to us with much obedience.
五品不遜 you do not observe the Five Relationships. *See* 倫 No. 7464.
惟學遜志 in learning there should be a humble determination.
遜順 complaisant; yielding.
口出不遜 using unparliamentary language.
恭遜 respectful; reverent.
退遜 or 遜讓 to yield; to give up to others.
梅須遜雪 the plum-flower yields to snow,—in whiteness.
吾家耄遜于荒 the venerable of our families have withdrawn to the wilds.

tsun'
濬 4904

Same as No. 3280.

hsun,
勛 4905

Same as No. 4855.

hsim, 2
鐔 4906
R. 覃 侵
See 潭 㬎 Even Lower.

The knob on the guard of a sword; the blade of a sword.

懸鐔臥所 he hung his sword at his bedside.

hsim, 2
鱘 4907
R. 侵
See 鱘 Even Lower.

The snouted sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze. *See* No. 4889.

鱘鰉魚 the sturgeon brought to Peking from the Songari river.

Digitized by Google

yam₂ 鬻² 4908
R. 鬲
See 尋
Even Lower.

A boiler; a caldron.

釜鬻 a saucepan; a fish-kettle.

yam₂ 灊² 4909
R. 鹽
See 潛
Even Lower.

An affluent of the Yang-tsze in Anhui. Also read *ch'ien²*.

灊(or 潛)山縣 a District in Anhui.

灊水 literary name for 安慶府 in Anhui.

HSÜO.

hok 學 4910

See No. 4839.

HU.

fu₂ 乎² 4911
R. 虞
C. *wu*
H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. } *wu*
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. } *hu*
Sz. }
K. *ho*
J. *ho*
A. *hou*
Even Lower.

An interrogative particle. A particle expressive of doubt, or of surprise. An expletive. In; at; from; than. *See* No. 1787. [To be distinguished from 乎 No. 9310.]

寧其然乎 will you not find that it is truly so?
不亦說乎 is it not pleasant? [說=悅].
可乎 can it be so?
豈可得乎 how can this be accomplished?
仁遠乎哉 can charity be so far from you?
宜乎否乎 is it right or not?
知乎不知 do you know or not?
惡乎成名 how will he justify the name?—of a superior man, if he does not act as such.
惡乎長 in what does excellence consist?
不幸居亂世,所爲之書乎 unfortunately he lived in troublous times, which is probably the reason why he wrote it.
已乎已乎 alas! alas!
於*wu¹* 乎*hu¹* 小子 oh! my son!
似乎 fancy!

乎² 4911
洋洋乎 how vast!
幾乎 nearly; about; almost.
庶乎其可矣 in which case it can be allowed.
行乎富貴 to act as becomes one of wealth and rank.
保乎民 to protect the people.
衣食於是乎足 food and raiment thereupon became plentiful.
可乎可,不可乎不可 the possible is possible, the impossible is impossible.
孝乎鬼神 be dutiful towards departed spirits.
吾無隱乎爾 I have concealed nothing from you.
合乎此 agreeing with this.
異乎此 differing from this.
不在乎此 it does not consist in this; that is neither here nor there.
在乎彼 it consists in, or belongs to, that.
不在乎臺之存亡也 it does not depend upon the preservation or decay of towers.
位乎上者 he whose rank is high.
莫高乎天 there is nothing higher than heaven.
不敬莫大乎是 there is nothing worse than irreverence.

fu, 呼¹ 4912
R. 虞
C. } *fu*
H. }
F. *hu*
W. *hu, fu*
N. }
P. }
M. } *hu*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ho*
J. *fu*
A. *hou*
Even Upper.

To expire the breath. To call out to; to shout for; to bawl; to address.

一呼一吸 an expiration and an inspiration.
呼吸 to breathe; a whiff.
呼喚 to call to.
呼猫呼狗 (like) calling a cat or a dog.
三(or 山)呼已畢 when the three salutes (to the Emperor) were finished.
呼風喚雨 to summon wind and call for rain,—as magicians do.
渴驟呼水 being very thirsty, he called for water.
呼門 to shout at a door,—to be let in.
呼喊 to bawl.
呼冤 to proclaim a grievance. *See* No. 13,729.

呼¹ 4912
大呼小叫 great bawling and little calling,—of confused sounds of merriment.
呼嘯 to roar like a tiger.
呼使 to give orders to.
呼來喊去 shouting to come and bawling to go,—to keep one running backwards and forwards.
呼呼喝喝 calling and scolding,—not pleased with anything.
攘臂一呼 bared his arm and called out. *See* No. 5570.
嗚呼哀哉 alack! alas!
呼作 to name; to call.
呼拜 to take an oath of allegiance to.
稱呼大人 to address as *Ta jên* (great man),—sometimes rendered by "your Excellency".
呼嚕呼嚕 to howl,—as the wind.
打呼嚕 to snore.
呼呼 a name for the 二絃, *see* No. 4483. Also, the fourth of eight large hot Buddhist hells. Sanskrit: *râurava*.
呼圖克圖 the *Hutukhtu* or second order in the hierarchy of Lamaism. The three chief Hutukhtus reside at Urga, Kuku Khoto, and Peking, the latter representing Lamaism at the Court. In Tibet they wield temporal as well as spiritual power, the administration being entirely in their hands. The term is derived from a Mongolian word signifying 再來人 "one who returns again", an Avatar. They are popularly known as 活佛 living Buddhas.
呼嘷鷹 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

fu, 虓¹ 4913
R. 虞
See 呼
Even Upper.

The roar of a tiger. Used for No. 4911.

嗚虓 alack!
書不云虓 does not the Canon of History say so?

fu, 嘑¹ 4914
R. 虞
See 呼
Even Upper.

To bawl; to howl at.

嘑旦 to announce the dawn,—as a cock.
口嘑 to hoot at.

Digitized by Google

嫭[4] 4915
R. 虞
See 戶
Rising Lower.

Graceful; beautiful.

嫭扒 handsome.

姿妒嫭之難並兮 how difficult it is for jealous and beautiful women to live together!

歔[1] 4916
R. 虡
See 呼
Even Upper.

To breathe on.

滹[1] 4917
R. 虡
See 呼
Even Upper.

The bank of a stream. Name of a river, the 滹沱河, which rises in Shansi and flows into the Pei-ho above Tientsin.

謼[1] 4918
R. 遇
F. *hou*
See 呼
Sinking Upper.

To call out; to mourn; to invoke. Used for 謼 No. 4923.

鬼哭若謼 the ghost wept as though lamenting its fate.

仰天大謼 looking up, he uttered a bitter cry.

庄[1] 4919
R. 虡
See 呼
Even Upper.

A tiger. Radical No. 141.

虎[3] 4920
R. 虡
C. H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. *fu*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hu*
K. *ho*
J. *ko*
A. *hou*
Rising Upper.

The tiger, called 獸中王 or 山獸之君 king of wild beasts, its brow being clearly marked with the character 王 *ruler*. It is an emblem of bravery, ferocity, and cruelty, and plays a leading part in the science of geomancy, representing the 陰 *yin* principle as opposed to 龍 No. 7479. *See* 騎 No. 1001, 擒 No. 2103, 秋 No. 2302, 犬 No. 3192, 暴 No. 8724.

老虎 a tiger; a "ganger" or one who looks after workmen to see that they do not idle.

猛虎 a ferocious tiger.

虎狼之性 a tiger-like, wolfish disposition.

虎[3] 4920

若蹈虎尾 like treading on a tiger's tail,—dangerous.

紙糊頭老虎 a paper-headed tiger,—a braggart.

拔(or 捋)虎鬚 to seize a tiger's whiskers,—brave; daring.

虎頭捉虱 to catch lice on a tiger's head,—the same.

虎頭蛇尾 tiger's head, snake's tail,—a great beginning to a very small ending. *Cf.* "desinat in piscem".

虎頭軍 soldiers with tiger masks,—to frighten the enemy.

虎頭牌 tiger-head shields.

虎頭魚 a gudgeon.

談虎色變，况爲眞 if it makes one turn pale to talk of a tiger, how much more to see one in the flesh!

莫哄臥着的老虎 do not rouse sleeping tigers,—let sleeping dogs lie.

虎口 a tiger's mouth; a magistrate's *yamên*; the space between the thumb and forefinger; a place or move on the 圍棋 *wei-ch'i* board surrounded on three sides out of four, and therefore dangerous ground.

羊落虎口 the sheep falls into the tiger's mouth.

殺虎口 an important Customs' station in Shansi, in the charge of a special Imperial Commissioner.

虎形 tiger-like; of ferocious appearance.

虎威 the majesty of the tiger; *see* No. 4956.

虎視耽耽 glaring like a tiger.

虎政 a cruel government; *see* 苛 No. 3937.

虎賁百人 a hundred life-guardsmen.

虎臣 the officer in command of the life-guards.

虎將 a brave soldier.

雌老虎 a tigress; a virago; a shrew.

如虎添翼 like adding wings to a tiger,—which would enormously increase his powers for evil.

虎門 Bocca Tigris,—at the entrance to the Canton river.

虎牢關 a famous pass, mentioned in the 三國志 History of the Three Kingdoms, in the province of Honan.

虎[3] 4920

燈虎兒 a riddle written on a lamp and exposed at the street-door of a house, with an offer of reward to any one who will bring the solution.

虎撐 a hollow iron ring filled with small pieces of metal, shaken by itinerant medicine-vendors to attract the attention of customers.

老虎也有打瞌的時候 even the tiger has its naps,—"quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus".

人死如猛虎，虎死如綿羊 man at death becomes like a savage tiger, a tiger becomes like a lamb,—meaning that only the spirits of human beings are mischievous after death.

老虎入山洞，顧前不顧後 like a tiger going into a cave, looking ahead but not behind.

打虎不着，反被虎傷 to miss hitting the tiger and to get mauled by the tiger instead,—hoist with one's own petard.

虎死雄心在 the tiger is terrible even when dead.

虎死不倒威 the tiger dies without loss of dignity.

照猫畫虎 to paint a tiger from a cat as model,—to infer how to do one thing from another similar one.

畫虎畫皮，難畫骨 you may draw a tiger in so far as its skin, but 'tis difficult to draw its bones,—you may know a man's face but not his heart.

畫虎不成，反類狗 to paint a tiger more like a dog than a tiger,—to mismanage a matter.

明知山有虎，莫向虎山行 if you know there are tigers on certain hills, don't go to the hills where the tigers are.

栽林養虎，虎大傷人 if you plant a wood for breeding tigers, when the tigers grow up they will injure you.

虎生三子，必有一豹 when a tiger has three whelps at a birth, one of them will be a leopard,—*i.e.* something extraordinary.

虎鹿不同遊 tigers and deer do not roam together.

虎背熊腰 tiger-backed and bear-loined,—stalwart; strapping.

Digitized by Google

虎[3] 4920

白虎 the white tiger,—lucky. The negative subterraneous current in geomancy (and also its manifestations by rising ground), at the intersection of which with the 青龍 azure dragon, or positive current, a favourable site must be sought.

虎拜 tigers' obeisances,—the interviews of ministers with their sovereign, *i.e.* knocking the head on the ground like a tiger crouching down.

虎臂 tiger's shoulder,—the rocks and boulders in a rapid, over which it is dangerous to pass. Also, the right side of a grave.

虎皮兒 the mountain finch (*Fringilla montifrigilla*).

虎鵰 a kind of large eagle.

fu
唬 4921

See No. 4351.

fu
琥[3] 4922

R. 爨
C. H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. *hu, fou*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hu*
K. *ho*
J. *ko, ku*
A. *hou*
Rising Upper.

A piece of jade cut into the shape of a tiger. Amber; *see* No. 9418.

賜子家子雙琥 he presented to Tzŭ Chia Tzŭ a piece of jade with two tigers carved on it.

琥珀 amber,—believed to be resin which has dropped from fir trees.

琥珀珠 amber beads.

hao
謋[3] 4923

R. 豪
See 號
Sometimes used with 唬
Even Lower.

To shout at; to intimidate; *see* 汗 No. 3784. Used with No. 4351. Properly read *hao*[2].

嚇謋 to roar in anger at.
謋然 timidly.

ful wut
囫[1*] 4924

R. 月
See 忽
Entering Upper.

Round; whole; complete; entire; in the gross.

囫圇 complete; whole.
囫圇的衣服 a complete suit of clothes.
囫圇吞下 swallowed it whole.
不可囫圇讀過 you must not learn it all at one go.

ful
曶[1*] 4925

R. 月隊
See 忽妹
Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

To see obscurely. Early morning; dawn. Also read *mei*[4].

眵毛曶 the secretion from the eye; smegmatic pus.

wut
笏[4*] 4926

R. 月
H. *wut*
W. *hwö, hüe*
P. *hu'*
Y. *hwêh, wêh*
See 忽
Entering Upper.

A tablet about three feet long, made of ivory, bamboo, jade, etc., to be held before the breast at audiences of the Emperor.

執笏 or 正笏 to hold the tablet,—to be a statesman.

家無象笏 there is no ivory tablet in this family,—we have never held office.

牙笏 an ivory tablet used by Taoists.

ful
忽[1*] 4927

R. 月
C. *fêt*
H. *fut*
F. *hwok*
W. *hüe*
N. *hwah, hwêh*
P. *hu*
M. *hu*
Y. *hwêh*
Sz. *hu*
K. *hol*
J. *kotsz, kochi*
A. *hout*
Entering Upper.

Careless; indifferent. To destroy. Suddenly; abruptly; instantly. The millionth part of a tael or ounce of silver. [To be distinguished from 怒 No. 12,017].

怠忽荒政 to be idle and indifferent is the way to ruin your government.

忽心忘懷 absent-minded.

忽略 careless; forgetful of.

輕忽 to make light of; to slight.

是絕是忽 he abolished (its sacrifices), he utterly destroyed it,—of a State.

忽有人來 suddenly some one came.

忽然 or 忽然間 suddenly; in a moment.

忽忽一年 in no time a year had elapsed.

忽明忽滅 now appearing, now disappearing.

絲忽之間 between the hundred thousandth and the millionth,—in an instant.

忽忽悠 a merry-go-round.

忽忽悠悠的 half-awake; dazed.

忽魯謨斯 Hormuz, in the Persian gulf.

ful
惚[1*] 4928

R. 月
See 忽
Entering Upper.

Obscure; abstruse.

恍惚不能辨 indistinguishable.

ful
搰[1*] 4929

R. 月
C. v. *fit, fik*
H. v. *fit*
See 忽
Entering Upper.

To bale out; to clean up. To strike.

搰水 to bale out water.
搰斗 a dust-pan; a dirt-basket.

fu
胡[2] 4930

R. 虍
See 壺
Even Lower.

An interrogative particle; How? Why? What? An interjection of admiration. A dewlap. Long-lived. Used for 糊 No. 4936. Mongols; Turkic tribes. A fox; *see* 狐 No. 4956.

胡能有定 how can he get (his mind) settled?
胡不歸 why not return?
胡爲乎株林 what does he in Chu-lin?
胡不相畏 how is it you do not fear each other?
胡爲如此 how is this so?
此胡爲者 what does this mean?
伊胡爲者 who is that person?
延宕胡底 what end is there to this delay?
弗爲胡成 if you don't work, how can it be accomplished?
胡然而天也 she appears like a visitant from heaven.
胡然我念之 oh, how I think of him!
狼跋其胡 the wolf treads on his dewlap,—which has grown large with age and impedes his movements.
胡考之寧 the comfort of the aged.
胡考之休 an omen indicating long life.
胡福 eternal happiness.
胡說 or 胡說八道 or 胡講 or 胡言胡語 or 胡纏 to talk nonsense.
胡鬧 rubbish.

Digitized by Google

胡[2] 4930

胡亂 irregular; confused; at random.
胡遊亂走 to frequent disreputable places; to go wrong.
胡打亂摔 to knock things about.
胡思亂想 random thoughts.
胡拉溜扯 random; reckless.
胡吹混謗 to exaggerate in the most outrageous way.
胡行 careless; reckless.
胡哩嗎哩 recklessly; heedlessly. *See* No. 4936.
胡鬧 to brawl; to make a row.
胡弄 to humbug; to deceive.
胡弄局 a "take-in"; a "do".
胡混 a loafer; an idle fellow.
胡夢顛倒 to have extraordinary dreams.
胡麻 foreign hemp; flax. *See* No. 4937.
胡麻子 linseed.
胡椒 pepper.
胡瓜 the cucumber.
胡桃 a walnut.
胡葱 onions from Kashgar.
胡荽 caraway seeds. *See* No. 4937.
胡蘿蔔 a carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.).
胡蘆包葉 *Petasites japonicus*, Miq.
胡粉 a cosmetic of white lead.
前胡 a plant, the root of which tastes like ginseng and is used as a tonic medicine.
柴胡 a bitter plant, like gentian, used as a sudorific.
胡餅 cakes with hemp-seeds in them.
胡琴 a violin with four strings, between which the bow passes, making it difficult to play without touching the wrong string. The body is a small hollow cylinder covered at the upper end with snake-skin, the lower end being left open.
胡戈 a trident.
胡同 a street; used for 衚衕.
東胡 Eastern Mongols or Tungusian tribes.
胡地 Mongolia.
胡人 Turkic tribes; Mongols.
胡語 the Tartar languages; barbarous tongues.

湖[2] 4931
R. 虞
F. *hu*, v. *u*
See 壺
Even Lower.

A lake; a sheet of water. Used for 湖廣 Hu-kuang; *see below*.

五湖 the five great lakes of the empire:—
鄱陽 P'o-yang, in Kiangsi.
青草 Ch'ing-ts'ao, in Hunan.
丹陽 Tan-yang, in Kiangsu.
洞庭 Tung-t'ing, in Hunan.
太湖 T'ai-hu, in Kiangsu.
五湖四海 the Five Lakes and the Four Seas,—the empire. Also used of five bowls and four dishes, as served at a small dinner.
西湖 the western lake,—of which there are two famous ones in the empire, viz. at 杭州 Hang-chou in Chehkiang and at 惠州 Hui-chou in Kuangtung.
走江湖 to travel.
江湖子弟 a great traveller.
江湖手 a wandering mountebank; a vagrant.
湖海 lakes and seas.
湖海之士 a bumptious fellow, who talks as if every lake and sea was his.
湖北 north of the (Tung-t'ing) lake,—the province of Hupeh.
湖南 south of the (Tung-t'ing) lake,—the province of Hunan.
湖廣 Hu-kuang,—the old name of a province now divided into Hupeh and Hunan, as above, but still used collectively of the two.
兩湖 the two Hu,—a name for Hupeh and Hunan, as above.
湖口 Hu-k'ou,—a port of call on the Yang-tsze at the entrance to the P'o-yang lake. Also, the entrance to any lake.
湖絲 Shanghai fine raw silk,—from 湖州府 Hu-chou Fu.

煳[2] 4932
R. vulgar.
Y. v. *k'u*
See 胡
Even Lower.

To burn food in cooking; to singe; to blacken.

煳焦 burnt; singed; smoked.
餅子炙煳了發苦 the cake is burnt and tastes bad.
煳成炭了 burnt to a cinder.
粥罐煳底 the congee is burnt to the bottom of the pan.
熬煳了 burnt in cooking.

猢[2] 4933
R. 虞
N. v. *wêh*, *wah*
See 胡
Even Lower.

An animal found in Yünnan, called 獑猢, described as a monkey with a black body and a band round the middle.

獑猢 a variety of the above.

瑚[2] 4934
R. 虞
P. *hu*, v. *'hu*
See 胡
Even Lower.

A sacrificial vessel.

珊瑚 red coral,—used for official buttons of the first and second ranks.
七尺珊瑚 a seven-foot spray of coral.

鬍 4935

Same as No. 4941.

糊[2] 4936
R. 虞
C. *wu*
H. *fu*
F. *hu*, v. *ku*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *wu*, *hu*
K. *ho*
J. *ko*
A. *hou*
Even Lower.

Paste; to paste; to stick. Muddled; foolish; blurred. Used for No. 4942.

漿糊 paste.
裱糊 to paste on; to mount, as pictures, scrolls, etc.
糊窗 to paper a window.
糊牆 to paper a wall.
糊塗 stupid; (of printing) blurred.
糊裏糊塗的 stupidly; without due care.
糊說霸道 to talk nonsense.
糊混 confused; blurred.
字板模糊 the printing is blurred,—as of a badly-printed book.
糊哩嗎哩的 reckless; offhand. *See* No. 4930.
糊哩嗎兒的 all of a sudden.
糊哩嗎兒的一年 in no time a year had passed.
糊編造 to concoct some rubbish.
糊糟兒七 to bungle; bungling.

葫[2] 4937
R. 虞
W. *vu*
N. v. *wêh*,
See 壺
Even Lower.

The bottle-gourd; the calabash (*Lagenaria*). *See* No. 4930.

葫蘆瓜 the bottle-gourd.
依樣畫葫蘆 draw a gourd like a gourd,—stick closely to the pattern given; to follow an example; to do likewise.
悶葫蘆 a closed gourd; a mystery; a money-box.

Digitized by Google

葫[2] 4937

悶葫蘆殊難摸索也 it is hard to tell by feeling what is inside a gourd.
是個悶葫蘆,尙未打破也 it is a perfect mystery.
不知葫蘆裏賣出甚麼藥來 not knowing what medicines he was going to sell from his gourd,—what he was going to do next.
葫蒜 garlic and leeks.
葫蒜 flax.
葫荽 caraway seed.

fu₂
蝴[2] 4938
R. 虫
W. *vu*
See 壺 Even Lower.

A butterfly.

蝴蝶 a butterfly.
莊周夢爲蝴蝶 Chuang Tzŭ dreamt he was a butterfly.
蝴蝶鉸 broad hinges,—the two leaves of which remind one of a butterfly's wings.
蝴蝶店 shops on each side; an arcade.
飛作白蝴蝶 it has flown away as white butterflies,—of burnt paper-money.
飛蝴蝶 gone off like a butterfly,—sold off quickly.
蝴蝶花 the iris or *fleur-de-lis*.
蝴蝶梅 the heartsease or pansy.

fu₂
衚[2] 4939
R. 虫
See 壺 Even Lower.

A smaller street or lane at right angles to the main street.

衚衕 a side-street.
死衚衕 a street with no exit at one end; a blind alley; a *cul-de-sac*.

fu₂
醐[2] 4940
R. 虫
See 壺 Even Lower.

The oily scum which floats on boiling butter; the essential oil of butter.

聖德醍醐 the holy virtue (of the Emperor) is the quintessence of richness.

fu₂
鞴[2] 4941
R. 虫
See 壺 Even Lower.

A quiver.

鞴籠 a leathern quiver.

fu₂
餬[2] 4942
R. 虫
P. *shu, chu*
See 壺 Even Lower.

Congee; rice gruel; that which supports life.

饘餬 thick gruel.
餬口四方 to go in search of a livelihood.
無以餬口 nothing to live upon.
足以餬口 enough to live upon.

fu₂
鬍[2] 4943
R. 虫
N. *u*, v. *ngo*
See 壺 Even Lower.

The beard.

鬍鬚 beard, whiskers, and moustache. *See* No. 4717.
鬍連鬢 a full beard,—covering a great part of the face.
清奇鬍臉 a very thin beard.
兩撇兒鬍子 whiskers with a shaven chin.
薙鬍 to shave the beard.
鬍梳 a comb for moustaches.

fu₂
鶘[2] 4944
R. 虫
See 壺 Even Lower.

The pelican, known as 鵜鶘; *see* No. 10,999.

鵜鶘 name of a fabulous water-fowl.

kiuk₄
篧[4*] 4945
R. 覞
See 泥 Entering Upper and Lower.

A creel or basket-trap for catching fish.

楚篧 an osier creel.
如入篧之魚,不能復出 like a fish which has got into a creel, unable to get out again.

khok₄
雚 4946

See No. 5332.

fuk₄
惑 4947

See No. 5320.

fuk₂
斛[2*] 4948
R. 斗
C. *huk*
H. *fuk*
F. *hŏk*, v. *shu*
W. *vu*
N. *oh*
P. *shu*
M. *hu*
Y. *huk*
K. *hok, kok*
J. *koku*
A. *houk*
Entering Lower.

Congee; rice gruel; that which supports life.

饘餬 thick gruel.
餬口四方 to go in search of a livelihood.
無以餬口 nothing to live upon.
足以餬口 enough to live upon.

The beard.

鬍鬚 beard, whiskers, and moustache. *See* No. 4717.
鬍連鬢 a full beard,—covering a great part of the face.
清奇鬍臉 a very thin beard.
兩撇兒鬍子 whiskers with a shaven chin.
薙鬍 to shave the beard.
鬍梳 a comb for moustaches.

The pelican, known as 鵜鶘; *see* No. 10,999.

鵜鶘 name of a fabulous water-fowl.

A creel or basket-trap for catching fish.

楚篧 an osier creel.
如入篧之魚,不能復出 like a fish which has got into a creel, unable to get out again.

See No. 5332.

See No. 5320.

A corn measure nominally holding ten 斗; *see* No. 11,427. It is shaped like a pyramid with the top half cut off, and is of different capacity in different parts of the empire, holding generally about five 斗. The word is used to represent the Sanskrit *drôna*, a measure of 7 *lbs.* 11 *oz.*

斛[2*] 4948

斗斛 pecks and bushels; corn measures; a name for parasitic orchids.
較斛 to test the accuracy of bushel measures.
斛手 a bushel-hand,—one clever at giving bad measure, on the "large thumb" principle of the west.

fuk₂
槲[1*] 4949
R. 屋
See 斛 Entering Lower.

A kind of small oak, the acorns of which are used to make a black dye.

槲櫟 *Quercus aliena*, Bl.

fuk₂
斛[1*] 4950
R. 屋
See 斛 Entering Lower.

A bushel measure. A bin for holding grain.

fuk₂
蔰[4*] 4951
R. 屋
See 斛 Entering Lower.

A small orchidaceous plant with six-petalled white flowers, the stalks of which are used as a tonic.

石蔰 a plant (*Dendrobium nobile*, Ldl.) found growing on the rocks in southern China, used as a tonic.
木蔰 or 金蔰 orchids of various kinds.

kiuk₄
穀[4*] 4952
R. 糸
See 穀 Entering Lower.

Fine silk gauze.

穀粟 gauze-ribbed and cross-ribbed, so as to look like grains of sago.
紗穀 crape gauze.
羅穀 open or coarse-woven gauze.
春水穀紋生 the water in spring looks like ribbed gauze.

kiuk₄
觳[1*] 4953
R. 角
C. *huk*
H. *kuk*, F. *puk*
W. *vu*
N. *oh*
P. *hu, shu*
M. *hu*, *ku*, *kuk*
Y. *k'uk*
Sz. *hu*
K. *hok, kok*
J. *koku, goku*
A. *houk*
Entering Lower.

A goblet. A quiver. The foot; a hoof. Mean; poor; thin.

衣長及觳 his dress reached to his feet.
觳瘠 emaciated; thin.
觳薄 poor; mean; insufficient.

Read *chio*[3*]. To contend with.

强弱不觳力 the strong and the weak are no match.

Digitized by Google

壺[2] 4954
R. 士
C. *u, wu*
H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. *wu*
N. *wu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hu*
K. *ho*
J. *ko*
A. *hou*
Even Lower.

Pots, of various kinds; a vase; a cup. [To be distinguished from 壹 No. 6551.]

茶壺 a tea-pot.
一壺茶 a pot of tea.
酒壺 a wine-kettle.
提壺斟酒 bring the kettle and pour out wine.
清酒百壺 a hundred jars of clear wine.
唾壺 a spittoon.
夜壺 or 便壺 a chamber-pot.
玉壺冰清 a jade cup as transparent as ice.
清如玉壺冰 pure as ice in a jade vase.
箭壺 a quiver.
投壺 an ancient game, consisting in pitching arrows into the three long necks of a vase designed for that purpose.
壺榼於野 kettles and cups in the fields,—to go out for a picnic.

弧[2] 4955
B. 弓
See 壺
Even Lower.

A bow; a crescent; an arc; curved.

懸弧 to hang out the bow,—as was formerly done to announce the birth of a son.
弧矢之利,以威天下 the advantage of the bow and arrow is to keep the empire in awe.
弧三角 a spheric triangle.
弧矢 the stars δ η × in Canis Major with some in Argo.

狐[2] 4956
R. 犭
W. *wu, wu*
See 壺
Even Lower.

The fox, believed by the Chinese to have the power of assuming human form, generally that of a young and beautiful girl, with a view to bewitch people.

狐狸 a fox.
莫赤匪狐 nothing red was seen but foxes.
狐裘 or 狐服 fox-skin robes.
集狐腋而成裘 to put together the "arm-pits" of foxes and make a robe; many a little makes a mickle.

狐[2] 4956

灰狐皮 grey fox-skin,—from Kansuh.
狐假虎威 the fox pretending to the tiger's majesty,—the ass in the lion's skin.
兎死狐悲,物傷其類 when the hare dies the fox grieves: like feels for like. The fellow-feeling of the fox originates in the fear that his turn may not be far off.
狐兎之悲 fellow-feeling; sympathy, as above.
狐羣狗黨 fox bands and dog troops,—a bad lot; an evil society.
他是九尾狐似的,不好惹 he is like a nine-tailed fox, an awkward one to provoke.
狐狸精 or 妖狐 bewitching, as a fox. Also used of meretricious beauty.
被狐狸精纏着 he is under the spell of a fox.
狐狸精似的 a smart man; a cunning fellow.
狐仙 a fairy fox.
狐仙爺 his godship the fox,—a name under which the fox is prayed to or worshipped by people who fear its evil influence.
狐媚 artful; seducing.
野狐禪 a general name for any book of "marvels".
狐疑 or 狐惑 suspicious; distrustful.

核 4957

See No. 3964.

滸[3] 4958
R. 鹿
C. *u*
H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. *fu*
N. *hu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hu*
K. *ho*
J. *ko, ku*
A. *hü, hou*
Rising Upper.

The bank of a river.

水滸傳 name of a famous romantic novel.

Read *hsü*[3]. [By courtesy; the first character in the following entry having been thus wrongly read by the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung].

滸墅關 Hsü-shu Kuan,—the name of a place near Soochow.

戶[4] 4959
R. 戶
C. *u*
H. *fu*
F. *hou, hu*
W. *hu*
N. *hu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hu*
K. *ho*
J. *ko, o*
A. *hou*
Sinking Lower.

A door; a family; an individual. Radical No. 63.

門戶 a door; a family. Also, the branches or departments of an industry.
大門戶 a powerful family.
窻戶 a window.
戶庭 the entrance.
鑿戶牖 to pierce doors and windows.
戶扇 the leaves of an inner door.
門戶相對 or 門當戶對 doors opposite,—of equal social rank, as the families of a betrothed couple.
破落戶 a decayed family.
家家戶戶如是 every family does the same.
編戶繁殷 a numerous population.
絕戶 a man who breaks the family line,—who has no children.
絕戶路 a road which leads to nowhere in particular.
絕戶陣 a strategic movement by which the enemy is beguiled into a dangerous position and then exterminated.
花戶 the custodian of a granary.
船戶 a boatman; a seaman; people who live afloat.
舖戶 or 店戶 a shop-keeper; a tradesman.
魚戶 fishermen.
戶口 the population.
戶籍 lists or records of population.
戶部 the Board of Revenue (*lit.* of Population),—at Peking. [Known as 民部 down to A.D. 627, when the name was changed to avoid the personal name of 李世民 the second Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.]
戶房 the department in a *yamên* devoted to revenue and fiscal matters.
戶喻 or 家喻戶曉 to make widely known to the people.
蟄蟲啓戶 the dormant insects have broken through their coverings.
戶兒 beaters.

Digitized by Google

fu 4
帗
4960
R. 巾
See 戶
Rising Lower.

A fine napkin.

帗褭 a lady's handkerchief.

fu 4
扶
4961
R. 鳥
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

The book-name for hawfinches, bullfinches, etc.

桑扶 a bird resembling the Java sparrow. *See* No. 4965.

fu 4
抪
4962
R. 手
See 戶
Rising Lower.

To diffuse; to distribute. *See* No. 7812.

拂抪 aggressive; violent.

fu
拂
4963

Same as No. 4964.

fu
浮
4964
R. 遇 水
C. fu²
H. fu²
F. hou²
N. hu²
P. hu²
M. hu²
K. ho
J. ko, ku
A. hou²
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

To bale out water.

浮斗 a bucket with a rope at each side, the ends of which are held by two men who are thus enabled to dip the bucket into water, fill it, and shoot out the contents as required.

浮水上田 to raise water as above for irrigating the fields.

浮起 to bale out and float,—a boat.

fu 4
扈
4965
R. 戶
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

To follow in the suite of; a retinue; a procession. Broad. Violent.

扈從 retinue,—as of officials.

隨扈執事 those who carry the insignia in an official procession.

扈扈 wide; extensive.

跋扈 to act violently; to behave rudely.

桑扈 a bird which feeds only on flesh. For it to feed on grain implies a severe struggle for existence, due to misgovernment.

fu 4
滬
4966
R. 水
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

To stake, for the purpose of catching fish.

滬瀆 one of the branches of the 黃埔 Huang-p'u.

滬江 a name for Shanghai, so called from the above stream.

滬報 the *Hu-pao* or *Shanghai News*.

滬關 the Shanghai Customs.

滬尾 Ho-bei,—the town which is incorrectly known as Tamsui, in Formosa.

fu 4
簄
4967
R. 竹
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

Fishing-stakes, or weirs to prevent fish going out with the tide.

fu 4
岵
4968
R. 山
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

A hill covered with trees.

陟彼岵兮 I ascend that tree-clad hill.

fu 4
怙
4969
R. 心
C. u²
H. fu²
F. hou²
W. u²
N. u²
P. hu²
M. hu²
Y. hu²
Sz. hu²
K. ho
J. ko, ku
A. hou²
Rising Lower Irregular.

To depend on. To presume on.

父母何怙 what will our parents have to rely on?

無父何怙 fatherless, what is there to rely on?

失怙恃 to lose father and mother.

西土惟時怙冒 throughout our western regions all placed in him their reliance.

怙侈滅義 to devote oneself to extravagant living and to obliterate all sense of duty.

怙終賊刑 those who offended presumptuously or repeatedly were to be punished with death.

怙終不改 to the last he did not amend.

怙惡淩人 to intimidate and oppress people.

fu
祜
4970
R. 示
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

The favour of God; blessing; prosperity.

受天之祜 to receive the blessing of God.

以篤于周祜 in order to consolidate the prosperity of Chou.

思皇多祜 great and many are his blessings.

fu 4
楛
4971
R. 木
See 怙
Rising Lower Irregular.

A kind of red thorn, suitable for making arrows.

fu fu, 4
互
4972
R. 二
H. fu
See 護
Sinking Lower.

Fitting one into the other; mutual; reciprocal; together; jointly. [To be distinguished from 互 No. 6011.]

互物 things which fit or dovetail one into the other.

互相交合 fitting one into the other.

互相 mutually; reciprocally.

互相愛 to be fond of one another.

互相來往 mutually coming and going,—exchanging visits.

互相關照 mutual assistance; collusion.

互相遷就 mutual compromise.

互相爭鬧 to brawl together.

互相參考 to compare one with the other.

兩得其互 each gets a suitable mate,—of marriages.

彼此互依仗 each depends on the other.

前後互異 the former and the latter do not tally.

互訟 litigation.

互結 mutual guarantee.

互戰 to meet in battle.

互談 to talk together.

互議 or 互商 to discuss.

互市 interchange of trade; commerce.

互較 to confront,—as persons who tell opposite stories.

互換 to exchange.

互撥貨物 to tranship goods.

互鄉 name of a place, the people of which were dissolute in morals.

互訊 to jointly examine,—as two presiding officials.

fu 4
沍
4973
R. 水
See 互
Sinking Lower.

Frozen; congealed.

涸陰沍寒 dark freezing weather.

川池暴沍 the rivers and pools froze hard.

fu 4
沍
4974

Same as No. 4973.

fu 4
栝
4975
R. 木
See 護
Sinking Lower.

Railings; a fence.

Digitized by Google

fu⁴ 笰 4976 R. 遇 See 互 Sinking Lower.

A reel to wind silk. A bamboo hook.

笰筍 a kind of bamboo shoot, found in Anhui.

fu' 芙 4977 R. 遇 See 互 Sinking Lower.

A plant, known as 芙草 or 常山, from the roots of which a febrifuge medicine is obtained.

fu' 玃 4978

See No. 5304.

fu⁴ 護 4979 R. 遇 C. *wu* H. *fu* F. *hou* W. N. *wu* P. M. Y. Sz. *hu* K. *ho* J. *ko* A. *hou* Sinking Lower.

To protect; to guard; to aid. To act in the place of.

保護 to protect.
護解 to send under escort.
護送 to send in safety; to escort.
護票 or 護照 a passport.
護手 a sword-hilt.
防護 or 護守 or 護佑 to guard; to protect.
救護 to save from injury.
護助 or 護持 to aid; to succour.
護庇 to screen; to protect.
護符 a harbour of refuge.
護身符 a charm for preserving the body.
護書 a portfolio; a case for papers; a sealed letter.
護封 to seal securely,—as a letter.
護法 to countenance Buddhism.
護法神 the Vedas.
護城河 (or 濠) a city moat.
護城軍 the city guard.
爺娘太護 father and mother are the great protectors.
護駕 the Emperor's escort.
袒護 to screen,—generally from the results of wrong-doing, and by those in collusion.
護衆 to aid the masses,—charitable; philanthropic. Also, to be responsible for the rest, as a head servant or the foreman of a gang.
護軍 troops which cover the retreat of, or support, other troops.

護⁴ 4979

護衛 an officer of the Imperial Body Guard.
護軍營 the Guards' Division, or Flank Division,—a corps of Bannermen, numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 strong, the principal duty of which is to furnish guards for the Imperial palace.
護領 or 護軍統領 Captain-General of the Guards' Division.
暫行護理 to temporarily look after the duties of another's post; to act for any one.
前護理官 the officer recently in charge.
護嶺 the low encircling wall at the upper part of a grave.
護喪 to have charge of the funeral arrangements.

kwuk₂ 鵸 4980

See No. 6248.

wu, 俁 4981

Same as No. 12,766.

wu, 侮 4982

See No. 12,766.

fut₄ 欻⁴* 4983 R. 物 H. *fut* P. *hsū, hū*, v. *ch'ua* M. *hu*, K. *hul* J. *kutsz* A. *hout* Entering Upper.

Sudden; abrupt; moving. To sniff. Also read *ch'ua*¹.

奄欻 abruptly; quickly.
欻欻聲 a roaring noise; a whiz; a whirr.
欻欻而動 shaking; quivering.
欻吸 to sniff up.
欻火 the spirit of lightning,—a devil in the thunder-god's retinue.

wu₂ 嫵¹ 4984 R. 虞 See 呼 K. *ho, mu* A. *vou, hou* Even Upper.

To cover over. Arrogant; rude.

毋嫵毋敖 do not be contemptuous,—when playing at 投壺 (*see* No. 4954), or you will probably fail.

wu₂ 燕 4985

Same as No. 4932.

f wu' 膴¹ 4986 R. 虞 See 呼無武 Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

Dried slices of meat.

祭膴 to offer dried meat in sacrifice.

Read *wu*³. A rule; a law. Large; numerous.

fa₂ 鋘² 4987 R. 麻 See 華 Even Lower.

A trowel. To plaster.

Read *hua*⁴. A double-edged hoe. Two swords in one scabbard.

fa₂ 釓 4988

Same as No. 4987.

fu' 妥⁴ 4989 R. 鬲 See 戶 A. *hou, u* Rising Lower.

Covetous.

妥鹵 greedy for bribes.

fu₂ 瓠² 4990 R. 虞遇 F. *hu*, v. *pu* See 壺 (usually Even) A. *hou*² Even and Sinking Lower.

A gourd; a calabash. Used with 葫 No. 4937.

瓠蘆 a gourd or calabash.
瓠棚 a frame for growing melons.
齒如瓠犀 her teeth were like melon-seeds,—regular like the seeds in a section of melon.

wu, 鶝⁴ 4991 R. 虞 See 烏 Even Upper.

A bird which scrapes for fish in marshy ground, also called 淘河 scour-the-river.

鶝鶘 the pelican; *see* No. 4944.

ha' fu' 芣⁴ 4992 R. 鬲虞 See 下戶 Sinking and Rising Lower.

Fox-glove (*Rehmannia glutinosa*, Leb.), also known as 地黃 and 地髓.

fu₂ 嫮 4993

Same as No. 4915.

Digitized by Google

鄠 4 4994 R. 鄠 P. hu, hû See 戶 Rising Lower.

Name of a District in Shensi.

跣 4 4995 R. 邁 See 互 Sinking Lower.

To kneel on both knees.

跣跪 to kneel down.
行跣禮 to perform the ceremony of kneeling.

焗 1* 4996 R. 屋 P. hu M. hu J. koku A. houk Entering Lower and Upper.

Flame; the blaze of fire.

火苗兒焗焗着 the flames shot up.

搰 1* 4997 R. 月 See 骨 Entering Upper.

To dig. To mix; to stir. To exert one's strength.

搰濁 to make turbid.
搰搰然 with great force.

鶻 4* 4998 R. 月 C. hwêt, wêt, F. kauk, houk, N. hwah, P. ku, hû Y. hwêh, hwêh K. hol, kol J. kwatsz, getsz, kotsz A. kout Entering Upper and Lower.

A migratory bird, called 鶻鴯, larger than but resembling the crested lark. Also, a falcon.

出籠鶻 a hawk escaped from its cage.
鷹頭鶻眼 kite-head and hawk-eye,—savage; violent-tempered.
鶻突而來 to swoop down like a hawk.
鷄頭鶻 the bamboo partridge (*Bambusicola*).
海鶻 a war-vessel used by the people of 越 Yüeh, which was very swift and not easily upset.

棚 1* 4999 R. 月 See 核 Entering Lower.

The stone or kernel of fruit; a lump; a nodule. Old form of No. 3964.

杏棚兒 apricot stones.

淈 1* 5000 R. 月 See 骨 Entering Upper.

Dirty water; confused. To drain off; exhausted.

化 4 5001 R. 禸 C. H. fa F. hwa W. N. hwo P. M. Y. Sz. hwa K. hwa J. kwa A. hwa Sinking Upper.

HUA.

To change; to alter; to influence; to transform; to melt.

弘化 to diffuse transforming influences. *See* 新 No. 4574.
臣下化之 his ministers have become like him,—their wicked sovereign.
弗化于汝訓 uninfluenced by your instructions.
天地之化育 the transforming and nourishing powers of Heaven and Earth.
天地之化工 the operations of heaven and earth (*sc.* of nature) in producing changes.
化工之筆 a lifelike or natural description.
化民 to transform the people,—from bad to good.
教化 to teach and transform,—to reform.
感化 to influence or touch the heart.
化成 to completely reform.
所過者化 wherever he passed, he reformed,—said of Han Wên Kung.
稟性難化 it is difficult to alter the natural disposition,—from bad to good.
化人出家 to induce people to join the priesthood.
風俗變化 customs make people what they are.
不服王化 not amenable to good influence,—requiring coercion.
化外 beyond the pale of civilisation.
氣化 the changes in nature brought about by the interaction of the *Yin* and *Yang*.
造化 to create and to transform,—the operations of nature; *see* No. 11,624.
好造化 good luck.
化生 transformation birth,—as the transformation of the silk-worm into the moth. Also, a Buddhist term for birth without parents, whereby existence is received in an instant in its full maturity. Sanskrit: *anupapâdaka*.

化 4 5001

物化 or 恒化 metempsychosis; death.
佛卽以神足化作轉輪聖王 Buddha forthwith, by his divine power, changed her into a holy "king who turns the wheel". *See* No. 2711.
化作鷹鴿 caused to appear a hawk and a pigeon.
化作沙門 changed himself into a Buddhist priest.
化身 to change one's body into some other shape,—a power possessed by every Buddha. Sanskrit: *nirmânakâya*.
化人 a magician.
化學 chemistry.
化險爲平 to rescue from danger.
鎔化 to melt; to fuse; to dissolve.
冰化了 the ice has melted.
化凍 to thaw.
消化 to melt; to digest.
所喫的東西化不開 my food won't digest.
所喫的東西我消化不動 I can't digest my food.
化了 gone; done with; finished.
亡化過了 transformed and gone,—dead.
那老僧果然化去 the old priest was actually dead.
百歲之後化而爲土 "and time into clay had resolved him again."
意其不化爲朽壤而爲金玉之精 not into foul earth, but into the pure essence of gold and gems, has (thy dear form) been changed.
化緣 or 募化 to beg for alms,—as a Buddhist priest.
化元寶 or 化紙 to burn paper-money,—for the use of the dead.
化子 or 叫化子 a beggar.
化寶 a compound of silver in current use at Tientsin.
化州 a Department in Kuang-tung.

Digitized by Google

fa,
花[1]
5002
R. 麻
C. *fa*
H. *fa*
F. *hwa*
W. *hwo*
N. *hwo*
P. } *hwa*
M. } *hwa*
Y. } *hwa*
Sz. } *hwa*
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa, ke*
A. *hwa, hwe*
Even Upper.

Flowers. Cotton. Used figuratively for beauty, vice, etc. To spend money. *See* 燭 No. 2579, 華 No. 5005, 蘅 No. 12,295.

一朵花 or 一枝花 a flower.
一綑花 a bunch of flowers.
一蕊花 a tuft of flowers.
花朵 a bud.
花心 the centre of a flower.
花蕊 or 花鬚 the pistils and stamens of a flower.
花瓣 the petals of a flower.
花園子 a garden.
花地 a florist's grounds; a public garden.
花匠 a gardener.
開花 to blossom. *See below.*
八月八，蚊子嘴開了花 on the 8th of the 8th moon the mosquito's mouth puts forth flowers,—which prevent it from biting.
花架子 a flower-stand.
花亭子 a summer-house.
花香 or 花氣 the fragrance of flowers.
花欄 or 花杖 railings or trellis-work for supporting creepers.
花盆 a flower-pot.
花瓶 a flower-vase.
花木瓜，空好看 like a quince-tree in flower,—all show and nothing more; a handsome fool.
花息銀 profits on crops; the tax on crops raised on foreshore land.
花砲 a shell; fireworks and crackers.
花針 a flower-needle,—a thin needle for fixing flowers upon.
花衣 flowered clothes; full uniform.
花卉 or 花草 flowers; plants; the vegetable world.
名花 rare flowers.
花名 a nickname; a list of names.
花名册 a register of names.
好 *hao*[4] 花 to be fond of flowers; to be extravagant.
類花癡 resembling flower-madness,—being mad on flowers.
惜花 to be fond of flowers,—in the sense of taking great care of them.

花[1]
5002

賞花 to enjoy a good look at flowers.
種花一年，看花十日 you tend flowers for a year to see them for ten days.
花因人種，非人因花著 flowers are planted because of men: it is not men who are eminent because of flowers,—almost "Flowers are made for man, not man for flowers".
日餌百花 his daily food was flowers of various kinds,—with a view to become an Immortal.
花旦 the actor painted to resemble a young lady.
大花臉 and 二 (and 三) 花臉 are actors of male characters of various types.
打花面 to paint the face.
花臉鴨 a kind of wild duck (*Anas glocitans*).
開花賬 to make out a "flowery" bill,—to overcharge.
花口 flowery-mouthed,—eloquent.
花話 exaggeration; figures of speech.
花言巧語 fair, specious words.
花林 a brothel.
烟花柳巷 or 花街柳陌 streets of ill fame.
花烟館 opium saloons in which there are women attendants.
花花世界 a dissolute age.
花娘 or 花姐 a prostitute. *See below.*
花娘娘 the goddess of smallpox.
花貌 or 花容 pretty-faced.
花嬌 fair but frail.
花船 a flower-boat.
花鼓戲 flower-drum plays,—so called because, contrary to custom, the female parts are played by women, and a drum is beaten at the entrance.
花公子 a dissolute fellow; a rake.
花包 the cloth of the proof of virginity.
花騙 suffering from one's dissipation.
花粉銀 pin-money.
月夕花晨 on moonlight nights and fine mornings.
陰雲密雨養天花 dark fogs and fine rain nourish the flowers of heaven,—blue skies.
出花 or 出天花 to have the smallpox.

花[1]
5002

天花豆 smallpox beans,—Indian corn, from the similarity of its grains to pustules.
天花亂墜 divine flowers fall from his mouth,—he is an eloquent speaker.
花意隨時發 flowers and thoughts come forth at their seasons.
閉月羞花 (her beauty) makes the moon hide and puts the flowers to shame.
簪花 to stick flowers in the hair.
帽插宮花 to stick a palace feather in the cap,—to pass the examination for the 3rd or highest degree. *See* No. 6580.
夢筆生花 to dream that flowers grew from his pen,—as did 江淹 Chiang Yen, whose compositions improved from that hour.
花箋 ornamental note-paper.
眼花繚亂 sight blurred and dim.
頭暈眼花 head giddy and eyes dazed.
他的心花大得狠 his ambition is very great.
花判 to scribble.
一包花 a bale of raw cotton; *see* 棉 No. 7883.
花布 fancy cotton cloth; figured calicoes. *See* 無 No. 12,753.
花洋布 printed cottons; chintzes.
花素棉絨布 fancy woollens.
花剪絨 velvets; velveteens; fustian.
花繭 crape lustres.
花羽綢 figured camlets, or Orleans brocades.
花羽縐 crape lastings.
花萼相輝 flower and calyces illumine one another,—brotherly concord. The name of a chamber in the palace of the Emperor 玄宗 Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty, where he was wont to feast with his brother.
花旗 the Flowery Banner,—the Stars and Stripes; the United States.
花旗布 American drills; domestics.
花燈 coloured lanterns.

Digitized by Google

花[1] 5002

花色 description; denomination.
花生 or 落花生 ground-nuts; peanuts (*Arachis hypogœa*, L.)
花生餅 ground-nut cake.
花紅 scarlet; engraved red, as buttons of the second class. Also, the fruit of the 檎 No. 2101. Also, discount; a bonus; a reward, as for lost property; *see* No. 5270.
出花紅 to offer a reward.
賞花紅 to pay a reward offered.
分花紅 to pay a bonus.
花紅色 variegated colours.
花紅燕兒 the redstart (*Ruticilla aurorea*).
紅花 *see* No. 5270.
花梨木 rosewood.
花椒 cayenne pepper.
花白菜 the cauliflower.
花王 the peony.
野花生 *Crotalaria ferruginea*, Grah.
花花搭搭 chequered.
花裏花搭 here and there; irregular.
花子 a beggar.
花押 a signature; *see* No. 12,825.
花縣 a District in Kuangtung.
一朵鮮花插在驢頭上 a fresh-cut flower stuck in a donkey's head,—a pretty woman married to an ugly man.
水中明月鏡中花 like the moon shining on the water or flowers in a mirror,—fleeting.
人無千日好,花無百日紅 man is not happy for a thousand days, nor do flowers bloom for a hundred.
鐵樹開花驢子年 when iron trees bear flowers, and when the "donkey" year comes in the cycle,—never.
繡花雖好不聞香 the best embroidered flowers have no smell.
看花容易,繡花難 it is easy to look at embroidery, but difficult to do it.
花錢 to spend money.
花費 expenditure.
閒花費 expenditure on amusements, odds and ends, etc.
花散 to spend extravagantly; to dissipate.

花[1] 5002

你要花上兩塊錢 you will have to spend two dollars.
這些錢我花不起 I can't afford to spend so much.
花樣 a pattern; a term used in reference to the titles of expectant officials.
捐花樣 to purchase a position as expectant official.
儘先前的花樣 the very first on the list of expectants.
花鈿 an ornamented headdress.
花園 an ornamented frontlet.
花肉 meat from the ribs or back of an animal.
花塔 a pagoda of several storeys.
花骨頭 dice.
花牛 Cerambyx beetles.
花蝶 flowers and butterflies,—public women and their admirers.
花銀 foreign dollars.
花種兒 or 花子兒 flower-seeds. Also, vaccine lymph.
花廳 a drawing-room; a reception-room.
花雕橘酒 one sort of Huang Chiu (yellow wine).
花說柳說 to flatter.
花兒洞子 flower-vaults,—Chinese greenhouses.
花兒廠子 a florist's establishment.
花木 carved wood.
花磚 carved bricks or tiles.
花眉子 a kind of thrush (*Emberiza rustica*).
花鯚魚 a perch called the "mandarin" fish.
花魚 trout.
花虎伯勞 the red-tailed shrike (*Lanius bucephalus*, etc.).
花窪子 the purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*).
花豹 the buzzard (*Archibutes aquilinus*).
花鼠 or 花布簾子 the striped squirrel (*Sciurus striatus*).
花耗子 the white mouse (*Mus musculus*).

fa 蓺 5003

Same as No. 5005.

fa 華[4] 5004

R. 禡麻
See 樺
Sinking and Even Lower.

fa 華[2] 5005

R. 麻
C. *wa, fa*
H. *fa*
F. *hwa*
W. *wa, o, hwa*
N. *wo, hwo*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwa*
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa, ke*
A. *hwa*
Even Upper and Lower.

One of the 五嶽 Five Sacred Mountains, known as 華嶽 or 西嶽.

The blooming of plants; flowers; flowery; variegated. China; Chinese. Name of a precious stone. Used with No. 5002, of which it was the original form.

華如桃李 flowers like those of the peach or plum.
隰有荷華 in the marshes are lotus-flowers.
黍稷方華 the millet was in bloom.
華實 flowers and fruit,—show and reality.
春華秋實 flowers in spring, fruit in autumn.
華蟲 the variegated creature,—the emblematic pheasant embroidered on the upper robe of the Emperor.
頃准華翰 I have just received your flowery note,—a conventional phrase.
華居 your flowery residence,—your house.
不華不樸 neither too gaudy nor too plain.
華彩 or 華美 or 華麗 variegated; beautiful.
華燈 coloured lanterns.
精華已竭,褰裳去之 when the charm has passed, to pick up one's skirts and be off.
榮華 glory; grandeur; effulgence.
華首 hoary-headed.
年華而老 growing old.
華誕 a birthday.
華蓋 a state umbrella,—as carried before the Emperor. Also, four stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardus. Also, the covering of a bier.
命犯華蓋 the stars (as above) have been unpropitious to him.
華表柱 ornamental pillars before a grave.
光華 brilliant; bright; splendid.
華光 the God of Fire.

Digitized by Google

華[1] 5005

月華明 bright moonlight.
華州 a Department in Shensi.
華陽 Hua-yang,—a *likin* station on the Yang-tsze.
華邊 flowery border,—a dollar.
華瓜 to quarter a melon.
重 *ch'ung*[2] 華 a name of the Emperor Shun.
華夏 flowery and great,—the empire of China.
中華 China.
華商 Chinese merchants.
華人 or 華民 Chinese subjects.
華民政務司 the Registrar General's Office, Hongkong.
華字 Chinese characters.
華洋 China and foreign lands.
華宗 of Chinese stock or origin.
華服 bright-coloured clothes.
華冠麗服的 well dressed.
白華 the white flowering rush.

嘩[2] 5006
R. 麻
See 花華
Even Upper and Lower.

Clamour; noise; hubbub.

禁止喧嘩 noisy talking strictly prohibited,—a notice seen at *yamên* doors.
嘩譟 or 讙嘩 to wrangle.
嘩然 a sudden shout or noise of mingled voices.

Read *wa*[1]. To change.

嘩涅 eggs not yet hatched.

樺[4] 5007
R. 禸麻
See 華
Sinking and Even Lower.

A kind of birch found in Manchuria and Mongolia.

樺皮 birch bark,—used in various ways.

譁 5008

Same as No. 5006.

鏵[2] 5009
R. 麻
See 華
Even Lower.

A spade; a shovel.

驊[2] 5010
R. 麻
See 華
Even Lower.

A chestnut horse.

驊騮驥驊騮一日而馳千里 Ch'i-chi and Hua-liu could travel a thousand *li* in one day. These were two of the eight famous steeds of 穆王 Mu Wang.

划[2] 5011
R. 麻
C. *wa*
F. *hwa*
W. *wo*
N. *wo*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwa*
J. *kwa, ge*
A. *hwa*
Even Lower.

To pole a boat; a punt; a dingey. A bill-hook. A catch; a latch.

划子 a punt; a sampan.
拏划子划上岸 take the dingey and go ashore.
划艇 name of a boat used at Macao.

找 5012

See No. 488.

畫[4] 5013
R. 卦陌
C. *wa, wak*
H. *wa, wah, heik*
F. *wa, wah, heik*
W. *wo, wa, va, hwa*
N. *wah, wo*
P. *hwa*[3]
M. *hwa*[3], *hwa*,
Y. *hwa, hwak, huk*
Sz. *hwa*
K. *hwae, hwek*
J. *kwa, kwaku, kaku*
A. *hwa, hwak*
Sinking and Entering Lower.

To draw; to paint; to divide by lines; to mark off. *See* 虎 No. 4920.

畫畫 to paint pictures.
畫花 to draw or paint flowers.
畫像 to paint a portrait.
一張畫 a picture.
山水畫 landscape painting.
畫家 or 畫師 an artist.
畫工 or 畫匠 a painter or house-decorator.
畫人難畫手 the most difficult part of the human figure to draw is the hand.
畫鳥難畫頭 the most difficult part of a bird to draw is its head.
山色如畫 the view is like a picture.
畫蛇添足 to draw a snake and add feet,—exaggeration.
挂畫 to hang up pictures; to wear fine clothes.
畫餅難充饑 drawing cakes won't appease hunger. *Cf.* "Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast."
成畫餅 to become a painted cake,—to come to nothing.
畫樣兒 to draw a plan or design.
你給我畫出一個樣子來 draw me a plan, or a pattern.

畫[4] 5013

日影畫 sun-shadow pictures,—photographs.
語語指畫如畫 every sentence like a picture.
口講指畫 to explain with the tongue and describe with the hand.
申畫郊圻 to define the frontier.
今女畫 (*huo*[4*]) now you are setting a limit to yourself,—instead of going on and trusting to get as far as you can.
畫地爲牢 to make a circle on the ground for a prison,—which simple act was sufficient to restrain prisoners under the Golden Age.
畫地自限 to make a rule for oneself.
畫定界址 to fix the boundaries of; to determine a site.
畫分 to define; to mark off.
以畫一辦理 to treat a matter in a manner uniform with other matters of the kind.
不畫一 not uniform; not in accordance with precedent.
畫一款式 or 畫一式樣 of a uniform pattern.
定價畫一 fixed prices,—a shop sign. *See* No. 5014.
一畫 a stroke of the pencil in writing.
多少筆畫 how many strokes are there?—in that character.
畫黛 to pencil the eyebrows.
畫眉 painted eyebrows,—the gray thrush (*Leucodiopteron sinense*). *See* No. 5002.
白畫眉 a species of *Garrulax*.
畫策 to make a plan,—as for a battle or an attack.
好畫貼在南牆上 good pictures are pasted on the south wall,—which is the place of honour. There is here a play upon 好話, and the phrase is used in derision of one who is too "cocksure".
畫戟 a halberd.
畫棟 painted rafters.
畫梁 painted beams,—rich families.
畫稿 to prepare a rough draft.
畫道兒 to rule lines.
畫門當當 (*tang*[4] *tang*[4]) pawning at the coloured door, *i.e.* at the pawnbroker's,—name of a clever conjuror's trick.

Digitized by Google

wak¹
劃 2*
5014
R. 陌
F. v. ɻwa
See 畫
P. ɻhwa, ʂhwa, hwa²
M. ɻhwa, hwa², hwa, hwa³
Y. huk
Entering Upper and Lower.

To rive; to split open; to scratch; to mark. Often wrongly used for **畫** No. 5013.

劃傷 to wound; to deface.
劃開 to split open; to open out.
劃分 to divide; to distinguish between.
劃破 to cut open; to scratch.
指甲劃了一下 made a mark with the finger-nail.
劃荻 to sharpen a reed,—to write with.
劃一不二 fixed prices. *See* No. 5013.
劃地絕了交 made a mark on the ground (with his spear) and broke off the friendship,—as **岳飛** Yo Fei did with his pupils when he found that they had taken to evil courses.
劃抵 to transfer a debt to a third person.
劃損 to deface.
劃租 to rent part of a property.
劃定 to define or mark off,—as boundaries.
劃界 to delimit a frontier. *See* No. 5013.

wak, fa²
嚯 1*
5015
R. 陌
See 畫
Entering Lower.

The noise of tearing silk. To tear.

嚯的一聲 a *whssh*,—as of rent silk.
嚯了嘴 cut his mouth.
碰在釘子拉嚯 tore it by running against a nail.

fa²
繓 4*
5016
R. 卦陌
See 畫
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Obstinate; perverse.

緯繓 disobedient; perverse.
繓結 the strings to fasten gags in soldiers' mouths; *see* **銜** No. 4506. Also, perverse; obstructive.
繓瓦解而冰泮 like tiles breaking and ice melting,—the foe collapsed. For a commoner form of this phrase, *see* **瓦** No. 12,420.

wa²
話 4
5017
R. 卦
C. H. F. wa
W. wo
N. wo
P. hwa, v. ʿhwa
M. Y. Sz. hwa
K. hwa
J. wa, kwai
A. hwa, hwai
Sinking Lower.

Talk; speech; discourse.

一句話 a sentence; a phrase. *See below.*
說話 to talk. *See* Nos. 9918, 10,164.
話說 the story goes that,—an opening phrase in a novel.
說話長 it is a long story to tell.
多話 talkative; impertinent.
大話 strong or threatening language; *see* **寒** No. 3825. Also, bumptious or braggart talk; tall talk; lies.
誇海口, 說大話 like one praising the sea, he talks big.
土話 local dialect; *patois*.
俗話 common language, as opposed to **文話**, *see* No. 12,633; colloquial; vernacular; a proverbial expression.
話語 conversation.
話叨叨 or **話緒叨** prosy.
不懂話 not to understand what is said.
此是後話 but we anticipate.
不在話下 it is not worth talking about; we need not go into that question.
那個事情還在話下麼 that matter is not worth discussion.
說亮話 to speak out plainly,—without circumlocution or concealment.
說黑話 to talk in a secret language,—as thieves and Freemasons do. *See* No. 3899.
話不到此 speech does not come to this,—it is not so bad as all that.
說夢話 to talk in one's sleep.
連風話也不便說 it was not advisable to talk even gossip.
說瞎話 to talk nonsense; to lie.
不成話 it makes no sense,—ungrammatical, or as when a sentence stops short of completion.
不像話 it doesn't seem to make sense,—as when a phrase has apparently no meaning. Also, improper or unparliamentary language.
話別 to bid adieu.
話中有話 there is something more in what he says,—something which is kept back.

話 4
5017

話舊 to talk over old times.
發話 to utter; to speak.
話條子 written phrases.
話頭 a phrase; an expression; a theme or subject; "what I was going to say".
話頭話尾 throughout the conversation.
說笑話 to make jokes.
笑話人 to ridicule people.
詭話 malicious or deceitful talk.
話敗人 to malign people.
話柄 or **話把** a handle for people's talk.
留下話把 to give cause for people's talk.
話不投機, 半句多 of talk which is not to the point, half a sentence is too much.
出話不然 to utter words not in accordance, *e.g.* with deeds.
不識英話 not to know English.
那話 opium. Also, the male organ.
好話一句三冬煖 one kindly sentence will warm you for the three winter months,—alluding to the story of **葛仙** who warmed his guests by the "fire from his mouth".
有話明說, 不必隱瞞 say out what you have to say, and do not beat about the bush.
說話爲空, 落筆爲實 talk is unreliable: what is written down is definite,—litera scripta manet, verbum irrevocabile volat. *See* **筆** No. 8979.
記得從前話, 到老不挨罵 by remembering what you have already said, you will escape abuse until the day of your death.

khyo
踝 2
5018
R. 馬
H. kʿo
F. ɻkwai, ʿkwai
N. ʿkʿwo, kʿou
P. ɻhwai
M. ʿhwai, ʿkwai
Y. v. ɻku-ʿkwae
K. kwa, hwa
J. kwa, ge
A. kʿwa
Rising Upper Irregular.

The ankle. Also read *huai*³.

踝子骨 the ankle-bone.
踝跟 the heel.
踝踝忙行 to hurry on.

Digitized by Google

fa
擭 4
5019
R. 藥陌禡
C. *fa²*
H. *fa²*, *sfa*
F. *hwok*, *wa²*
P. *hwɔ²*
See 矱樺
K. *hwak*, *hwek*, *hwa*
Entering and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A trap; a snare; a pitfall.

罟擭 a snare for birds.
罟擭陷阱之中 he fell into the pit.

fa
鑊 4
5020
R. 禡
See 樺
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa*, *ke*
A. *kou*
Sinking Lower.

Read *huo*4*. To seize with the hand.

A kind of shad, having cirri on the mouth and a white protuberant belly.

kki, gi
樨
5021

See No. 2627.

wat
滑 2*
5022
R. 月黠
C. } *wat*
H. }
F. *hwak*, v. *kouk*
W. *wo*
N. *wah*
P. *ɦwa*
M. *hwa*
Y. *hwak*
Sz. *hwa*
K. *kol*, *hwal*
J. *kotsz*, *kuchi*, *kachi*
A. *hwat*, *hwöt*
Entering Lower.

Smooth; slippery; polished; glassy. Cunning; knavish; artful.

路滑 the road is slippery.
滑路追人 to run after a man on a slippery road.
溜滑的 or 滑汰 slippery.
滑漉漉 or 滑流流 muddy; slushy.
滑澤 slippery; smooth.
足不把滑 unable to keep one's footing.
滑了一脚 or 滑倒 to slip down.
光滑 bright; shining; glossy.
滑膩 greasy.
磨到滑 grind it smooth.
滑虫 a name for the cockroach.
滑利 or 賊滑 or 巧滑 or 詭滑 artful; cunning; tricky.
滑口 or 嘴滑 or 滑舌 slippery-mouthed; plausible.
滑棍 or 滑骨頭 a slippery stick; a sharper.
只怕娃子家口滑 afraid that the child's mouth would be slippery,—that he would tell.
甜言滑舌 or 油嘴滑舌 oily-tongued; plausible.
賊眼流滑 the restless eye of a thief.
滑拳 to play at guess-fingers.
滑精 involuntary emissions.
滑石 soap-stone; *see* No. 5024.
滑縣 a District in Honan.
滑上他 turn the catch or latch.
滑車子 a pulley; a block.
滑子 a wooden catch or latch.

wat
滑 2*
5022

Read *ku*3*. Confused.

滑稽 slippery-tongued; plausible.
滑欲於俗思 to confuse one's (spiritual) aspirations by mundane thoughts.

wat
猾 2*
5023
R. 黠
See 滑
K. *hwal*
J. *katsz*, *kachi*
Entering Lower.

An animal which is supposed to get inside tigers and destroy them. Troublesome; treacherous; cunning. Used for No. 5022.

蠻夷猾夏 the southern savages are disturbing the empire.
奸猾 treacherous; disloyal.
狡猾 cunning; artful; deceitful.
猾胥 unscrupulous clerks.

wat
磆 2*
5024
R. 黠
See 滑
J. *kwatsz*, *guchi*
Entering Lower.

Soapstone.

wat
鰐 1*
5025
R. 黠
See 滑
Entering Lower.

A winged snake.

wat
鬫
5026

Same as No. 5010.

mat
譮
5027

Same as No. 5017.

HUAI.

fai
槐 2
5028
R. 佳
See 懷
A. *hwai*, *hwe*
Even Lower.

A large tree (*Sophora japonica*, L.) common in the north, the blossoms of which are used in making yellow dye, and the seeds as a cure for hæmorrhoids.

槐花黃，舉子忙 when the *huai* flowers fade, the students are busy,—with the autumnal examination.
槐檀 a tree, the wood of which was used for producing fire by friction.
地槐 *Sophora flavescens*, Ait., the roots of which are used in dysentery. Also called 苦參.
槐月 the fourth moon.
槐花米 dried hops.

fai
褢 2
5029
R. 佳
See 懷
Even Lower.

To carry in the sleeve or bosom; to enwrap; to conceal.

fai
褱
5030

Same as No. 5029.

fai
壞 4
5031
R. 卦
C. *wái*
H. *fai*
F. *hwai*
W. *wa*
N. *we*, v. *kwe*
P. } *hwai*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hwae*
K. *hwe*, *kwe*
J. *kai*, *ye*
A. *hwai*
Sinking Lower.

Ruined; spoilt; useless; vicious; bad, as opposed to 好 No. 3889.

毀壞 ruined; broken; shattered.
朽壞 rotten.
破壞 broken; useless.
損壞 worn out; destroyed.
肚壞 bowels out of order; diarrhœa.
壞行 evil deeds; an evil course.
壞意 evil thoughts.
壞子 a spoilt child.
學壞 to learn evil; to become corrupted.
他把我帶了壞了 he led me astray.
壞名 bad repute; to ruin one's own or another's reputation.
壞東西 to destroy things; a "bad lot".
壞處 bad points.
壞了腸子 or 壞了心腸 he is a scoundrel.
壞心的 rascally; scoundrelly.
壞小子 a brat.
壞了沒有 is it broken?
壞爛 spoilt,—as bad fruit.
壞木 a decayed tree.
壞船 a wreck.
弄壞 to spoil; to put out of order.
你壞了我的事 you have spoilt my business,—interfered with my plans.
終亦必歸於壞 must ultimately come to ruin,—of the universe.

Digitized by Google

壞[4] 5031

不以人之壞自成也 do not "build your fame on ruins of another's name". *See* No. 5196.

不要嚇壞了老人家 don't frighten an old person,—as by speaking roughly to them.

把酒喫壞了眼睛 I made my eyes bad from drinking wine.

懷[2] 5032

R. 佳

C. *wái*
H. *fai*
F. *hwai*
W. *wai*
N. *we*, v. *gwa*
P. M. *hwai*
Y. *hwae*
Sz. *hwai*
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *hwai*
Even Lower.

To embrace; to enfold; to contain; to carry in the bosom; to cherish; to dwell on; to think about.

無不囊懷 nothing which it does not embrace, or contain.

身懷利刀 carrying on his person a sharp knife.

懷胎 or 懷孕 to be pregnant. *See below.*

懷鬼胎 to have an evil scheme in one's heart.

懷福 to gather blessings to oneself.

懷抱 to carry in the arms.

抱在懷裏 to fold to the bosom; to cherish.

懷其寶而迷其邦,可謂仁乎 can he be called charitable who keeps his jewel in his bosom and leaves his country to confusion?

卷而懷之 to roll up and put in the bosom.

縱體入懷 threw herself into his arms.

只一個柳下惠坐懷不亂 only Liu Hsia-hui (could let a lady) sit on his lap without disturbance.

寘予于懷 you took me to your bosom.

三年免於父母之懷 at three, it can leave its parents' arms.

懷中 in the bosom.

懷揣 to stick in the breast of one's coat, etc.

懷疑 to doubt; to hesitate.

心懷 or 胸懷 cherishing in the heart; feelings; affections.

心懷不軌 cherishing evil designs.

懷仇 or 懷恨 to cherish hatred.

懷私 to keep one's own interests in view.

懷[2] 5032

懷德 to cherish virtue.

有懷莫訴 to have no one to tell one's griefs to.

懷念 or 懷想 to dwell upon; to bear in mind; to cherish thoughts of.

望風懷想 watching the wind and anxiously longing for,—your return.

懷人 to remember one.

何足掛懷 he is not worth thinking about.

放懷 to relax the mind; to forget care.

開懷暢飲 to put aside care and be merry with wine.

懷之好音 I will cheer him with good words.

傷懷 to be wounded in one's affections.

頗中 *chung*[4] 我懷 it fairly meets my wishes.

薈[2] 5033

R. 佳

See 懷

Even Lower.

An umbelliferous plant, called 蘹香, including both dill and fennel.

淮[2] 5034

R. 佳

See 懷

Even Lower.

Name of a large river in Honan and Anhui. [To be distinguished from 淮 No. 2849.]

淮夷來求 we came seeking the tribes on the Huai.

有酒如淮 we have as much wine as there is water in the Huai.

兩淮 the region between the Yellow River and the Yangtsze in Kiangsu and Anhui.

淮通 or 淮木通 a species of *Clematis*.

玃 5035

See No. 5304.

踝 5036

See No. 5018.

徻[4] 5037

R. 泰

J. *wai, ye*
A. *k'wai*
Sinking Upper.

A large room.

徻徻 lofty and grand,—as a large hall.

HUAN.

儇[1] 5038

R. 先

C. *ts'wan, ts'hün*
F. *ts'hiong, kiong*
W. *süe*
N. *hwaañ*
P. *ch'wan, ch'hsüan*
K. *hiön*
J. *ken*
A. *ts'hwön, ts'hwan*
Even Irregular.

Active; nimble; expert; clever.

揖我謂我儇兮 you bowed to me and said that I was active,—in hunting.

儇性 naturally quick at; sharp.

儇薄 lively; inclined to skylark.

可以爲儇薄之戒 as a warning against practical joking.

Read *hsüan*[2]. The name of a State.

圜[2] 5039

R. 先 删

See 圓環

Even Lower.

To turn round. To surround. To look alarmed.

圜轉 to revolve round a centre.

圜土 a prison wall.

圜視 to gaze in alarm.

Read *yüan*[2]. Round. Same as No. 13,734.

圜法 a name for copper cash.

環[2] 5040

R. 删

See 還環

A. *hwan*
Even Lower.

An enclosing wall.

環堵蕭然 the walls are noiseless,—as of a ruined house, deserted city, etc.

寰[2] 5041

R. 删

See 環

Even Lower.

An enclosing wall, especially that round the Imperial palace.

宸寰 the palace; the Imperial domain.

寰內 within the Imperial domain. [Also read *hsien*[4].]

寰宇 the world.

傾絕人寰 the prettiest girl in the world. [Also read *wan*[2].]

寰州 an old name for 馬邑鄉 a village in Shansi.

Digitized by Google

fan, wan⁴
擐 5042
R. 諫 刪
H. *fan*
N. *ngwaañ*
P. *hwan, kwan*
Y. *hwaa*
K. *kwan*², *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan*²
Sinking Lower Irregular.

To put on; to don.

服兵擐甲 to prepare one's weapons and put on one's armour.

Read *hsüan*¹. To strip.

擐衣出其臂脛 to strip off one's clothes and expose one's arms and legs.

wan²
環 5043
R. 刪
C. *wan*
H. *wan, fan*
F. *k'wang*
W. *ra*
N. *gwaañ, ngwaañ*, v. *waañ*
P. M. *hwan*
Y. *hwaa*
Sz. *hwan*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan, hwön*
Even Lower.

A ring; a bracelet; a circlet used as a stop in punctuation. To surround. *See* No. 5048.

耳環 or 環墜 earrings.
環珮 a lady's girdle or *châtelaine*.
圓轉如環 round as a ring; polished; well-turned.
其志如環不解 his determination is like a ring, without a break in it.
九連環 the puzzle of the "nine joined rings". Also, ornaments in a woman's headdress. *See* No. 7109.
投環 to run into the noose; to hang oneself. *See* No. 5044.
環旋 to revolve.
環紮 to form a cordon.
環繞 to surround.
山水環抱 surrounded by hills and streams.
環視 to look around.
環球 throughout the world.
環縣 a District in Kansuh.

sien, fan
繯 5044
R. 黽 銑 諫
See 泫卷患
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

Fine silk.

Read *hsüan*³. To bind; to tie round.

投繯自盡 to get into a noose and commit suicide. *See* No. 5043.
虹蜺爲繯 the rainbow girds the sky.

sien
翾 5045
R. 先
See 僎
A. *hwan, hwön*
Even Upper.

Hasty; quick; jerky. The short flight of a small bird.

hsien, fan⁴
轘 5046
R. 諫
H. *wan*
See 豢 Sinking Lower.

The punishment of pulling a criminal to pieces by chariots drawing him asunder.

wan, hai²
還 5047
R. 刪
C. *wan*
H. *han, fan*
F. *hwang*, v. *teng, heng*
W. *ra*
N. *waañ*, v. *wa*
P. M. *hwan, hai*
Y. *hwaa*
Sz. *hwan, hai, ha*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan, hwön*
Even Lower.

To go or come back; to return; to repay. Also read *hsüan*². Still; further; even now; since. In the adverbial phrases, this character is also read *hai*².

回還 to go or come back.
還來 to come back.
還家 or 還鄉 to go home.
王曰還 *hsüan* 歸 the king said, "Let us go home!"
還陽 to go back to the light,—of the upper world.
還甦過來 to recover consciousness; to come round.
還俗 to go back to lay life,—from the priesthood.
爾還而入，我心易也 if on your return you entered my house, my heart would be relieved.
還魂 the return of the spirit to the earth after death.
還魂茶 "resurrection" tea. *See* No. 12,099.
大還 and 小還 the sun reaching 女紀 and 鳥次,—the summer and winter solstices.
還悟 to recall; to ponder over.
還拜 to return a visit.
還席 to give a return dinner.
還手 to return blow for blow.
還願 to redeem a vow.
還神 to make a thank-offering to the gods.
還珠 *see* No. 3947.
賠還 or 償還 to compensate; to make good.
收還 to receive back.
清還 to pay in full.
還足 to restore in full.
還帶 to restore what one has lost.
答還 to reply to; to answer.

hai²
還 5047

還價 or 還價錢 to make an offer for goods,—as against the price asked by the seller.
還債 or 還欠 or 還賬 to pay debts.
還原 to get back to the starting-point or original condition; to be restored to health.
還銀 to repay money.
還錢 to pay money (for things bought); to return money lent.
漫天講價，就地還錢 (the seller) asking a price as high as the sky, (the buyer) offering a price as low as the earth.
無所還忌 without reflection or fear.
秦漢而還 since the Ch'in and Han dynasties.
還有 there is still,—some left.
還有沒有 are there any more?
還要三個 three more are wanted.
還在 still here; extant.
還沒來 not come yet.
還沒來麼 has he not come yet?
是這樣好還是那樣好 is this way the better, or is that way the better?
心病還將心藥醫 the diseases of the heart can be cured only by medicine for the heart.
還罷了 passable; sufficient. Used as an exclamation of relief when a thing is found to be better than reported.
還望 hopes however that.....
還存 still alive; preserved.
還好 luckily.
還早 it is early yet; a long time yet before.....

wan²
鐶 5048
R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

A metal ring. Used with No. 5043.

門鐶 a metal ring on a door, used to pull the door to.
獸鐶 same as the above, so called because the knob is in the shape of some animal's head.
金指鐶 a gold finger-ring.

Digitized by Google

wan₂
闤[2]
5049
R. 刪
See 環
A. *hwan*
Even Lower.

A wall around a market-place; the gate leading to it.

通闤帶闠 through all the entrances and thoroughfares of the market.

wan₂
鬟[2]
5050
R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

To dress the hair in a knot on the top of the head, as was customary until the rise of the present dynasty, and as is still the fashion in Japan, and in the Taoist priesthood.

髻鬟 a lady's hair done up.
花鬟 an ornamental *coiffure*.
丫鬟 a slave-girl.
垂鬟 to let down the hair.
上鬟 to do up the hair.
低鬟 to hang the head.
烟鬟 a smoke-like *coiffure*,—sometimes used for a cloud-like hair arrangement, sometimes for black hair.
翠鬟 a headdress adorned with kingfisher feathers.

fon, hwon,
歡[1]
5051
R. 寒
C. *fun*
H. *fon, k'on*
F. *hwang*
W. *hsüe*
N. *houñ*
P. M. Sz. *hwan*
Y. *hou*
K. *hwan*
J. *kan*
A. *hwan*
Even Upper.

To rejoice; to be glad.

歡心 rejoicing in heart; glad.
歡容 a joyful face.
喜歡 or 歡欣 or 歡悅 or 歡樂 or 歡暢 or 歡娛 or 歡笑 to rejoice; to be merry; to be pleased.
歡喜不盡 was overjoyed.
歡天喜地 no bounds to his joy.
我不喜歡他 I do not like him.
歡喜冤家 lovers who have quarrelled.
合歡 rejoicing together,—the name of a tree which when planted in the court-yard keeps away discord. Also, a kind of bamboo with a double stalk; name of a palace.
不歡而散 separated coldly,—as when no satisfactory settlement is reached.
歡奔亂跳的 jumping for joy.
馬跑歡了 the horse ran frisking about. *See* Nos. 5055, 9523.

歡[1]
5051

酒爲歡伯，除憂來樂 wine is the Prince of Joy, banishing sorrow and bringing pleasure.
歡顏變怒 their joy was turned to anger.
歡情 sensuality.
歡會 a pleasant meeting; also, in a bad sense, of the sexes.
歡龍 a dragon at a play.

hwon₁
獾[1]
5052
R. 寒
See 歡
Even Upper.

The badger.

狗獾 or 猪獾 the common badger.
海獾 the beaver.
人獾 the Indian badger (*Miles collaris*), which will rise on its two hind legs to fight. *See* No. 4700.

hwon₁
讙[1]
5053
R. 寒
See 歡
Even Upper.

To bawl; to vociferate; to stimulate by cheering words; joyful tidings.

讙鬧 to make a noise; hubbub; clamour.
讙悅 a cry of joy.
讙呼道左 acclamations at the road-side,—as when a popular official passes by.
讙囂 noise of shouting.
三年不言，言乃讙 after three years' silence (in mourning), speech breaks joyfully forth.

hwon₁
驩
5054

Same as No. 5052.

hwon₁
驩[1]
5055
R. 寒
See 觀
Even Upper.

A gentle, tractable horse; a horse frisking.

撒驩 to frisk,—as a horse.
驩虞之民 a happy, peaceable people.
驩兜 an unworthy minister of the Emperor Yao. *See* 四凶 No. 4689.

hwon
鸛
5056

See No. 6365.

wan₂
完
5057

See No. 12,457.

wan₂
皖[3]
5058
R. 潸
See 皖
Rising Lower.

To smile; to look pleased.

wan₂
挽[3]
5059
R. 寒
See 完
Even Lower.

To rub; to polish gems. To strike.

wan₂
皖
5060

Same as No. 5062. [To be distinguished from 皖 No. 12,459.]

fon yen₂
浣[3]
5061
R. 旱
C. *un, wun*
H. *yen'*
F. *ngwang*
W. *wa*
N. *wouñ*
P. *hwan*
M. *k'wan*
Y. *ou'*
K. *wan, hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan, kan*
Rising Lower.

To wash; to bathe. A period of ten days.

浣濯 to wash; to cleanse.
浣沐 to bathe.
浣沐之資 bathing-money,—the pay of the Court officials under the T'ang dynasty was so called. It was distributed three times a month; hence the character 浣 came to stand for a period of ten days.
中浣 the middle decade of a month.
浣滌 to cleanse; to purify.
浣衣 to wash clothes.
火浣布 cloth which can be cleansed by fire,—asbestos cloth.
浣薇一言 I washed my hands once and again in rose-water,—while reading your letter; a conventional phrase of respect.
浣紗溪 a river in Chehkiang.

yen' wan₂
皖[3]
5062
R. 潸旱
C. *in*
H. *yen*
F. *ngwang*
W. *wa*
N. *wouñ, ouñ*
P. *hwan*
M. *k'wan, wun*
Y. *ou*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan*
Rising Lower.

Bright; luminous.

Read *huan*[2]. The ancient name of 安慶府 An-ch'ing Fu, the capital of Anhui; Anhui.

皖南 and 皖北 the portions of Anhui lying south and north of the Yang-tsze, respectively.

hwan'
莞
5063

See No. 6375.

Digitized by Google

won⁴ 皖 5064 R. 翰 See 換 Sinking Lower.

The knee-joint.

wan, wan³ 皖 5065 R. 潸 C. *wan* See 皖 A. *hwan, hoan* RisingLower.

A species of tench, with dark green fins (*Leuciscus idella*).

黑皖 the black tench (*Leuciscus piceus*),—has no cirri, and the lateral line is white.

黑石皖 the red-fin tench (*Leuciscus curriculus*),—has jagged fins, a tapering head, and a green body.

yen₂ 丸 5066

See No. 12,490.

yen₂ fan₂ 紈² 5067 R. 寒 C. *yün* H. *yen* F. *wong* W. *yüe, wang, wa* N. *wouñ* P. M. *wan* Y. *ou* Sz. *wan* K. *hwan* J. *kwan* A. *hwan* Even Lower.

White; lustrous; white silk. Also read *wan²*.

紈扇 silk fans.

紈袴子弟 wearers of silken breeches,—scions of wealthy families; mashers.

冰紈 silk of smooth close texture.

yen₂ 芄² 5068 R. 寒 See 丸 Even Lower.

A kind of sedge, called 芄蘭, from the leaves of which mats are made.

yen₂ 洇² 5069 R. 先 C. *yun* H. *yen* F. *wong* W. *yüe* N. *yüeñ* P. M. Sz. *yüan* Y. *yüei* K. *wön* J. *yen* A. *vien* Even Lower.

The noise of rushing water. Also read *yüan²*.

潺洇 water flowing.

wan₂ 鍰² 5070 R. 刪 See 環 Even Lower.

Same as No. 5048. An ancient weight of 6⅔ taels, considered by some authorities as equal to the 錙 No. 6819.

fon² man² 緩³ 5071 R. 旱 翰 C. *un²* H. *fon, fon²* F. *hwang²* W. *yüe* N. *wouñ* P. M. *hwan* Y. *ou* Sz. *hwan* K. *wan* J. *kwan* A. *hwön, hwan* Rising and Sinking Lower.

Slow, as opposed to 急 No. 892; remiss; late; to delay; to postpone; to neglect.

緩慢 slow.

緩急 slow and fast; at ease and in difficulties; in trouble.

緩急相通 each sharing the joys and sorrows of the other.

人若緩急求他 if any one in trouble asked his assistance.

緩不濟急 slow cannot aid quick,—things which take time to get or to prepare are of no use when immediate help is required; time presses.

緩走 to go slowly.

緩緩而行 walked slowly along.

緩駛 to slow down,—as a steamer. *See* 輪 No. 7476.

遲緩 late; behindhand.

怠緩 negligent; procrastinating.

舒緩 indulgent; easy-going.

寬緩 or 緩限 to extend a limit of time; to allow time, as to a debtor.

延緩 to delay.

不可緩 it admits of no delay.

緩一天 postpone it for a day.

緩辦 to delay taking action.

緩刑 to reprieve.

緩兵之計 the trick of delaying the approach of (the enemy's) troops,—to gain time.

爲之緩頰 did the talking for her,—made excuses for her.

緩過來了 he has recovered consciousness.

yen₂ 鰋 5072

Same as No. 5065.

fan₂ 岘² 5073 R. 寒 See 桓 Even Lower.

A high hill.

fan₂ 萓² 5074 R. 寒 See 桓 Even Lower.

A kind of celery, the root and leaves of which are used for making a detergent.

fan₂ 桓² 5075 R. 寒 C. *un* H. *fan* F. *hwang* W. *yüe* N. *wouñ* P. *hwan* M. *wan, hwan* Y. *ou* K. *hwan* J. *kwan* A. *hwan* Even Lower.

A tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; *Sapindus mukorossi*, Gaertn., also known as 木桓, 無患 and 無櫬. Pillars or stone tablets before a grave. Posts for lowering a coffin. Martial; valorous.

桓表 tablets erected at graves.

桓楹 the supports for a coffin at a grave.

桓桓武王 the martial Wu Wang.

桓撥 to exercise a powerful sway.

盤桓 to stroll about.

桓公 Duke Huan,—of the 齊 Ch'i State, the most celebrated of the five 伯 chieftains who engrossed the power of the Chinese Empire during the seventh century B.C. Otherwise known as 小伯.

wan₂ 萑² 5076 R. 寒 C. *yün, wun* H. *wan* N. *wouñ* P. *hwan* M. *wan* Y. *ou* K. *hwan* J. *kwan* A. *hwan* Even Lower.

A kind of rush, used for making mats. Name of a place famous for robbers; *see* No. 3675.

取人於萑苻之澤 plundered people about the marsh of Huan-fu.

甚于萑苻之可畏 more to be dreaded than Huan-fu.

萑苻風戢 Huan-fu (*i.e.* robbers) will be exterminated,—a phrase seen among the insignia of a magistrate.

fon² won² 澣 5077

Same as No. 5061.

fon² 奐⁴ 5078 R. 翰 C. *fun², un²* See 喚 Sinking Upper.

Lively; gay; elegant.

伴奐爾游矣 full of spirits you ramble.

美哉奐焉 how beautiful! how charming!

輪奐美富 elegant and spacious,—of a house.

明奐 gay; brilliant.

Digitized by Google

fon 喚 4
5079
R. 翰
C. *fun*
H. *fon*
F. *hwang*
W. *hüe*
N. *hwouñ*
P. M. *hwan*
Y. *hon*
Sz. *hwan*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan*
Sinking Upper.

To call out; to summon; to order; to designate; to name.

呼喚 or 叫喚 to call out; to order.
鳩喚雨 the pigeon calls for rain,—when cooing.
喚狗 to call a dog.
喚他來 call him here.
我喚他不到 I call him, but he doesn't come.
喚他止住 tell him to stop.
喚令 to summon; to call to.
喚茶 to order tea.
喚頭 a barber's call,—a kind of long steel fork which he clangs to let people know he is coming.
喚嬌娘 call out the beautiful lady,—the pedler's call, a small hand-drum with rattles, which sounds on being twirled round.
使喚 to employ,—as servants. *See* No. 9896.
喚醒迷途 to awaken (to a sense of their danger) those who are straying from the true path.
名喚三桃 her name was San-t'ao.

won 換 4
5080
R. 翰
C. *wun*
H. *won, fon*
F. *wang*
W. *yüe, wa*
N. *wouñ*
P. M. Sz. *hwan*
Y. *hou*
K. *hwan*
J. *kan, yen*
A. *hwan*
Sinking Lower.

To remove; to change; to exchange.

換轉 to transpose; to change over.
改換 to change,—as the way of making anything.
換衣服 to change the clothes.
把衣服換上 change your clothes.
把盤子換過來 change the plates.
拏了換去 take it away and change it.
有好的掉換了來 change it for a better one.
回換 to take a purchase back and change it.
出門不換 or 不管換 once left the premises, cannot be changed,—of goods at shops.
包換 guarantee to change,—if not satisfactory.
不得換 cannot be changed,—for another.

換 4
5080

換季 to change the seasons,—to change the official hat and dress, as is done on certain days in spring and autumn fixed by the chief local authorities.
換門道 to change one's profession.
換骨 to change one's bones,—of a radical change in character.
換船 to tranship.
換約 to exchange, *i.e.* to ratify, a Treaty.
對換 to exchange.
換帖 to exchange cards (giving date and hour of birth, etc.),—to become sworn brothers.
換親 to exchange as above, with a view to matrimonial alliance.
換替着 by turns; alternately.
替換着騎 to ride by turns.
把手換過來 change hands,—use the other.
換易 to exchange; to barter.
換貨 to exchange goods; to barter.
金銀兌換 or 金銀便換 money changed here,—a shop sign.
換錢 to change money,—silver into copper coin.
換票 to change bank-notes.
金二十二換 the exchange is 22 oz. of silver,—for 1 oz. of gold.
換取現銀 to exchange for cash,—as a drawback.
換領新牌 to exchange for a new certificate.
換發 to issue in exchange for.
換頂兒了 may you soon change your button! *i.e.* be soon promoted,—a complimentary wish.
換新 to renew; to exchange for new.
換皮毛 to change the coat,—as animals. Used of persons in a bad sense.
換人 to change one's servants.
換班 to relieve guard.
換上新的 change it for a new one.
換救 to remedy.
換香樹 *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. & Z., the cones of which are used for dyeing.

fon 煥 4
5081
R. 翰
See 喚
Sinking Upper.

Elegant; variegated.

煥爛 coloured; variegated.

fon 渙 4
5082
R. 翰
C. *un²*
See 喚
Sinking Upper.

Wide; broad; to be scattered; to expand. The 59th Diagram.

渙渙 broad; swelling,—as rivers.
繼猶判渙 the continuation of (my father's) plans is irregular,—not in one undeviating straight line.

fon 煥 4
5083
R. 翰
C. *un²*
See 喚
Sinking Upper.

Flaming; bright; brilliant.

明煥 brilliant; lustrous.
煥目 agreeable to the eye.
煥乎其有文章 in what elegant style it is!
煥然一新 brand-new.

fon 瘓 4
5084
R. 旱
C. *wun²*
H. *fon²*
W. *wa²*
N. *hwouñ²*
P. *hwan²*, v. *hwo*
J. *tan*
A. *hwan²*
Rising Irregular.

Sick; ill.

癱瘓 numbness; paralysis.

fon 官 4
5085
R. 諫
C. *wan*
H. *fon*
F. *hwang*
W. *ngwa*
N. *ngwaañ*
P. M. *hwan*
Y. *hwaa*
Sz. *hwan*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan*
Sinking Lower.

A government servant; an official. [To be distinguished from 官 No. 6341.]

官宦 officials.
宦官 or 宦寺 or 閹宦 or 宦監 eunuchs.
鄉宦 the gentry; retired officials.
宦家子弟 the scion of an official family.
宦囊不敷 official purse (*i.e.* salary) insufficient.
仕宦行臺 good accommodation for travelling officials,—an inn-keeper's sign.
遊宦 travelling officials,—who have left home to go to their posts.
宦貲 official income.

Digitized by Google

fon
侃
5086

Same as No. 5085.

kon
逭 4
5087
R. 諫
C. *kun, ut*,
F. *kwang*
W. *küe*
N. *wouñ*²
P. *'hwan, hwan'*
Y. *hou'*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan, gwan*
A. *hwan', kwan'*
Sinking Irregular.

To flee; to escape; to avoid.

逭逃 to run away.
法無可逭 you cannot elude the law.
自作孽不可逭 if you do wrong, you cannot escape the consequences.

fam
幻 4
5088
R. 諫
C. *wan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *wa*
N. *ngwaañ*
P. } *hwan*
M. }
Y. *hwaa*
Sz. *hwan*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan, hüen*
Sinking Lower.

Artifice; deception; sleight of hand; magic; illusion. *See* 譎 No. 2494.

虛幻 unreal; without substance; illusory.
幻術 magical arts.
夢幻 visions; apparitions.
幻影 shadowy; unreal.
幻化 magical changes; metamorphoses.
世情變幻 the affairs of this world are changing and illusory.
幻妖 sleight of hand; magic.
幻跡 remnants; vanishing traces.

fam
豢 4
5089
R. 諫
C. *wan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*², *hwang'*
W. *wa*², *wa'*
N. *ngwaañ*
P. } *hwan*
M. }
Y. *hwaa*
Sz. *hwan*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan*
Sinking Lower.

To feed animals with grain. To support; to befriend. To allure.

猶芻豢之悅我口 just as the flesh of grass-fed and grain-fed animals is pleasing to my palate.
民食芻豢 the people fed on butcher's meat.
豢養 to nourish; to support.
是豢吳也 it is but feeding up the State of Wu,—for the shambles. Alluding to a distribution of presents by a rival. *Cf.* "Timeo Danaos".
餽賂于隣是豢隣也 to give presents to our neighbours is but to feed those neighbours,—against ourselves.
餌之以利一曰豢 to allure by hope of gain is spoken of as *huan*.

fam
患 4
5090
R. 諫
C. *wan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *wa*
N. *ngwaañ, waañ*
P. } *hwan*
M. }
Y. *hwaa*
Sz. *hwan*
K. *hwan*
J. *kwan, gen*
A. *hwan*
Sinking Lower.

Evil; calamity; misfortune. To suffer. To grieve.

禍患 or 患害 misfortune; calamity; injury.
患難之中 in the midst of troubles.
養虎爲患 to nourish a tiger to be a source of trouble,—in the future; like "nourishing a viper in the bosom".
避患 to avoid trouble,—by flight, as when escaping from revolution, anarchy, etc.
除後患 to prevent evil consequences.
患病 to be ill; to suffer from disease.
患傳染症 sick of a contagious disease.
患瘋病時 whenever the mad fit is on him.
患得患失 hard to get, and hard to lose,—as money.
心患之 grieving in heart for any one.
何患之有 what cause is there for grief?
不患人之不己知 I am not concerned that men do not know me.
患不知人也 I am concerned that I do not know men.

fam
槵 4
5091
R. 諫
See 患
Sinking Lower.

A species of soap-berry or *Sapindus*, the black seeds of which are used as charms to drive away demons, and their pulpy skin as a detergent. *See* No. 5075.

無槵 *Sapindus mukorossi*, Gaertn.

fam
鰥
5092

Same as No. 5048.

nyen
貛 2
5093
R. 元
See 原
Even Lower.

A kind of porcupine, called 貛 豰, believed to be hermaphrodite. Also written 貛 under the Han dynasty.

fan
犉 2
5094
R. 刪
See 還
Even Lower.

A year-old colt.

fon
肓 1
5095
R. 陽
C. } *fong*
H. }
F. *hwong*
W. *hoa*
N. *hwŏng*
P. }
M. } *hwang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hwang*
J. *kwō, wō*
A. *hwang*
Even Upper.

fon
盲 1
5096
R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

fon
亢 1
5097
R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

fon
荒 1
5098
R. 陽
See 謊
Even Upper.

HUANG.

The region between the heart and the diaphragm; the vitals.

病入膏肓 the disease has entered the vitals,—has become incurable. *See* 二豎 No. 3363.

Blood.

盲池 the blood-pool,—a supposed reservoir of blood in the body.

An expanse of water. To reach; to arrive at.

Uncultivated; wild; to be desolate; to go to desolation; to neglect; to ruin; to go to wild excess. To be large; to cover (*see* No. 6069); to cultivate.

荒野 or 荒郊 a wilderness; a desert.
荒裔 wild tribes.
荒蕪 or 荒草 jungle; undergrowth.
荒田 or 荒地 barren land; common.
荒村 an out-of-the-way village.
荒草 *Heteropogon hirtus*, Pers. or "spear-grass"; used for thatching, etc.
荒年 a year of dearth.
荒歉 dearth; deficiency.
饑荒 famine; dearth; over head and ears in debt.
洪荒之世 an age of Deluge and Desert,—as in primeval times.
具贅卒荒 all is in peril and going to ruin.

Digitized by Google

荒[1] 5098

流連荒亡 yielding to the current, striving against it, wild (in pursuit of the chase), and lost (in love of wine).
荒廢 or 丟荒 fallen into desuetude; forgotten; obsolete.
荒空 empty; desolate; ruined.
荒疎 to neglect; to become careless.
業荒於嬉 he neglected his business for pleasure.
非予自荒茲德 it is not that I am abandoning my virtue.
荒棄 to set aside; to discard; to neglect.
荒唐 wild; incoherent; untrustworthy; frivolous; light; idle.
荒淫 profligate; dissipated.
荒謬 reckless.
荒亂 in disorder.
酒荒 given over to drink.
內作色荒 nothing but lust within doors.
外作禽荒 nothing but hunting without.
荒湛于酒 you are besotted by drink.
允荒 truly great. *See* 顧 No. 6254.
遂荒大東 extending to the extreme east.
天作高山，太王荒之 God made the lofty hill and King T'ai brought it under cultivation.
大荒兒 the purport; the gist; a plan or general idea of something to be made.

for 稆[1] 5099
R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

Grain which has failed to ripen.

百果皆稆 all the fruits have come to nothing,—have failed to grow and ripen.

for 絨[2] 5100
R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

Tangled silk.

for 謊 5101

Same as No. 5105.

for 慌[1] 5102
R. 養
C. H. F. W. N. P. } also 陽
See 謊
Rising Upper.

Agitated; hurried; flustered; nervous; timid.

慌忙 or 慌速 hurriedly; with all speed.
跑得慌 he runs very fast.
不要着慌 don't get excited.
發慌 to be flustered or excited.
心慌 or 慌惚 or 慌張 confused; agitated.
慌亂 in confusion; confusedly.
驚慌 alarmed; startled.
慌作一團 to shrink with fear.
慌醒 to wake in a fright.

for 晃[3] 5103
R. 養
See 荒
Rising Upper.

Dry and hot; scorching.

for 稆 5104

Same as No. 5099.

for 謊[3] 5105
R. 養
C. H. } *fong*
F. *hwong*
W. *'hoa*
N. *hwŏng*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *hwang*
K. *hwang*
J. *kō, ō*
A. *hwang*
Irregular Upper.

Falsehood; lying; exaggeration.

謊話 or 謊言 or 謊語 lies; falsehoods.
說謊 or 撒謊 to tell lies.
說謊獨怕對證 what a liar fears is to be confronted with witnesses,—for the other side.
謊謬 false; fabulous.
扯謊架子 a lying machine,—a term of abuse.
謊詐 lying; deceitful.
謊價 an exorbitant price; an overcharge.

for 皇[2] 5106
R. 陽
C. *wong*
H. *fong*, v. *wong*
F. *hwong*
W. *oa*
N. *woñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *hwang*
K. *hwang*
J. *kwō, wō*
A. *hwang*
Even Lower.

Almighty; great; august. The ruler; the sovereign; Imperial. Admirable; good. Bright. To put to rights. A yellow horse with white spots. Name of a valley. Used for 遑 No. 5119.

皇天 or 皇天上帝 Almighty God.
告于皇天后地 I announce to great Heaven and sovereign Earth.
皇上 or 皇帝 or 聖皇 or 天皇 or 皇王 the Emperor.

皇[2] 5106

皇后 the Empress.
皇太后 the Empress Dowager.
皇太子 the Heir Apparent.
太上皇 the Emperor's father,—who has himself been Emperor.
皇祖有訓 our Imperial ancestor taught that.....
皇考 a deceased father. The more modern term is 顯 No. 4523.
皇妣 a deceased mother.
皇華 Imperial.
皇商 Imperial Purveyor.
皇城 the Imperial city.
皇戚 or 皇族 the Imperial kinsmen.
皇畿 or 皇洲 or 皇都 Peking.
皇宮 or 皇廷 the Imperial palace.
皇國 Japan.
皇朝 the ruling dynasty,—of China.
皇清 the Manchu dynasty.
皇陵 the Imperial tombs.
皇靈 the coffin (and body) of a deceased Emperor.
皇仁 or 皇恩 Imperial kindness.
皇士 capital officers.
穆穆皇皇 of reverent virtue and admirable character.
皇皇者華 brilliant are the flowers.
周公東征四國是皇 the object of Chou Kung in marching to the east was to put the four States to rights.
皇駁其馬 yellow and red horses, spotted with white.
皇魚 the sturgeon. *See* 鱘 No. 4889.
身在皇帝邊，猶如共虎眠 to be attached to the Imperial household is like sleeping alongside a tiger.
皇帝亦有草鞋親 even the Emperor has grass-shoe (*i.e.* poor) relatives.

for 偟[2] 5107
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Agitated; in consternation.

四海仿偟 the whole country in a state of agitation.

Digitized by Google

for 凰 2
5108
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

The female phœnix; *see* 鳳 No. 3560.

鳳凰無實不落 the phœnix will alight only where jewels are,—meaning the jewels of virtue and good government.

求凰未就 to try to get married but without success.

for 喤 2
5109
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Sounds of sobbing; jingling of bells.

其泣喤喤 weeping and sobbing.

鐘鼓喤喤 sounds of bells and drums.

for 堭
5110

Same as No. 5121.

for 媓 2
5111
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Name of a concubine 女媓 of the Emperor Yao. A mother.

for 徨 2
5112
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Doubtful; irresolute; vacillating.

徬徨無家 in doubt, as having no home,—not knowing where to go.

徊徨 going backwards and forwards; irresolute.

for 惶 2
5113
R. 陽
C. *wong*
H. *fong*
F. *hwong*
W. *oa*
N. *woñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwang*
K. *hwang*
J. *kwō, wō*
A. *hwang*
Even Lower.

To be afraid; nervous; doubtful; hesitating.

恐惶 or 惶懼 to fear; to dread.

惶惑 to be in fear and doubt.

惶擾 in a terrible state of alarm.

for 湟 2
5114
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Name of a river in Kansuh; also, of a branch of the North River in Kuangtung.

滸湟 a torrent.

for 煌 2
5115
R. 陽
P. *hwang* *shwang*
See 皇
Even Lower.

Blazing; bright; luminous.

輝煌於道 a great blaze in the streets,—as at an illumination.

for 篁 2
5116
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Bamboo sprouts too old for eating. A hard, white-skinned bamboo.

幽篁 a thick grove of bamboos.

for 艎 2
5117
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

A fast-sailing boat; a ferry-boat.

for 蝗 2
5118
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

The locust. *See* 蝨 No. 7586.

虫蝗爲災 locusts have become a plague,—by destroying the crops.

鬧蝗虫 to have a plague of locusts.

捕蝗 to catch locusts.

蚱蝗 the migratory locust.

蝗蝻將 the god who drives away the locust-pest.

for 遑 2
5119
R. 陽
P. *hwang, shwang*
See 皇
Even Lower.

Leisure. To be idle; careless.

不遑啜息 no leisure to eat or sleep.

不遑暇食 too busy to eat.

莫敢或遑 not daring to take a little rest.

遑恤我後 what leisure have I to care for what comes after me?

不遑啓處 I had not leisure to kneel or sit,—to take any rest.

不遑他矣 no leisure for anything else.

不敢怠遑 he dared not show himself indolent.

for 鍠 2
5120
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Clanging; jingling, as bells, etc. Used with No. 5109. A halberd.

輿前儀鍠 halberds were carried before the chariot.

for 隍 2
5121
R. 隍
See 皇
Even Lower.

The moat outside a city wall; a dry ditch.

城復于隍 a rampart with a moat round it.

城隍 the city wall and moat,—the tutelar deity of every Chinese city, as worshipped at the 城隍廟.

for 餭 2
5122
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Pastry; cakes of flour and sugar.

for 鰉 2
5123
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

The sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze, and also taken frozen to Peking from the Amoor as tribute or tax.

鱘鰉魚 the sturgeon; *see* No. 4889.

not 黃 2
5124
R. 陽
C. H. F. *wong*
W. *oa*
N. *woñg*, v. *wouñ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwang*
K. *hwang*
J. *kwō, ō, wō*
A. *hwang, hwing*
Even Lower.

The colour of the earth; *see* 玄 No. 4790. Yellow, the Imperial colour of modern times. Radical No. 201. *See* Nos. 4699, 5128, 12,394.

黃色 yellow.

黃土 yellow earth; clay; loess.

杏黃 apricot yellow,—the standard shade.

牙黃 ivory yellow.

黃而黑 sallow.

黃瘦 sallow and thin.

黃灰色 a light drab.

黃帝 the Yellow Emperor,—a legendary monarch whose date is fixed at B.C. 2698.

臉都黃了 his face became yellow,—from fear.

黃子 a small boy,—so called from the yellow clothes much worn by boys. *See* 綠 No. 7544.

黃口孺子 a child under four years old; a suckling. Used as a term of abuse.

古之伐國不殺黃口 of old, when a country was attacked, the young children were not slain.

Digitized by Google

黃[2] 5124

黃花女 a virgin.
黃花郎 the dandelion.
黃花魚 a kind of fish which occurs in the north during the 4th moon, and which is not supposed to be eaten by the people until it has appeared on the Imperial table.
黃花菜 *Hemerocallis flava*, L.
黃花枝草 *Senecio scandens*, Ham.
蛋黃 the yolk of an egg; *see* No. 5135.
黃髮 yellow hair,—of old age; hoary-headed.
黃昏 dusk; twilight.
黃旗 the yellow flag,—of quarantine. Also, the Danish flag.
黃龍旗 the Chinese national flag.
黃泉 the yellow springs,—Hades; the next world.
黃壤 the yellow pit,—the grave.
黃蜂 a wasp.
黃蜂針 a wasp's sting: a scoundrel.
黃蠟 bees'-wax.
黃油 butter.
黃金 the yellow metal,—gold.
黃銅 yellow copper,—brass.
黃銅器 brassware.
黃銅皮 brass sheathing.
青黃不接 green and yellow not connecting,—as when corn does not ripen; used of a bad harvest.
事情黃了 the matter has miscarried,—referring to the yellow colour of dying leaves.
黃錢紙 yellow paper-money,—used at the New Year.
黃巾 the yellow cap,—of a Taoist priest.
黃巾賊 the Yellow-Cap rebels,—whose rebellion (A.D. 184) led to the downfall of the Han dynasty and the division of the empire into the Three Kingdoms.
黃糖 brown sugar.
黃豆 yellow beans; yellow peas.
黃豆瓣 *Celastrus articulatus*, Thbg.
黃傘 the yellow umbrella,—used at marriages, etc.
黃粱夢 the yellow millet dream,—a simile of rapidity. *See* No. 7023.

黃[2] 5124

黃烟 yellow tobacco,—a native-grown kind.
黃腫 (or 癀腫) jaundice.
黃火藥 dynamite.
黃松 the yellow pine; best quality of deal.
黃饅頭 yellow cakes.
黃了稍兒了 to have turned yellow; dried up.
黃米 coarse rice.
黃河 the Yellow River,—so called from the colour of its water, due to the speed of the current. It is popularly supposed to have been made turbid by a wicked woman, named 田三嫂 T'ien San-sao, who drowned herself therein. *See* 心 No. 4562.
黃河清 when the Yellow River is clear,—never.
黃河尙有澄清日 even the Yellow River is sometimes clear.
跳得黃河洗不清 you may jump into the Yellow River, yet you will not be washed clean,—all the water of the Yellow River will not clear you of this charge.
黃河是敗家子 the Yellow River is like a prodigal son,—in its destructiveness.
黃馬褂 the Yellow Riding Jacket,—a reward for military services, supposed to be worn only when in personal attendance upon the Emperor in the field, or upon journeys.
黃帶子 Yellow Girdle,—a distinctive badge worn by the 宗室 Imperial Clansmen or direct issue of the Emperors of the present dynasty in the male line for ever, dating from the Manchu chieftain 天命 A.D. 1616. *See* 紅 No. 5270.
黃檔房 Registry office of the Imperial Clan Court.
黃教 Lamaism.
中黃 the Imperial treasury.
黃門宮 eunuchs.
黃門兒的 members of the Imperial clan.
貼黃 to cover with yellow paper any passages in Imperial decrees, etc. where alterations are required to be made; to put up a notice that one has taken one's degree.

黃[2] 5124

黃綿襖 the yellow wadded jacket,—the sun.
黃道 the ecliptic. *See* 赤 No. 1967.
黃道日 a lucky day,—for doing anything.
黃道之品 (medicine) of a most efficacious kind; a sovereign remedy.
黃册 the census or return of names taken once in three years under the T'ang dynasty.
大黃 rhubarb.
黃蓮 rhizomes of *Coptis teeta*, Wall.
胡黃蓮 *Picrorrhiza kurroa*, Royle.
野黃蓮 *Corydalis incisa*, Pers.
地黃 a medicinal plant used as a febrifuge; *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Leb. *See* No. 4992.
黃犬 a mole-cricket; an earthworm.
黃皮 the yellow-skin or whampee (*Clausena wampi*, Oliv.),—a fruit of the Canton province.
蛇黃 iron pyrites,—supposed to be vomited by snakes.
黃瓜 the cucumber.
黃瓜菜 *Crepis japonica*, Benth.
黃丹 yellow lead.
黃檀 yellow sandalwood.
黃薑 turmeric.
黃堂 yellow hall,—a name given to Prefects, because a 太守 in Kiangsu, whose *yamên* had several times been destroyed by fire, had the walls smeared over with flowers of sulphur.
黃埔 yellow reach,—Whampoa, the port of Canton.
黃浦 the Huang-p'u or Whangpoo, the river upon which stands the town and the foreign settlement of Shanghai.
黃芩 *Berberis nepalensis*, Spr.
黃柏刺 *Berberis Wallichiana*, D.C.
黃羊 the yellow goat or goitred antelope (*Antilope gutturosa*).
黃鼠狼 the North-China polecat (*Putorius Fontanierii*) or Siberian weasel (*Putorius sibiricus*).
黃點頦兒 a kind of flycatcher (*Erythrosterna albicilla*).
黃鴨 a kind of wild duck (*Casarca rutila*).
黃雀兒 the siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

Digitized by Google

黃[2] 5124

蒈臉鴨 the teal (*Querquedula crecca*).
蒈交嘴 the female of the Chinese crossbill (*Loxia albiventris*).
蒈鳾 the eastern ortolan (*Euspiza aureola*).
蒈眉子 a kind of thrush (*Emberiza elegans*).
蒈魤 or 蒈鱯魚 or 蒈顙魚 or 蒈頰魚 a kind of sheat fish (*Pseudobagrus fulvidraco*).
蒈嘴鷹子 the lesser tern (*Sternula minuta*).
蒈長虫 a snake (*Elaphis dione?*), —the commonest near Peking.
蒈鳥 or 蒈鸝 or 蒈伯勞 the oriole (*Oriolus sinensis*).
蒈鷹 the goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).
蒈背鴨 the eastern little grebe (*Podiceps philippensis*).
蒈嘴鶻 the sea eagle (*Haliaëtos albicilla*).
蒈鯉 or 蒈鱓 or 蒈魚 the mud eel (*Monopterus javanensis*; *Apterigia var.*).

潢[2] 5125
R. 陽庚
C. H. F. *wong*
W. *oa*
N. *woṅg*
P. *hwang, hêng*
M. *hwang, hun*
K. *hwang*
J. *kwo*
A. *hwang, hwing*
Even Lower.

A lake; a pool; clear water.
銀潢 the Milky Way.
天潢 a cluster of eight stars near Auriga; a family; a generation.
潢河 the Sira-muren River, or River Liao, a large stream that drains the eastern slope of the mountains north of Chihli, flowing into the Gulf of Pechili at Newchwang.

Read *huang*[4]. To dye paper.
潢漾 a vast expanse of water.
裝潢 to dye paper; to make great display.

璜[2] 5126
R. 陽庚
C. *wong, wang*
H. *wong, wang*
See 黃
N. *woṅg, wêng*
P. *hwang, hung*
M. *hwang, hun*
See 橫
K. *hwang*
J. *ō, kwō, kō, kiō*
A. *hwang, hwing*
Even Lower.

An ancient jade ornament, of a semi-circular shape, which was hung up and tinkled when struck by pendants.

癀[2] 5127
R. 陽
See 黃
Even Lower.

Jaundice.
癀病 or 癀腫 jaundice. *See* No. 5124.

磺[2] 5128
R. 陽
F. *hwong, wong*
See 黃
A. *hwang*
Even Lower.

Sulphur; brimstone; *see* 硫 No. 7245.
磺坑 or 磺孔 sulphur springs,—of which there are some famous ones near the port of Tamsui, in Formosa.
採辦硝磺 to buy up saltpetre and sulphur.
磺强水 sulphuric acid.
磺離磺盪的 staggering about.

簧[2] 5129
R. 陽
See 黃
A. *hwing*
Even Lower.

The metal tongue in the pipes of the 笙 organ. *See* 巧 No. 1411. A catch in a lock.
笙簧 a reed-organ.
左執簧 holding his reed-organ in his left hand.
竝坐鼓簧 we sit together and play on our organs.
吹笙鼓簧 the organ is blown until its tongues are all moving.
簧鼓 to spread reports; to make mischief; to set tongues wagging.
簧口言語 plausible or cunning talk.
鎖簧 the catch in a Chinese padlock.
線簧 the hair-spring of a watch.

縨[4] 5130
R. 漾
See 恍
cf. 黃 Sinking Lower.

A rope; a halliard.

蟥[2] 5131
R. 陽
See 黃
Even Lower.

A green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.
螞蟥 the leech.
螞蟥釘住鷺鷥脚 the leech fastens itself to the egret's feet,—with a view to "rise in the world".

趪[2] 5132
R. 陽
See 黃
Even Lower.

To exert oneself; to bustle about.
趪趪 a fine appearance; a grand display.

鱯 5133

Same as No. 5123.

橫[3] 5134
R. 養
See 黃
A. *h'wang*
Rising Lower.

Something to keep off the wind; a screen. A passage; a porch; a verandah. A strip. To join things. To reel silk from the cocoon. Used for 幌 No. 5138.

穬[2] 5135
R. 陽
See 黃
Even Lower.

The yolk of an egg. *See* No. 5124.

恍[3] 5136
R. 養
W. *hoa*, v. *hwa*
See 謊
A. *hwang, kwang*
Rising Upper.

Wild; mad; flustered.
恍狂 delirious; raving.
恍然 taken aback; irresolute.
恍惚 confused; dim; blurred.
聽恍惚了 I heard indistinctly.
恍若 somewhat as if.

晃[3] 5137
R. 養
See 恍
P. *hwang*
M. *hwang*
A. *hwang, kwang*
Rising Upper.

Bright; dazzling.
晃耀 brilliant.
亮晃 shining; dazzling.
炫晃芬馥 bright and fragrant, —as a flower-garden.
日光晃眼 the sun dazzles my eyes.
天氣晃開 the weather has become bright again.
搖搖晃晃的 shimmering,—as light on water.
電光一晃 a bright flash of lightning.
一晃兒的工夫 in a moment; very quickly.
老爺兒一晃 as soon as the sun shines out.

Digitized by Google

fan'
幌[3]
5138
R. 糞
See 謊
A. *hwang, k'wang*
Rising Upper.

A screen; a curtain; a shop-sign.

幌傘 a sun-shade.
幌帷 curtains.
幌子 shop-signs.
錢幌 a money-changer's sign,—a carved wooden string of cash.
膏藥幌子 the sign at a druggist's shop,—squares of wood, each with one black ball on a white ground.
粧or妝幌子 to make a show of being able to do anything; to be an impostor; to put on airs.

fan'
慌[3]
5139
R. 糞
See 謊
A. *hwang, k'wang*
Rising Upper.

Uncertain; doubtful.

慌懩 the mind unsettled.

Read *huang*[4].

慌惶 uncertain; occasionally. [Pronounced *huang*[4] *hua*].
慌腦 to roll the head.
慌蕩 to jolt; to shake.
慌裏慌蕩的 or 慌慌蕩蕩的 shaking; rocking.
慌鞦 to shake; to jog.

fan'
榥[3]
5140
R. 糞
See 黃
A. *k'wang*
Rising Lower.

A screen.

fan'
熀[3]
5141
R. 葉
See 聶
but usually read as 晃
Entering Lower.

Blazing. Used with No. 5137. Correctly read *yeh*[4]*.

煒熀 blazing; bright.
熀眼睛 to dazzle the eyes.

fan'
鎤[3]
5142
R. 糞
See 荒
Rising Upper.

The jingle of bells.

fan'
旛[3]
5143
R. 糞
See 荒
Rising Upper.

A sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner. A shop-sign; used with No. 5138.

khoin'
況
5144

See No. 6412.

khoin'
恍
5145

Same as No. 5136.

khoin'
況[3]
5146
R. 漾
See 況
Sinking Upper.

To increase. To compare. Agitated; anxious. An initial particle. Interchanged with 況 No. 6412.

亂況斯削 disorder grows and dismemberments ensue.
每下愈況 the test (as to the fatness of the pigs) was always made in the parts least likely to be fat.
比況他物 to compare with other things.
僕夫況瘁 the carriage-officers appeared full of cares.
況也永歎 they only heave long sighs.
修況 the name of a lute.

khoin'
眶[4]
5147
R. 漾
See 況眖
Sinking Upper.

To look at.

眶視 to examine.

khoin'
貺[4]
5148
R. 漾
C. *'fong*
W. *'hsüoa*
P. *hwang'*
Y. *k'wang'*
See 況
Sinking Upper Irregular.

To confer upon. Used with 況 No. 6412.

中心貺之 with all my heart I bestow one on him.
貺施 or 貺賜 to bestow.
天貺有德 God has given him virtue.
貺儀 a present.
荷蒙厚貺 I am much indebted for your valuable present.
女承筐亦無貺也 the girl presents her basket, but there is no gift in it,—the omen is inauspicious.
天貺節 a festival on the 6th of the 6th moon, to commemorate the arrival of some book from heaven. *Cf.* the day of Pentecost.

fui,
揮[1]
5149
R. 微
C. *fai*
H. *fui*
F. *hwi*
W. *hü*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwi*
J. *ki*
A. *hui*
Even Upper.

HUI.

To move; to shake; to direct; to scatter; to wipe away.

發揮 to move; to animate.
揮手 to wave the hand; to direct.
手揮 to flourish; to twang; to thrum.
手揮絲桐 playing on the guitar.
揮軍前進 to wave to the troops to advance.
指揮 to direct; the title of a petty military official.
指揮使司 title of a chieftain of the 土司 native tribes on the south and south-west frontiers.
揮筆 or 揮毫 to wave a pen,—to begin to write.
揮寫 to write.
大筆一揮 one stroke of your fine pen.
揮春 to write inscriptions for the New Year.
揮散 to scatter; to disperse.
揮灑 to scatter; to spend freely.
揮金如土 to scatter money like dirt.
揮棄 to throw away; to reject.
揮淚 or 揮泪 or 揮涕 to wipe away tears.
揮汗 to wipe off sweat.
揮佈延寢 to scatter hush-money.

fui,
暉[1]
5150
R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Bright; luminous. *See* Nos. 5152, 5154.

日暉 bright sunlight.
斜暉 the slanting rays of the sun.
流暉 a ray of light.
遙隔鈞暉 far separated from your Excellency's brightness,—from the light of your countenance.

Digitized by Google

fui, **揮**[1] 5151
R. 微元
See 揮渾
Even Upper.

A clothes-peg; a clothes-horse.

Read *hun*[2] or *kun*[3]. The curved handle of a plough.

fui, **輝**[1] 5152
R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Bright; luminous. *See* Nos. 5150, 5154.

輝光 or 輝煌 brilliant; luminous; splendid.
輝德 distinguished virtue.

fui, **翬**[1] 5153
R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Variegated; a pheasant; to fly.

如翬斯飛 like a pheasant on the wing.
翬雉 the Tartar pheasant.
鼓翅翬翬 clapped their wings and flew away.

fui, **暉**[1] 5154
R. 微
See 揮
Even Upper.

Bright; glorious; shining. *See* Nos. 5150, 5152.

光輝 brilliant; bright.
輝躍 glorious.
輝然 to brighten up; to be cheerful.
敝舍生輝 my humble home will be brightened,—by your presence.
星月交輝 stars and moon brightly shining.

foi, **灰**[1] 5155
R. 灰
C. *fui*
H. *foi*
F. *hwi*, v. *hu*
W. *hwai*
N. *hwei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, kai*
A. *houi, k'oui*
Even Upper.

Ashes; cinders; dust; lime; mortar.

火灰 ashes; cinders.
煤炭灰 ashes of coal or charcoal.
成灰 or 盡成灰燼 reduced to ashes.
死灰 dead ashes,—from which the vivifying element of fire has departed. Used for a state of fear.
心固可使如死灰乎 can the mind be reduced as it were to dead ashes?—*i.e.* be brought into such a state, by contemplation or otherwise, that it ceases to exercise its functions.
心灰 or 灰了心 to despair of; to give up the idea of.

灰[1] 5155

眼中流血,心內成灰 my eyes run blood and my heart is ashes,—with despair.
磨骨揚灰 to grind the bones and scatter the ashes,—of a dead enemy.
劫灰 the ashes that remain after a raid,—the desolation caused by brigandage, rebellion, etc.
灰色 ash-colour; drab.
灰土 or 塵灰 dust; dirt.
石灰 stone lime.
生灰 quicklime.
黑灰 a sort of bitumen.
灰線 a marking-line.
灰斗子 a box for keeping a marking-line.
灰兜 a bricklayer's hod.
灰牆 to plaster a wall.
自然灰 kaolin or quartz powder used in glass-making.
檳榔灰 the lime eaten with betel-nut.
牙灰 a white powder made by calcining paddy chaff, used for sharpening knives and as a dentifrice.
牙灰色 a light drab.
灰砌灰勾 to lay on mortar, filling it into the cracks.
白灰樹 *Buddleia sp. nova.*
灰沙 cement; concrete.
灰台 the plastered area in a Chinese theatre between the pit and the passage under the boxes.
灰天莧 *Chenopodium album*, L.
灰喜鵲 the blue magpie (*Cyanopolius cyaneus*).
灰鷿 the blue harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*).
灰窪子 the night-heron (*Nyctiardea nycticorax*).
灰鶴 the crane (*Grus cinerea*).
灰鼠 the squirrel (*Sciurus davidianus*).

foi, **恢** 5156

See No. 6481.

foi, **㷗**[1] 5157
R. 灰
See 灰
Even Upper.

Ash-coloured.

fui, **撝**[1] 5158
R. 支
W. *kii*
See 揮
K. *hwi*
J. *ki, ke*
Even Upper.

To split; to rend. Unassuming.

強撝 rude; bumptious; dictatorial.
撝謙 unassuming; modest.
更不撝挹 less unassuming than before.

fui, **隳**[1] 5159
R. 支
W. *hwai*
See 揮
K. *hyu*
J. *ki*
Even Upper.

To destroy; to overthrow.

隳廢 or 隳敗 ruined; destroyed; brought to naught; obsolete.
紀綱隳墮 the bonds of law and order are broken.
一行隳而百行可疑 he who bungles one matter, will be suspected in all. Give a dog a bad name, etc.
不作隳心事 to do nothing one is ashamed of.
我隳了心 I have given up the idea in despair. *See* No. 5155.
心隳意懶 disheartened.
隳棄和好 to break off friendly relations.
隳突 insolently.

fui, **徽**[1] 5160
R. 微
W. *hwai*
See 揮
Even Upper.

Excellent; good; admirable. The stops on a lute. A flag; a pennant.

徽柔 admirably gentle.
徽言 excellent words,—of advice.
愼徽五典 to set forth the beauties of the five cardinal duties,—as Shun did.
君子有徽猷 if the sovereign has good ways,—so will the people.
徽音 an excellent reputation.
徽美 excellent; admirable.
徽嬉 quick; full speed.
徽纏中 in bonds.
徽號 an honorary title,—such as those given to the present Empress Dowager.
徽墨 ink from 徽州府 in the province of 安徽 Anhui. *See* No. 44.
徽班 the "Anhui school" of singing.

Digitized by Google

fui
麾[1]
5161
R. 支
W. *hwai*
See 揮
K. *hwi*
Even Upper.

A signal flag; a standard. To make signals; to wave; to motion.

旗麾 a signal-flag.
指麾 to direct with a flag.
麾下 beneath the banner,—under the orders of; a general.
麾之使去 motioned him off.
麾斥來使 motioned away the messenger.
麾之以肱 motioned to him with his arm.
麾手 to wave the hand.

wei
口[2]
5162
R. 微
See 圍
Even Lower.

An enclosure. Used for 某 No. 8031, and 厶 No. 10,307, to show that something is left out. An old form of 國 No. 6609. Radical No. 31. Often used to distinguish names of dynasties, thus: 圓 圀 the Chou and Ming dynasties. *See* No. 5887. More correctly read *wei*[2].

fui
回[2]
5163
R. 灰
C. *ii, wui*
H. *fui*
F. *hui*
W. *wai*
N. *wei*
P.
M. *hwei,*
Y. *hui*
Sz.
K. *hwe*
J. *kai, ye*
A. *koui*
Even Lower.

To come or go back to the starting-point; to return; to send back; to revolve.

來回 coming and going back; there and back.
回來 to come back; by and by. *See below.*
回去 to go back; (of plants) "over"; finished blooming.
回轉 or 回歸 to return.
回家 to return to one's home.
回府 to return to (your) home.
回國 to return to one's country.
回駛 to sail back.
回西 to go back to the west,—to die, chiefly of Buddhist priests.
回任 to return to one's post.
回毛 curly hair.
回暖 the return of warm weather.
回憶 or 回思 or 低回 or 回想 to reflect; to consider; to recall.
風回南 the wind has gone round to the south.
奉回 to send back with compliments.

回[2]
5163

推回 to decline to receive; to return.
回拜 to make a return visit. *See* 敬 No. 2144.
回禮 or 回敬 to make a bow or a salute in return; a return present.
回席 a return dinner.
回門 the first visit of a bride to her parents.
追回 to cause to come back; to fetch back.
一步一回 looking back at every step.
舉手無回 touch and move,—as at chess.
回顧 to look back; to repent.
浪子回頭，無價之寶 a prodigal's repentance is a priceless jewel.
回頭是岸 turn your head and there is the shore,—repent, and salvation is at hand.
回頭早 there is yet time.
回頭青 *Cyperus rotundus*, L.
不能脫回 you cannot get out of it,—as an engagement.
船隻回空 the vessels returned empty.
回文 a despatch in reply.
回答 or 回說 to answer; to reply.
回稟 a reply to a superior,—answering questions asked.
回信 or 回函 or 回示 or 回書 or 回字 a letter in reply.
回音 an answer; a reply.
回帖 or 回片子 a card in acknowledgement.
回復 to come back to the beginning; to return; to reply to; to send an answer.
回事 to relate what one has done in business.
回話 to let one know; to bring back word.
回明 to state to,—a superior.
回來再說 we will talk of that by and by.
一回兒 or 一回子 a time; a period.
這一回 or 此回 this time; this once.
上一回 the previous time; on the previous occasion.
三回五次 again and again; repeatedly.
回氣 to draw in the breath.

回[2]
5163

回眸 to throw a backward glance.
回手 to give a blow in return.
回首 to turn the head.
回堂畫稿 to submit a draft to a chief,—for signature or approval.
釋回 to discharge; to let go.
回光反照 the thrown-back bright rays (of the setting sun); the last flicker, as of a candle or of a dying man.
周回多少里 how many *li* is it there and back?
回天意，盡人力 to propitiate God (as by righteous living, prayer, etc.), and to do one's best as a man.
回過味來 or 回味思量 to think of the former flavour,—to profit by experience.
一時回過味來 as soon as she saw the point,—of the remark.
其德不回 his virtue was without flaw.
回心轉意 to change one's views; to see things in a different light from before.
崇信姦回 his honour and confidence are given to the villainous and bad.
昭回于天 brightly revolving in the sky,—of the Milky Way.
回輪 to reverse the engines of a steamer; to go astern.
六道輪回 metempsychosis. *See* No. 10,780.
謀猶回遹 his plans are crooked and bad.
回回 or 回子 Mahommedans.
回回蔥 a variety of onion.
回紇 or 回鶻 or 黑回 Ouigours or Wigurs.
回疆 Turkestan.
回絨 Mahommedan wool,—fustian.
回祿 the god of fire,—a name given by 子產 Tzŭ Ch'an, 6th century B.C.

fui
囘
5164

Same as No. 5163.

fui
囘
5165

Same as No. 5163.

Digitized by Google

fuiz
徊[2]
5166
R. 彳
C. *ui*
H. *fui*
F. *hui*
W. *wai*
N. *we, wei*
P.
M. *hwei,*
Y. *hwai*
Sz.
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Even Lower.

To pace to and fro; irresolute.

徘徊 backwards and forwards; hesitating; irresolute.

fuiz
恛[2]
5167
R. 忄
See 茴
Even Lower.

Blurred; indistinct; doubtful; irresolute.

fuiz
桅[2]
5168
R. vulgar
See 茴
Even Lower.

A large tree found in Yünnan. Its fruit grows in clusters at the end of the branches and is red.

fuiz
洄[2]
5169
R. 氵
See 茴
Even Lower.

An eddy; a race; "chow-chow" water. Name of a lake in Honan.

洄瀾 or 洄注 water recoiling; a backwater; an eddy.

溯洄從之 I go up the stream in quest of him.

fuiz
痐
5170

Same as No. 5172.

fuiz
茴[2]
5171
R. 艹
C. *wui, úi*
H. *fui*
F. *hui*, v. *p'ui*
W. *wai*
N. *wei*
P.
M.
Y. *hwei*
Sz.
K. *hwe*, v. *p'i*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Even Lower.

Fennel (*Fœniculum vulgare*, Gaert.)

小茴香 a fragrant seed like dill (*Fœniculum dulce*).

大茴香 or 八角茴 star-aniseed, *Illicium verum*, Hook. f.

fuiz
蛔[2]
5172
R. 虫
See 茴
Even Lower.

The tapeworm; also used for the common intestinal worms.

誰是你肚子裏的蛔蟲 who is your tapeworm, pray?—I am not dependent on you.

吐蛔虫 to vomit worms.

fuiz
迴[2]
5173
R. 辶
See 茴
Even Lower.

To go back; to return; to bend. Used with No. 5163.

迴流水 an eddy; a backwater.

迴繞 to surround; to enclose.

千迴百轉 continually revolving.

迴文詩 a kind of ode which may be read backwards as well as forwards, and sometimes sideways; a palindrome.

迴廊 a verandah.

挽迴瀾於既倒 to turn back a tide (or flow of water) that has already burst forth.

輪迴 the turning round of the wheel,—human existence as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *sansâra*. *See* No. 5163.

迴憶 to recall; to remember.

迴環 to surround; to encircle.

迴避 to withdraw from the presence of a superior; to stand back; to avoid meeting. Specially, of a junior relative retiring from office in a province to which a senior relative has been appointed.

fuiz
鮰[2]
5174
R. vulgar.
See 茴
Even Lower.

A fish belonging to the salmon tribe, found in the Yang-tsze, about three feet long and resembling a small sturgeon in its snout, transverse mouth, and four short barbels below it.

竿竹筍, 燒鮰魚 when the bamboo is sprouting, cook the sturgeon, — and eat them together.

fuiz
廻
5175

Same as No. 5173.

fuiz'
嵔[4]
5176
R. 隊
See 茴
Sinking Lower.

A barren hill.

fuiz'
斐[4]
5177
R. 隊
See 悔
Sinking Upper.

To repent. A name for the 外卦 three upper lines of any one of the Diagrams. *See* 貞 No. 607. Used with No. 5178.

fuiˇ
悔[3]
5178
R. 貯隊
C.
H. *fui'*
F. *hui, hwoui'*
W. *hwai, fai'*
N.
P.
M.
Y. *hwei*
Sz.
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *houi*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To repent; to regret. Used with No. 5177. *See* 翻 No. 3390.

後悔 or 悔悟 to repent.

悔也不悔 don't you repent now?

悔前非 to repent of former misdeeds.

悔過 or 悔罪 to repent of one's sins.

悔改 to repent; to reform; to mend one's ways.

悔恨 or 惱悔 or 悔吝 to repent; to regret; to be vexed with oneself.

其後也悔 but afterwards she repented.

悔心 regret; compunction.

痛悔 to bitterly regret.

追悔不及 to repent when too late.

禍至頭來悔不及 when misfortune is upon you, it is too late for repentance.

死而無悔 to die without regret.

反悔 to regret; to go back on one's word.

悔賴 to repudiate.

宜無悔怒 I ought not thus to be the object of their anger.

其德靡悔 his virtue left nothing to be dissatisfied with.

逼立無悔狀 made him draw up a "guarantee not to repent deed",—as at the sale of a child.

不叫他悔, 他就急了 if I don't let him have his moves back, he gets angry.

雖悔難追 though we repent, we cannot overtake the past,—so as to cancel it.

悔之無益 repentance is of no avail.

fuiˇ
晦[4]
5179
R. 日
C.
H. *fui*
F. *hwoui*, v. *pwoui*
W. *hwai*
N.
P.
M.
Y. *hwei*
Sz.
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ku*
A. *houi*
Sinking Upper.

The last day of the moon; dark; obscure. Unlucky; unpropitious.

月晦 the last day of the moon.

昏晦 dusk; dark; obscure.

風雨晦明 wind or rain, darkness or light,—*e.g.* always at work.

風雨晦冥 obscured by wind and rain.

明晦 comparative clearness.

時晦 the time is dark,—unpropitious.

Digitized by Google

晦[4] 5179

晦冥 dark; thick, of weather.
晦氣 or 運晦 bad luck.
正在晦氣頭兒上 just at the very climax of misfortune.
晦氣星進命 born under an unlucky star.
眞晦氣了 how truly unlucky!
公子有晦紋 the gentleman has an unlucky look,—from a fortune-teller's point of view.
晦得狠 very unlucky.
背晦 stupid; muddle-headed from age.
背晦爺娘 to treat one's parents as "old stupids".

fui
誨[4] 5180
R. 隊
See 悔
Sinking Upper.

To teach; to admonish; to advise.

教誨 or 訓誨 to teach; to train.
誨人不倦 to teach without tiring.
誨爾諄諄 constantly teaching you.
納誨 to receive instruction.
冶容誨淫 to adorn the face so as to induce to wantonness,—as a harlot. *See* No. 7632.

fui
虺 5181

Same as No. 5172.

foi, fui
虺[3] 5182
R. 灰尾
C. *fui, ʻwai, ʻkwai*
F. *hwi, ʻwi*
H. *foi, fui, ʂʻui*
W. *hwai, hii', ʻhii*
See 灰
K. *hwei, hwe*
J. *ki, kwai, ke*
A. *hui*
Even and Rising Upper.

A venomous snake (*Trigonocephalus Bloomhoffii*, Strauch.).

維虺維蛇，女子之祥 cobras and serpents are the auspicious intimation (in dreams) of daughters. *See* 熊 No. 4700.
蝮虺 a viper.
虺蝮之行 treachery; ingratitude.
王虺 a kind of boa found in Yünnan.
水虺 a sea-serpent.
土虺蛇 a venomous snake, found in Kiangsu, and said to have no eyes.
虺隤 worn-out; tired; diseased.
虺虺其靁 the thunder keeps muttering.

foi
隊[1] 5183
R. 灰
See 灰
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *houi*
Even Upper.

The grunting sound of pigs rooting.

喧隊 altercation; wrangling.

tui
會[4] 5184
R. 泰
C. *ui*
H. *fui, woi*
F. *hwoui*
W. *wai*
N. *wei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwe, kwe*
J. *ye, kai*
A. *houi*
Sinking Lower.

To meet together; to collect; to unite; to co-operate; a guild; a society. To understand. To be able. A moment of time.

會集 or 會合 or 會齊 to assemble.
會朝 the morning of the meeting.
會議 to meet for deliberation.
會商 or 會晤 to consult together.
會館 a guild; a meeting-house; a club.
會兵 to assemble troops.
會匪 a band of robbers.
鳴鑼會衆 to beat gongs and bring people together.
文會 a literary club.
會期 a time appointed for meeting.
僧會 a convocation of Buddhist priests.
三合會 the Triad Society,—a famous secret society, the name of which signifies the union of Heaven, Earth, and Man, as symbolised in the character 王 a ruler. Dates from the reign Yung Chêng, A.D. 1723–36.
天地會 another name for the above.
入會 to join a secret society.
會友 an affiliated member of a secret society.
會主 or 會首 or 會頭 the head of a guild; the president of a club, etc.
會長 a priest,—in the Protestant church.
會吏 a deacon,—ditto.
開會 to start a society.
收會 to close or wind up a society.
會簿 the account-books of a society.
燕會賓客 to give an entertainment.
會酒 a drinking-party.
出會 to have a procession,—in honour of some religious festival.
盂蘭勝會 a religious festival, held on the 15th of the 7th moon, for feeding the ghosts of deceased ancestors for seven generations. It was introduced into China about A.D. 733 by 不空 Amôgha, the Singhalese Buddhist who gave such an impetus to his religion under the T'ang dynasty.
會言近止 they unite in saying that he is near.
會其宗族，盡散家財 gathered together his relatives and gave them all his treasures.
會客 to receive visitors.
拜會 to visit; to call upon.
會會舊相識 to look up old acquaintances.
不期而會 to meet without previous arrangement.
後會有期 I trust we shall meet again.
會見 or 會面 to visit; to meet.
想你們也曾會過 I think you have met before.
會過一面 I have met him once.
會同 conjointly; in co-operation.
會同驗明 or 會驗 to jointly examine.
會同館 Imperial Despatch office,—superintending transmission of correspondence from the provinces.
會同四譯館 office of the residence for tributary envoys.
會審 or 會訊 joint investigation.
會審衙門 the Mixed Court, at Shanghai.
會銜 to unite titles,—as when several officials make a joint representation.
會營 (of civil officials) to co-operate with the territorial military authorities.
會奏 to jointly memorialise.
會緝 to unite in pursuing.
會稟 a joint petition or report.
會理 to manage conjointly.
會札 joint instructions.
會拏 to help to catch.
會鞫 joint examination.
會勘 joint inspection.
會督 to join with one's subordinates in....; joint supervision.
會齊考試 a competitive examination.
會咨 to make a joint communication (to equals).
咨會 to communicate by despatch, as between high officials of equal rank. *See* 照 No. 474.
知會 to notify; to inform.

Digitized by Google

會[4] 5184

會試 the triennial examination, held at Peking, for the degree of 進士 *chin shih*.
會元 first on the list at the above.
會魁 the next seventeen ditto.
省會 a provincial capital.
會意 to understand; to take a hint. Also, "suggestive compounds", or characters supposed to have been formed upon an analysis of the meaning intended to be conveyed. Thus, the duplication of 人 *man* makes 从 *to follow*, and the same trebled makes 丞 *many*; 火 *fire* doubled makes 炎 *flaming*, and when trebled 焱 *awful*.
我會過他的意 I saw what he meant.
會意作 to act on an understanding.
會不出 can't make out,—what you are driving at.
會通 to understand thoroughly.
理會 to mind; to pay attention; to note.
會作 able to do.
你會不會 can you do it or not?
學會 to learn how to do anything.
會水 to be able to swim.
會者不難, 難者不會 it is not difficult to those who can do it: if it is difficult it is because they cannot do it.
會生病 able to cause sickness; liable to make one ill.
不會下雨 it won't rain.
會子 an interval; a time.
一會的工夫 a moment; an instant.
不大會 in no great while; presently.
機會 a chance; an opportunity. *See* No. 787.
會丞相與王有隙 now at that juncture, the Prime Minister happened to be on bad terms with the Prince.
會典 the Institutes of the Empire,—containing details of the whole scheme of government administration.
會神仙 the festival of All Spirits (19th of 1st moon).
會親 to meet relatives.
會鈔 to advance money for.
會錢 to pay for.

Read *kuei*[4]. To calculate.

會計司 Collectorate of rents for Banner property.
會稽 a District in Chehkiang.

fui

繪[4] 5185

R. 泰隊
C. *fui, k'ûi*
H. *fui², fui⁴*
F. *hwoui²*
W. *kwai⁴*
N. *wei²*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi²*
Sinking Irregular.

襘 5186 *fui*

蜕 5187 *fui*

賄[4] 5188

R. 貝
C. *fui*
H. *fui⁴*
F. *'wi*
W. *'hwai*
N. *hwei⁴*
P. *hwei⁴*
M. Y. Sz. *'hwei*
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai*
A. *houi*
Rising Upper Irregular.

匯 5189 *fui*

滙[4] 5190

R. 貝
C. *ui²*
H. *fui²*
F. *hwoui²*
W. *wai²*
N. *wei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei⁴*
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Rising Lower Irregular.

To draw; to sketch; to make an outline. Also read *kuei*[4].

繪地圖 to draw a map.
繪畫 or 繪塑 to draw and paint.
繪像 to draw portraits.
繪事後素 the business of laying on the colours follows the preparation of the plain ground.

See No. 6339.

Same as No. 5172.

Property; money; bribes.

以爾車來, 以我賄遷 come with your carriage, and I will remove my goods,—of a woman eloping.
賄賂 or 贓賄 bribes.
送賄 to send bribes.
受賄 to receive bribes.
囑賄 or 賄託 to cause to do anything by means of bribes.
賄和 to bribe to hush up or withdraw a charge.
賄買 to suborn.

Same as No. 5190.

Whirling, turbulent waters. A bank draft.

東滙澤爲彭蠡 eastward still, and whirling on, it formed the marsh of P'êng-li,—of the 漢 Han river.
滙源 a source; a spring.
四書滙參 the Four Books, with the various Commentaries.
滙票 or 滙單 a bill of exchange.
滙費 or 滙息 or 滙兌費 the loss by exchange.
如今滙到了 the advice has now been received,—the money can be paid.
滙至來省 to remit by bill of exchange to the provincial capital.
我向你滙一千兩銀子 I will draw on you for one thousand taels.
滙劃 bank drafts.

滙[4] 5190

滙撥 to draw on; to give a draft on.
滙付 pay to.....
滙往 to draw on,—*e.g.* London.
滙欵 remittances; drafts.
滙銀行 or 滙兌局 an exchange office.
滙豐銀行 the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

fui

恚[4] 5191

R. 宀
C. *wai*
H. *fui*
F. *oui, hie*
W. *wai*
N. *wei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwe*, v. *ye*
J. *i*
A. *k'we*
Sinking Lower.

Rage; anger.

恚恨 to hate and detest; bitter resentment.
恚怒 in a towering passion.
抵床而恚 he beat the bed in his anger.

wei

喙[4] 5192

R. 口
C. *wai*
H. *woi*
F. *woi, oui*
W. *hsü*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hie*
J. *kei, ke*
A. *nüe*
Sinking Upper.

Tiny. Sparkling. Chirping. Jingling. Whistling.

喙彼小星 small are those starlets.
有喙其星 the stars sparkle bright.
鳴蜩喙喙 "chirp, chirp", sing the cicadas.
鸞聲喙喙 the jingling of bells,—on horses.
喙喙管聲 shrilly sound the flutes.

fui

慧[4] 5193

R. 心
C. *wai*
H. *fui*
F. *hie*, v. *hwoi*
W. *yü*
N. *wei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hie*
J. *kei, ye*
A. *hwe*
Sinking Lower.

Intelligent; quick; clever.

敏慧 or 聰慧 or 靈慧 or 慧明 intelligent; sagacious; quick-witted; wise.
慧性 one who has the nature of wisdom. Sanskrit: *pradjnâkara*. Popularly used in the sense of "smart, clever".
小慧 skill; cleverness; aptitude.
美而慧 beautiful and clever.
睜開慧眼 opened wide his spiritual eyes,—*i.e.* eyes gifted with a range beyond that of mortals.
知慧 the virtue of wisdom,—the principal means of attaining Nirvana. It implies a knowledge of the illusory character of everything earthly, and excludes ignorance, error, and heresy. Sanskrit: *pradjnâ*.

Digitized by Google

wei⁴
曄
5194
R. 舞
See 曅
A. *ve*
Sinking Upper.

Fine; minute. Used with No. 5192.

fui³
誨
5195
R. 紙
See 毀
Rising Upper.

To slander; to vilify.

誨謗 to slander; to backbite.
由嘴誨罵人 slandering and abusing people without restraint.

fui³
毀
5196
R. 紙
C. *wai*
H. *k'wui*
F. *hwi*
W. *hü*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwei*
J. *ki*
A. *hui*
Rising Upper.

To break; to injure; to destroy. To shed, as teeth. To slander; used with No. 5195.

拆毀 to pull down,—as a building.
毀傷 to wound.
毀壞 or 毀爛 or 毀敗 to destroy.
毀棄 to destroy and cast away.
毀滅 to exterminate utterly.
毀失 to suffer injury; a loss.
毀掉 to knock down; to demolish.
聖言不毀 the holy words (of Confucius) can never perish.
衰毀 worn-out; failing in strength.
哀毀 pulled down by grief.
禮無毀人以自成也 the rule of society is not to destroy another in order to secure one's own success. *See* No. 5031.
有求全之毀 there are cases in which men seeking to be perfect have received reproach.

fui³
燬
5197
R. 紙
See 毀
Rising Upper.

A blazing fire; bright; splendid.

烈燬 a furious fire.
王室如燬 the palace was as though ablaze.
燒燬 or 燬焚 to burn down; to consume.
燬失 destroyed by fire.

fui
譭
5198

Same as No. 5195.

fui⁴
惠
5199
R. 舞
C. *wai*
H. *fui*
F. *hie*
W. *yü*
N. *wei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwei*
K. *hie*
J. *kei, ye*
A. *hwe*
Sinking Lower.

Kind; gracious; forbearing. To accord with; to obey; to be docile. A kind of three-cornered halberd.

蒙惠 indebted for kindness.
恩惠 or 惠澤 grace; favour.
承蒙厚惠 indebted for considerable favour shown.
受惠 or 領惠 to receive kindness.
保惠于庶民 to exercise a protecting kindness towards the masses.
惠愛 benevolence.
惠我良多 you have been very kind to me.
盛惠 great kindness.
虛惠 empty kindness,—the show without the reality.
實惠 real kindness,—substantial aid.
惠好 to show kindness.
惠函 your note.
惠顧 kind attentions.
惠賜 to kindly bestow.
惠晤 or 惠語 gracious utterances.
惠翰 your "valued favour".
惠致 a gracious step or measure,—of government.
如蒙見惠，不勝銘感 if you kindly grant me this favour, I shall be everlastingly grateful.
惠臨 to honour with a visit.
惠然肯來 kindly he seems willing to come.
惠于宗公 he conformed to the example of his ancestors.
駿惠我文王 striving to be in accord with our Wên Wang.
執惠 holding three-cornered halberds.
惠來縣 a District near Swatow.

fui
憓
5200
R. 舞
See 惠
Sinking Lower.

Compliant; obedient. Used for No. 5199.

義征不憓 would not submit to just coercion.

fui⁴
蕙
5201
R. 舞
H. *sui*
See 惠
Sinking Lower.

A fragrant species of marshy orchid, called 蕙蘭, having many flowers on one stalk.

蘭蕙齊芳 the success of two brothers at the public examinations.
雪蕙 the snow-orchid of Yünnan.

hui⁴
蟪
5202
R. 舞
See 惠
Sinking Lower.

An insect, called 蟪蛄, which lives but six months.

蟪蛄不知春秋 the *hui ku* knows not spring and autumn,—if it knows one it cannot know the other.

fui⁴
譓
5203
R. 舞
See 惠
Sinking Lower.

Quick; sagacious. Obedient.

fui⁴ khwai'
嬇
5204
R. 隊
See 聵
Sinking Lower.

A woman, named 女嬇, from whose womb six sons were removed by a surgical operation.

Read *kuai*⁴. Name of a king of the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu.

khwai'
殨
5205
R. 隊
P. *hwei*
M. *k'wei*
See 聵
Sinking Lower.

To open or break, as a sore.

瘡殨 the boil has broken.
通身殨爛 his whole body has broken out in sores.

khwui'
潰
5206
R. 隊
W. *'wai, wai*²
See 聵
P. M. Y. *k'wei, hwei*
K. *hwe*, v. *kwe*
J. *kwei, ye*
A. *houi*
Sinking Lower.

To rush, as a stream; to flee; to be dispersed; defeated; destroyed.

潰濤 the dashing of waves.
臨陣潰逃 to run away in the face of the enemy.
紛紛潰散 completely routed.
莽兵大潰 the soldiers of Wang Mang were utterly routed.
潰亂 in disorder.
潰敗 destroyed; spoilt.
潰敗決裂 broken up,—as a friendship.
無不潰止 all is going to confusion.
淹潰 soaked; drenched; flooded.
潰百尺之室以突隙之烟焚 the burning down of a hundred-foot (*sc.* large) mansion must begin with a tiny smoke-rift.
有潰 to look angry.
草不潰茂 the grass does not attain to luxuriance.
是用不潰于成 it will never come to completion.

Digitized by Google

khwai'
瞶 4
5207
R. 未寅
See 瞶
A. *kwi*
Sinking Upper.

The dull, dim sight of old people. [To be distinguished from 瞶 No. 12,449.]

盲瞶 blind.
昏瞶 dim-sighted.
形同聾瞶 seemingly deaf (as a post) and blind (as a bat),—of incapable officials.

khwai'
閶 4
5208
R. 隊
C. *k'ui, kwai'*
H. *k'wei*
F. *hwoui*
N. *gwei, kwei*
W. *kwai*
P. *hwei*
M. *k'wei*
Y. *kwei*
See 瞶
K. *kwe*, v. *kwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *koui*
Sinking.

The gate of a market. *See* No. 5049.

洋樓客棧閶閶喧囂 a bustling and noisy mart, full of foreign hongs and inns,—said in the *Peking Gazette* of Shanghai.

khwai'
靧 4
5209
R. 隊
C. *fui'*
H. *fui'*
F. *hwoui²*
N. *hwei'*
See 悔
Sinking Upper.

To wash the face.

王乃洮靧水 the prince then washed his face.

woi`
噦 4
5210
R. 泰隊月
C. *wai*
H. *woi*
F. *woui*
W. *'ü*
P. *yüe'*, *yüe*
M. *yüe'*, *yüe*
K. *hwae, öl*
J. *kwai, ke, yetsz*
A. *hwe, we*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Descriptive of the sound of horses' bells in a chariot; *see* 噦 No. 5192. To be spacious; wide and deep. Also read *yüeh*4*.

噦噦其冥 deep and wide are its recesses,—of a room.

woi`
翽 4
5211
R. 泰
C. *wai*
F. *woui*
N. *hwei*
P. *swei*, *hwei*
M. *hwei*
K. *hwae*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *we*
Sinking Upper.

The noise of birds' wings.

翽翽其羽 (the phœnix) clapped its wings.

woi`
譪 4
5212

Same as No. 5210.

wei'
卉 4
5213
wei'
卉 4
5214
R. 尾未
C. *'wai*
H. *fui'*
F. *'wi*
W. *hü'*
N. *'hwei*
P. *hwei'*
M. *hwei'*
Y. *hwei'*
Sz. *hwei'*
K. *hwei*
J. *ki*
A. *'hui*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 5214.

Plants; herbs; vegetation.

百卉 the vegetable kingdom.
萬卉爭春 every plant is striving for spring,—*i.e.* hurrying into bloom.
花卉 flowering plants.
花卉畫 pictures of flowers.
卉木 plants and trees.

lui`
彙 4
5215
R. 未
C. *löü*
H. *lui*
F. *loui*
W. *lü²*
N. *wei*
P. *hwei*
M. *wei, hwei, lei*
Y. *hwei*
Sz. *wei, hwei, lei*
K. *wi, hwi*
J. *i*
A. *ri*
Sinking Lower.

An animal with quills. A class; a series; a category.

彙毛刺 a kind of hedgehog.
等彙 similar kinds; of the same class.
彙集 to collect.
彙核 to examine collectively.
彙報 to make a collective report.
彙解 to forward collectively.
彙訂 to arrange; to classify.
字彙 a dictionary published under the Ming dynasty, in which the number of radicals was first fixed at 214.

hwei`
喙 4
5216
R. 隊
C. *'wai*
N. *hwei*
P. *hwei*
M. *hwei*
K. *hwei*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *hwe, ñüe*
Sinking Upper.

A beak; a bill; a snout; a mouth. To pant. [To be distinguished from 啄 No. 2400.]

雖有百喙 even though you have a hundred mouths.
無從置喙 no means of getting a word in.
擊喙數十 gave him several tens of blows on the mouth.
外間謠傳可以息喙矣 outside rumours may thus be put a stop to.
喙息 to pant.
困喙 panting,—as a dog from fatigue.
維其喙矣 startled and panting,—the wild tribes fled.

wai'
諱 4
5217
R. 未
C. *'wai, fai'*
H. *'wei*
F. *hwoui'*
W. *hü'*, *hsü'*
N. *hwei*
P. *hwei*
M. *hwei*
Y. *hwei*
Sz. *hwei*
K. *hwi*
J. *ki*
A. *hui*
Sinking Upper.

To conceal. To shun; to avoid the use of, as applied to personal names, especially those of Emperors of the present dynasty, of Confucius and of Mencius; the "taboo" of the South Sea islanders.

隱諱 to conceal.
直認不諱 confess all and conceal nothing.
有話卽說，何必諱言 if you have anything to say, speak out: why conceal it?
爲親者諱 to conceal the errors of relatives.
諱死謂之大行 to avoid the word *death*, it is called "the great journey".
諱名不諱姓 we avoid using a man's personal name, but not his surname. *See* No. 4599.
避諱 to avoid the use of,—the personal name. This is effected in writing, by the omission or addition of certain strokes; in speaking, by giving to the character in question some other sound than its own. *See* 丘 No. 2310.
諱始於周 the avoidance of names began under the Chou dynasty.
忌諱 prohibited; forbidden; taboo.
犯諱 to violate the taboo; to use prohibited names.
請教官諱 what is your personal name?—*i.e.* the 官名, which appears upon visiting cards and is legally one's distinguishing name, though not for public use.
入門問諱 when going into a family, enquire what are its tabooed words,—so as to be able to avoid them.
你先君尊諱 what was your late father's personal name?
不諱 that which is not tabooed, as being common to all men,—death.
如有不諱，無憂家室也 if anything should happen to you, have no anxiety about your family.

Digitized by Google

諱[4] 5217

以諱事神 (the people of Chou) did not use the name which they bore in serving the spirits of the dead.

廟諱 or 聖諱 the personal name of an Emperor. The following is the list of those of the present dynasty:—

Shun Chih: 福臨 was left unaltered.

K'ang Hsi: 玄燁 was altered to 玄燁 or 元燁.

Yung Chêng: 胤禛 was altered to 胤禛 or 允禛.

Ch'ien Lung: 弘歷 was altered to 宏歷 or 弘歷.

Chia Ch'ing: 顒琰 was altered to 顒琰 or 永琰.

Tao Kuang: 旻寧 was altered to 旻寧 or 綿寧.

Hsien Fêng: 奕詝 was altered to 奕詝.

T'ung Chih: 載淳 was altered to 載淳.

Kuang Hsü: 載湉 was altered to 載湉.

wei

倠[1] 5218

R. 支
See 睢
A. *sui*
Even Upper.

Ugly.

佌倠 ugly; ill-favoured.

fui

瘣[4] 5219

R. 賄
See 會
K. *hwe, we*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Rising Lower.

Knobs or excrescences on trees.

老樹生瘣 old trees become gnarled, or covered with knobs.

fui

膭[4] 5220

R. 隊 灰
See 對 回
Sinking and Even Upper and Lower.

To swell; to bulge out.

膔膭 a knob; a boss; a protuberance.

fui khui

顇 5221

Same as No. 5209.

fun,

昏[1] 5222

R. 元
C. *fên*
H. *fun, fwên*
F. *hwong*
W. *hsüe, hüe*
N. *hwêng*, v. *houn*
P. } *hun,*
M. } *hwên*
Y. } *hun,*
Sz. } *hwêng*
K. *hon*
J. *kon*
A. *houn*
Even Upper.

HUN.

Dusk; twilight; dark; obscure. Confused; dull; stupid; fuddled; insensible, from drink or otherwise. Used with No. 5223.

黃昏 dusk; the gloaming.

原說過黃昏送來 said it should be sent after dark.

昏黑 or 昏暗 dark.

定昏 or 昏夜 night.

晨昏定省 morning and evening go and enquire after your parents' health.

昏邁 old; decrepit; in the evening of life.

昏昧 dark; obscure; unintelligible.

說話不明猶如昏鏡 speech that is not clear is like a dull mirror,—nothing can be seen in it.

昏亂 confused; muddled; stupid.

昏腦 or 昏頭 addle-headed.

昏騃 stupid; foolish,—a term of abuse.

昏昏沉沉的 thick; misty.

利令智昏 avarice blinds the judgment.

利慾昏心 avarice and lust have blinded his heart.

不昏作勞 do not over-exert yourself.

昏昏睡熟 sleeping soundly.

終日昏昏 fuddled all day long,—as with drink or opium.

跌倒昏絕於地 he fell insensible on the ground.

昏花 specks flitting before the eyes; *muscæ volitantes.*

發昏 to become confused in mind; to wander, as a dying man.

昏過去 or 昏暈 to faint.

昏眩 dizziness.

昏迷 unconscious; wandering, —as in illness.

fun,

婚[1] 5223

R. 元
See 昏
Even Upper.

To marry a wife; *see* 嫁 No. 1141. A bridegroom.

男婚女嫁 men take wives, women follow husbands.

婚娶 to marry a wife.

婚媾 to marry.

婚姻 bride and bridegroom; marriage. *See* No. 13,216.

婚姻之禮 the ceremonial of marriage.

婚姻勸攏 advise people to betake themselves to matrimony.

大禮三千, 婚姻最重 of the three thousand great Rites, marriage is the most important.

婚配 to marry; to mate, or arrange marriages among slaves.

兩下成婚配 the two become man and wife.

結婚 or 連婚 or 定婚 to arrange a marriage.

成婚 or 完婚 to consummate a marriage.

婚書 the horoscopes of a betrothed couple, which are exchanged when the marriage is finally agreed upon.

合婚 to submit the horoscopes of a proposed couple to an expert, to see if the marriage is a desirable one.

娶後婚 to marry a widow.

賣婚 to hand over a sum of money for one's bride.

皇上大婚 an Emperor's marriage.

拴婚之大臣 a high official who arranges the marriages of the Imperial family.

指腹爲婚 to betroth before birth.

此時有婚有宦 he was now married and in an official position.

婚家 the bridegroom's family.

婚親 relatives by marriage,— the wife's family.

馬無再配, 人有重*ch'ung*[2]婚 horses will not mate a second time, but men will re-marry.

fun,

惛 5224

Same as No. 5229.

Digitized by Google

fun, 殙[1] 5225 R. 元 See 昏 Even Upper.

The dimness of death; to die by swallowing poison.

fun, 潘[1] 5226 R. 元 See 昏 Even Upper.

Unstable; unsettled; muddy.

fun, 瞀[1] 5227 R. 元 See 昏 Even Upper.

Dulness of vision.

漠瞀於勢利 to be blindly devoted to power and wealth.

fun, 閽[1] 5228 R. 元 See 昏 Even Upper.

An entrance; a door-keeper.

叩閽 to knock at a gate.
閽人 a doorkeeper,—in ancient times, deprived of feet.
欲其子之爲閽 wished his son to be a doorkeeper.
閽閎 or 閽寺 doorkeepers at the palace,—who are always eunuchs.

fun, 惛[1] 5229 R. 元 See 昏 Even Upper.

Confused in mind; dull; stupid.

心惛 confused; oblivious.
惛迷不醒 in an abject state of mental confusion.

Read *hun*[4].

惛耄 dulness of wit induced by old age.
惛悶 dull; stupid.

fui, fun, 婚[2] 5230 R. 微元 See 棔 Even Upper and Lower.

A term of address to a woman.

婚家 my wife; my good woman.

fun, 渾[2] 5231 R. 元阮 F. *hung* W. *gyüe, kyüe, wang*[3], *wang*[2] N. *wêng*, v. *eiñ* See 混 Even Lower.

Confused; chaotic; disordered; turbid; muddy. Whole; complete; the entire mass. Used with 混 No. 5239.

渾沌 chaos; confusion.

渾[2] 5231

中央之帝爲渾沌 Chaos was the ruler of the central zone.
天下之民謂之渾敦 all the people in the empire called him Chaos,—said of a wicked descendant of the Yellow Emperor.
渾元之氣 the principle of life, which is co-existent with matter.
渾 *hun*[3] 雜 mixed; miscellaneous.
渾 *hun*[3] 淆 confused; mixed; muddy.
渾河 the muddy river,—a name for the 永定 Yung-ting river near Peking.
渾濁 muddy; turbid; foul.
渾胚 a fœtus of one month; formless; indistinguishable.
渾人 a stupid fellow; a lout.
渾 *hun*[3] 厚人 honest; liberal; lenient.
對渾家道 said to his wife.
渾化 a total change or disorganisation.
渾括 to embody.
渾身 the whole body.
渾和 to jumble together; to mix up.
渾圇 or 渾成 all; entire; in the gross.
天下一渾 the empire under one sway.
渾天球 a celestial globe.
渾天理 the all-embracing laws of God.
渾然一新 everything new,—as when making a fresh start.
阿渾 Akhún,—a priest of the Mahommedan religion.

fun, 琿[2] 5232 R. 元 See 渾 Even Lower.

A precious stone.

碧琿 green serpentine.
琿春 a town in Kirin; the name is also applied to Wladiwostock.

yun, 膇[1] 5233 R. 問 See 運 Sinking Lower.

Meat which may not be eaten on fast-days. Used with No. 5234.

fun, 葷[1] 5234 R. 文 C. H. *fên* F. *hung* W. *hüe* N. *hwêng* P. M. *hun* Y. *hwêng* Sz. *hun* K. *hun* J. *kun* A. *hwên* Even Upper.

Food which is forbidden to the Buddhist priesthood, and generally to people fasting; *see* 素 No. 10,348. Besides meat, this term includes garlic, onions, leeks, etc.

五葷 five kinds of flesh forbidden as above. These are the flesh of the horse, dog, bullock, goose, and pigeon.
葷菜 a meat diet; ordinary food.
葷腥 garlic and meat. *See* No. 2055.
戒葷腥 to abstain from garlic and meat.
葷酒莫入 no meat or wine may enter here,—a notice seen outside Buddhist temples.
把盞勸他開葷 took a cup and begged him to break his pledge against meat and wine.
大葷舘 a restaurant; an eating-house.
那隻猫兒不喫葷 what cat won't eat meat?

fun, 諢[4] 5235 R. 頁 See 混 J. *gon* A. *ngoun* Sinking Lower.

To jest; to joke.

打諢 to joke.
諢衣 garments of black or white, bearing indecent inscriptions in white or black, respectively, bestowed by the Emperor 穆宗 Mu Tsung of the T'ang dynasty on his concubines.
諢言 jests; broad jokes.
優諢 a jester; a buffoon.
諢名 a nickname. *See* No. 5239.

fun, 餫[2] 5236 R. 問 See 混 K. J. *un* A. *vên* Sinking Lower.

Flat round cakes of pork, called 餫飩, which are fried in fat and then rolled in flour and steamed.

餫飩舘兒 shops where the above are made and sold.
一百隻餫飩喫過九十九，還不曉得葷腥素 having eaten ninety-nine out of a hundred fritters, not to know whether they contain garlic, meat, or simple (*i.e.* unprohibited) ingredients.

Digitized by Google

fun2
鼲2
5237
R. 元
See 渾
Even Lower and Upper.

A marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*). *See* 鼠 No. 10,072.

hwun2
掍3
5238
R. 阮
See 滾
Rising Upper.

The same; similar. To inlay, as ivory. To root up.

掍連 connected,—as rooms *en suite*.

fun2
混4
5239
R. 阮
C. *wên*2
H. *fwên*2
F. *houng*2
W. *wang*
N. *wêng*
P.
M. *hun*2, *hwên*2
Y.
Sz.
K. *hon*
J. *kon, gon*
A. *houn*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Confused; turbid; ill-assorted. To receive. To pass the time; to loaf. To work. Used with 渾 No. 5231.

混水 muddy water.
混鬧 to brawl; to make an uproar.
混世界 a disordered generation.
混世虫 a ne'er-do-well.
混沌 confused; chaotic; unintelligible.
混沌氏 the man of Chaos,—盤古 P'an-ku, who constructed the universe.
混沌無端 in utter confusion and disorder.
混沌魍魎 a stupid oaf.
混說 to talk at random.
混跑 to run helter-skelter.
混要 to be exorbitant.
混控 or 混揑 to make false accusations.
男女混雜 men and women indiscriminately mixed.
畏刑混認 to make wild confessions from fear of torture.
蒙混 or 混充 to deceive; to delude.
含混 vague; unintelligible.
混冒 reckless.
混撞 to blunder up against.
混罵 to abuse; to curse.
混吣 to use foul language.
混亂 in great confusion.
混掄 to whirl; to brandish.

混4
5239

打混 to play the fool.
混*hun*2堂 a public bath-house, where all bathe in the same water. *See* Nos. 6341, 8850.
混名 a nickname. *See* No. 5235.
混着去 to go recklessly into anything; to go without being invited.
混世魔王 the trouble-mankind devil-king,—nickname given to 程咬金 Ch'êng Yao-chin who assisted 李世民 Li Shih-min in establishing the T'ang dynasty.
莫混我 don't make fun of me!
混星子 or 混手子 a loafer; a rowdy.
混小子 a young blackguard.
混賬東西 you scoundrel!
在此混帳一年有餘 has been loafing here for a year and more,—not paying his way.
一塊混事 to work together.
在船上混了兩年 dragged out a couple of years on a junk.
混睏兒 to fight against drowsiness.
混和 to jumble up; to mix together.
混一 universal empire.

fun2
焜3
5240
R. 阮
See 混
Rising Lower.

Fire; flames.

焜燿 blazing.
火焜焜而上 the flames curled upwards.

fun2
餛
5241

Same as No. 5236.

fun2
忻2
5242
R. 元
See 魂
Even Lower.

Melancholy; dull.

忻濁悶睖 stupidly indifferent.

fun2
慁
5243

Same as No. 5242.

fun2
魂2
5244
R. 元
F. *hung*
N. *wêng*, v. *wah*,
See 混
Even Lower.

The soul. The mind; wits; faculties.

魂魄 or 魂靈 the soul,—which is supposed to be in two distinct parts, half *Yin* and half *Yang*, as below.
魂升於天，魄降於地 the *hun* goes up to heaven, the *p'o* goes down into earth.
三魂 the three souls,—of the Taoists, one of which goes to heaven, another into the earth, while the third remains by the corpse. Otherwise explained as (1) 生魂 the principle of life, common to man, animals, and plants; (2) 覺魂 the senses, common to man and animals; and (3) 靈魂 the power of distinguishing between right and wrong. The two former perish at death; the latter constitutes man's immortal soul.
三魂七魄 the three *hun* and the seven *p'o*,—another popular division of the soul.
靈魂 the soul,—used by Catholics and Protestants.
招魂 to summon the spirit,—as of one who has been drowned or who has died at a distance.
引魂 to guide the spirit,—of a dead man to the grave, at a funeral.
引魂幡 a small banner carried at funerals for the above purpose.
魂不附體 soul and body parted.
神魂出現 his spirit appeared.
鉤魂取命 to hook up a soul and bring its destiny,—as is done before the judge in Purgatory, to decide upon the punishments to be inflicted.
已見鉤魂之鬼 he already sees the devil sent to fetch his soul,—to Purgatory; he is near death.
斷魂 to die.
反魂 to come back to life,—as after being in a trance, during which the soul is believed to quit the body.
游魂 wandering ghosts,—of those who have not received proper burial. Used in the sense of social parasites.
釜底游魂 a soul at the bottom of (an empty) cooking-pot,—dying of starvation.

Digitized by Google

魂[2] 5244

孤魂 orphan ghosts,—who have none to attend to their spiritual comforts after death.
死的屈，冤魂不散 of those who die an unjust death, the injured spirits will not depart,—half to heaven and half to earth, as usual, but hang about until revenge has been taken.
冤魂纏腿 an injured ghost clings round the legs,—of its murderer, thus ultimately bringing him to justice.
失魂 to lose one's wits.
沒魂靈 not got his wits about him; wanting in sense.
嚇掉了魂兒 frightened him out of his wits.
魂不守舍 or 魂不在身 no wits left,—as from fright.
掉魂 to lose consciousness.
魂飛喪 to lose one's presence of mind.
魂飛魄喪 scared out of one's wits; struck dumb (*e.g.* by love).
魂迷魄蕩 bewitched; fascinated.
令人眞個銷魂矣 a truly exciting scene!—said of the Shanghai race-course.
魂氣則無不之也 there is no place to which the mind cannot reach.
萬物之魂魂 the variety in nature.

fun
圂[4] 5245
R. 願
See 溷 Sinking Lower.

A pig-sty; a privy.

fun
惃[4] 5246
R. 願
See 溷 Sinking Lower.

To disturb; to disobey. To disgrace. To mortify; shame; grief.

造惃 to incommode.
不敢惃命 not to dare to disobey orders.
惃君 to dishonour one's sovereign.
常常有之，未始以爲惃也 what is customary may not be regarded as disgraceful.
主不惃賓 the host must not mortify his guest.
心惃不釋 I cannot get rid of my grief.

fun
慁 5247

Same as No. 5246.

fun
掍[4] 5248
R. 月元
See 鼉渾 Entering and Even Lower.

To touch with the hand; to pick up, as with pincers.

Also read *hu*[4*].

fun
溷[4] 5249
R. 願
See 混 Sinking Lower.

Turbid; in confusion; dirty. Used with No. 5239. *See* 英 No. 13,308.

世溷濁 the times are in confusion.
君子不食溷腴 the superior man does not eat the flesh of dogs and pigs.
攪溷 to disturb; to make muddy.
慒溷 dull; stupid.
別溷插言 don't be putting your word in,—unasked.
藩溷 a privy.
溷說 to use bad language.
藩溷之花 a flower on a dunghill.

fun
侊[2] 5250
R. 願
See 混 Sinking Lower.

To finish.

朕實不明以侊伯父 WE were wrong in thus putting Our uncle to shame.

HUNG.

fun, fun
哄[3] 5251
R. 送東
C. *ʻhung, hungʼ*
H. *ʻhiung, ʻkiung*
F. *ʻhung*
W. *ʻhung*
N. *ʻhung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ʻhung*
K. *hong*
J. *gu, kō*
A. *houng*
Sinking and Even Upper Irregular.

Noise; clamour. To trick; to cheat.

哄堂大笑起來 every one burst out laughing.
謊哄 or 哄喝 to intimidate; to browbeat.
哄鬧 to make an uproar.
哄動 a hurly-burly; to prevail on; to delude into.
哄唆 to sow dissension.
哄誘 to beguile.
哄弄 to humbug; to make a fool of.
哄他來 humbug him into coming.

哄[3] 5251

哄騙 or 哄誆 to cheat; to swindle.
哄孩子 to play tricks on a child.
哄慫他的東西 to trick him out of his things.
三哄，四騙，五不知 if I give three pips down, I must outwit him: if I give four, I must fool him: if I give five, he knows nothing about the game,—of 圍棋 *wei-chʻi*.

Read *hung*[1].

哄起來 to rouse up.

fun
洪[2] 5252
R. 東
See 紅 Even Lower.

A flood; overflowing. Vast; immense; very.

洪水 an inundation which took place during the reign of the legendary Emperor Yao, B.C. 2357-2258.
湯湯 *shang*[1] *shang*[1] 洪水方割 destructive in their overflow are the waters of the inundation.
洪水芒芒 the inundation spread far and wide.
洪水滔天 the water of the flood rose to heaven.
洪範 the Great Plan. *See* No. 3429.
洪大 very great.
洪福 great happiness.
洪荒 a vast waste.
惟爾洪無度 you were very lawless.
洪舒于民 generously kind to the people.
洪惟作威 having exercised great tyranny.
寬洪大量 very generous and liberal-minded.
洪武 Hung Wu,—the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty.
洪家 a name for the Triad Society, the object of which is to restore the Ming dynasty. *See* No. 5184.
洪河 a branch of the river 淮 Huai, which it joins in Honan.
洪脈 a bounding pulse.

Digitized by Google

烘[1] 5253
R. 東送
C. *ch'ung*
H. *k'ong*
F. *hung*, v. *hŏng*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hung*
K. *hong*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *ch'oung*
Even Upper.

A flame; fire. To dry; to roast.

卬烘于煠 I burn (the mulberry branches) in a small furnace.
烘屋子 to warm the room.
烘爐 a portable stove.
烘烤 or 烘焙 to roast; to heat before a fire.
烘乾 to dry by the fire.
烘彎 warped by fire.
烘襯 to convey an idea by implication; an inference.

衖[4] 5254
R. 絳
See 巷
A. *houng*
Sinking Lower.

A road through a village; a lane.

衖堂裏拜丈母 bows to his mother-in-law in lane and hall,—*i.e.* everywhere. Of people who are officiously polite.

閧 5255

Same as No. 5254. Also used for No. 4293.

鬨 5256

Same as No. 5263.

鬨[4] 5257
R. 送
C. *hung*[2]
H. *p'ung*[2]
F. *hung*
W. N. P. *ung*[2]
M. Y. Sz. *hung*, *chung*
K. *hong*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *houng*
Sinking Irregular.

The din of battle; to fight.

鄒與魯鬨 there was a skirmish between the Tsou and Lu States.
鬨鬥 to quarrel and fight; to brawl.
鬨嚷 uproar; clamour.
鬨戰 to do battle; to fight.
鬨兵之日 the day of the battle.
起鬨 to spread mischievous rumours.

Read *hung*[1]. To shout. To push.

亂鬨鬨的 a confused din.
鬨開 to cause to fall back,—as a crowd.
一鬨而散 at a word, they all dispersed.
鬨出去 drive them out.
鬨開狗 drive away the dog.

葒[4] 5258
R. 送
See 閧
Sinking Lower.

Flourishing, as a plant; budding; sprouting.

雪裏葒 name of a winter vegetable.
臭葒 a kind of honeysuckle.

蕻 5259

Same as No. 5258.

橫 5260

See No. 3915.

璜 5261

See No. 5126.

黌[2] 5262
R. 庚
C. *hung*
H. *fung*
F. *wong*, *hwang*, v. *oh*
W. *ung*
N. *wêng*
P. M. *hung*
K. *hweng*
J. *kō, giō*
A. *hwaing*, *hwing*
Even Lower.

To learn.

黌宇 name of a large college built by 順帝 Shun Ti of the Han dynasty, A.D. 126–145, for the advancement of learning.
黌宮 a college; a Confucian temple.
黌門秀才 a graduate of the first degree; a *hsiu-ts'ai*.

吽[1] 5263
R. 東
See 紅哄
Even Upper and Lower.

The bawling and din of a market-place.

灶 5264

Same as No. 5253.

虹[2] 5265
R. 東
C. *hung*, v. *kong*
H. *fung*, v. *kiung*
F. *hung*, v. *k'öung*
W. *ung*, v. *hau*
N. *ung*, v. *höü*
P. *hung*, v. *kang*, *chiang*
M. *hung*, v. *kang*
Y. *hung*, v. *kang*
Sz. *kang*
K. *hong*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *houng*
Even Lower and Irregular.

The rainbow, at which it is considered unlucky to point; *see* 指 No. 1791 and 蟈 No. 10,970. Also read *hung*[3], *hung*[4], *chiang*[4], *kung*[4], and *kang*[4]. Used for 訌 No. 5267.

天虹 or 虹霓 or 虹蟈 or 虹橋 the rainbow.
一道長虹 a rainbow which completely spans the sky.
垂虹 an inverted rainbow,—the reflection of a bridge in water.
出了虹 there is a rainbow.

虹[2] 5265

不霽何虹 how can you have a rainbow without a clearing sky?—great joy must be preceded by sadness.
心虹萬丈 his mind is all-embracing (*i.e.* large, liberal) as the rainbow.
天地虹 *hung*[4] 洞 heaven and earth joined together. *See* No. 5268.
宛虹 a dragon.
實虹小子 it will only weary you, my son,—to look for horns on a young ram, *i.e.* to expect the impossible.

汞[4] 5266
R. 黽
C. *hung*[2]
F. *ch'ung*
W. *ung*[2]
P. *hung*
M. *k'ung*
Y. *hung*
K. *hong*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *houng*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quicksilver.

燒丹鍊汞 to smelt cinnabar and extract the quicksilver.
汞粉 calomel.

訌[4] 5267
R. 東送
See 鬨紅
Even and Sinking Lower.

To weary; to confuse; to make mischief; to slander.

蟲賊內訌 devouring insects, who weary and confuse men's minds,—such are our rulers.
外阻內訌 opposition without, dissension within.
訌亂 in confusion; rebellious; seditious.
訌敗 a ruinous defeat.

澒[3] 5268
R. 黽送
See 汞
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

Vast; infinite.

澒溶 broad and deep,—as the ocean.
濛澒 chaos.
澒洞不可掇 that which is joined (to something else) cannot be picked up. *See* 虹 No. 5265.

鴻[2] 5269
R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

A wild swan; *see* No. 6906. Vast; profound. Altogether.

小鴻 a bird with white plumage, resembling a widgeon.
鴻雁 or 賓鴻 the wild goose.
鴻鶴 the stork.

Digitized by Google

鴻[2] 5269

鴻雁捎書 a wild goose carries a letter. The association of a goose with letters seems to date from the time when the Chinese envoy to the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu told their 單于 chief that a goose had brought the Emperor news that 蘇武 Su Wu was in captivity amongst them: 2nd century B.C.

鴻便 an occasion for sending a letter.

鴻蒙 a term used by Chuang Tzŭ to personify the 自然元氣 Vital Principle which existed in nature before cosmogonical developments began.

鴻禧 may you have great joy!

鴻恩 great favour; mercy.

鴻才 great talents.

鴻慈 great kindness.

哀鴻 a distressed population.

紅[2] 5270

R. 東
C. *hung*
H. *fung*
F. *ung, öng*
W. *ong*
N. *ung*
P.
M. Y. Sz. *hung*
K. *hong*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *houng*
Even Lower.

Red,—the official colour under the 周 Chou dynasty. It is used for ordinary visiting cards, official seals, bride's dress, bridal chair, etc., and is generally emblematic of good luck, joy, and merry-making. *See* No. 7343.

紅色 red; vermilion.

紅赤赤 red as red can be.

桃紅 peach-flower red,—pink.

花紅 scarlet; a reward. *See* No. 5002. *See below.*

大紅 deep red.

鮮紅 bright red; fresh and ruddy.

銀紅 a light vermilion.

紅青 plum-coloured.

紫紅 crimson.

紅紫不以爲褻服 even in undress, (Confucius) wore no red nor purple.

燒紅 to make red-hot.

紅腫了 inflamed,—of parts of the body.

紅漲了臉 she blushed deeply.

面兒通紅 his face became quite red with blushing.

紅[2] 5270

紅顏 fresh; rosy-cheeked; pretty.

紅帶子 red girdle,—a distinctive badge worn by members of the collateral branches of the present Imperial family for ever, dating from the Manchu chieftain known as 天命, A.D. 1616.

紅片 a visiting-card.

紅妝女 a girl dressed in red,—red trousers being worn only by unmarried girls.

紅粉 *see* No. 3519.

紅女白婆 red (*i.e.* young) girls and white-headed matrons.

紅白二事 red and white affairs,—marriages and funerals, from the distinguishing colours used at each ceremony.

紅頂 a red button; *see* No. 11,265.

紅貨 jewels such as the ruby, carbuncle, etc. Also, red dyed stuffs.

紅日 the morning sun; a lucky day.

紅日當天 the red sun is in the sky,—used with reference to the Emperor.

紅了眼了 his eyes got red,—with anger.

看紅了眼 he has set his heart on having it,—of anything one greatly covets.

血點紅 to add red to blood,—unnecessary.

狀元紅 the name of a kind of wine.

流紅 or 落紅 menstrual discharge.

紅浪 the maidenhead.

紅勒之 criticised him severely,—referring to the red lines with which weak passages in essays are scored by tutors.

走紅運 to be in luck's way. *See* 運 No. 13,817.

對紅 to place one's stake on the number which turns out to be "opposite to the red", *i.e.* to be successful. The phrase is taken from a gambling game called 寶盒.

你二人算是對了紅咯 you two hit off the red,—hold the same opinions, suit one another, etc.

紅塵 red dust,—the world.

紅福 earthly happiness.

紅心 the bull's-eye of a target.

紅[2] 5270

紅毛 red hair,—a term originally applied to the Dutch; in later times, to all foreigners.

紅牌 the old name for the "Grand Chop" or "port clearance", so called from the large red seal upon it.

紅單 the modern name for "port clearance", as issued by the Customs to show that all duties have been paid.

紅淨 actors who act military parts.

紅銅板 copper plates.

紅班 a magistrate's attendants dressed in red clothes.

紅綾宴 the "Red Silk Banquet" given by the Emperor to newly-elected Han-lins.

紅燕 second quality birds'-nests.

紅衫 the red gown worn by the bride for the first three days after marriage.

紅絲 the red silken thread,—marriage.

紅衣砲 a larger sort of gingal, mounted on a tripod.

出長紅 to issue a public notice,—so called because usually written on red paper.

紅花 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L., distinguished as 大紅花. Also, safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.). Also, the saffron (*Crocus sativa*), distinguished as below. Also, porcelain with red designs.

紅藍花 safflower.

藏紅花 saffron.

紅梁 *Euscaphis staphyleoides*, S. & Z.

紅茶 black tea.

紅糖 brown sugar.

紅棗 red dates.

紅糧 millet.

紅木 red-wood.

紅菜頭 beetroot.

紅蘿蔔 carrots; radishes.

紅肉 first quality,—of American ginseng.

紅丹 red lead.

紅礬 arsenic.

山裏紅 *Cratægus pinnatifida*, Bge.

紅交嘴 the male crossbill (*Loxia albiventris*).

紅脚鴨兒 the mallard duck (*Anas boschas*).

Digitized by Google

紅[2] 5270

紅腿鶯 the red-shank (*Totanus calidris*).
紅頭鷹 the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).
紅壽帶 the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*).

Read *kung*[1]. Work.

女紅 women's work; sewing.

fun
葒[2] 5271
R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

A marshy plant with reddish leaves and flowers.

葒草 *Polygonum orientale*, L.

fun
嗊[3] 5272
R. 董送
See 哄
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To sing.

囉嗊樓 a theatre.

fen
吰[2] 5273
R. 庚
See 宏
A. *hwăng*
Even Lower.

The sound of bells.

噌吰 the clamour of a market-place.

kwan
贛 5274

See No. 5848.

fen
宏[2] 5275
R. 庚
C. *wêng*
H. *fen*
F. *heing*
W. N. *ung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hung*
K. *hweng*, v. *kweng*
J. *wō*, *kwō*
A. *hwăng*, *hwaing*
Even Lower.

An echo in a large hall. Vast; ample; spacious. Used for 弘 No. 5282; *see* No. 5217.

開張宏發 may there be a wide extension!—of this business. A phrase seen in shops.
宏業 an extensive business.
宏遠 widely extended; long standing.
量宏 of great capacity,—for drinking.
大展宏才 exhibiting very great abilities.
宏恩 great kindness.
宏亮 reverberating; echoing.
宏敞 spacious.

fen
宏[2] 5276
R. 庚
See 宏
A. *hwăng*
Even Lower.

A vast hall; a mansion.

fen
竑[2] 5277
R. 庚
See 宏
A. *hwang*
Even Lower.

To estimate.

故竑其轂，雖重任而轂不折 you must make the spokes so thick that, although under a heavy burden, the wheel will not break.

fen
紘[2] 5278
R. 庚
See 宏
Even Lower.

The cord which passes under the chin and keeps the official hat in place. A string on which musical stones are hung; to connect; to fasten. The rope which springs a snare for birds.

紘纓 hat-string and tassel.

fen
翃[2] 5279
R. 庚
See 宏
A. *hwaing*
Even Lower.

To fly around; to swarm.

蚊虻翃聚 the mosquitoes came buzzing in swarms.

fen
耾[2] 5280
R. 庚
See 宏
A. *hwaing*
Even Lower.

A rumbling sound, as of distant thunder. To speak loud into a deaf person's ear.

fen
閎[2] 5281
R. 庚
C. *wêng*
H. *fen*
F. *heing*
W. *ung*
N. *ung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hung*
K. *hweng*, *kweng*
J. *wō*, *kwō*
A. *hwăng*, *hwaing*
Even Lower.

A gate; a barrier. Vast; wide; open; unoccupied.

崇閎 very great.
騰九閎 to rise to the nine gates,—of Paradise.
虛閎 infinite; vast; great and void.
閎廓 vast wastes; prairies; steppes.
閎其中，肆其外 store up knowledge within, to be ready for emergencies from without.
閎謀 extensive schemes.

fen
弘[2] 5282
R. 蒸
C. *wêng*
H. *fen*
F. *heing*
W. N. *ung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hung*
K. *hweng*
J. *ō*, *kō*
A. *hwăng*
Even Lower.

Vast; to enlarge; to expand; liberal. *See* No. 5217.

弘大 very great.
弘多 very numerous.
含弘光大 vast and glorious,—as the heavens.
士不可以不弘毅 the scholar may not be without breadth of mind and vigorous endurance.
人能弘道，非道弘人 man may glorify the truth, but the truth cannot glorify man.
弘于天 enlarge (your mind) to the (comprehension of) heavenly (principles).
乃服惟弘王 it is your business to extend the royal influence.
弘大其業 he magnifies his office.
聖人之弘也 the magnanimity of the sage.

fen
吰[1] 5283
R. 蒸
See 泓
J. *ō*
A. *shwăng*
Even Upper.

The lowing of an ox. *See* 嚶 No. 12,668.

fen
泓[1] 5284
R. 庚
W. *kwae*, *kae*
P. M. *hung*
See 弘
K. *hweng*, *hong*
Even Upper.

A clear, deep pool of water.

飛瀑落泓潭 the cascade falls into the deep pool.
龍泓 the name of two streams in Shensi.

Read *wang*[1].

美目如一泓秋水 her beautiful eyes were like a clear pool in autumn.

fen
紘 5285

Same as No. 5278.

fen
鞃[1] 5286
R. 蒸
K. *hweng*
J. *kō*
A. *shwăng*
Even Upper.

The board in front of a carriage, on which a person leans.

鞹鞃 a leaning-board bound with leather.

Digitized by Google

yïn2 嶾2 5287 R. 庚 F. *ing* W. *yung* N. *yung* P. *jung, hung, yung* M. *yung* K. *hwang, yŏng* J. *kō, kiō* A. *ring* Even Lower.

Lofty; imposing.

山勢崢嶾 the appearance of the mountains is lofty and imposing.

殿閣崢嶾 a grand palatial edifice.

氣象崢嶾 dignified; majestic.

yün, khiw 吽1 5288 R. 侵有 See 陰吼 Even and Rising Upper.

The last syllable in *Om mani padme hum; see* No. 49.

Read *yin*1 and *hou*3. The lowing of an ox.

wan 轟1 5289 R. 庚 C. *kwêng* H. *ṣrang, k'wun* F. *eing* W. *hwae*, v. *fae* N. *hung* P. M. Y. Sz. *hung* K. *hweng, kweng* J. *kwō* A. *hwaing* Even Upper.

The clatter of carts; the rumbling of thunder; the roaring of cannon. To blast; to blow up.

雷轟 the rumbling of thunder.

烈烈轟轟的 loud roaring; angry.

轟行天下 to make a noise in the world; to be heard of.

轟塌了城 the city wall fell with a crash.

轟擊 to peal; to crash, as thunder; to bombard.

轟毀 to destroy by explosion.

轟發 to explode.

轟破 to blow up.

轟石 to blast rocks.

放砲轟擊 to destroy with artillery.

轟陷 blown to ruins,—as by an explosion.

水雷轟沒法兵船 the torpedoes blew up a French man-of-war.

轟爆之物 explosive materials.

心裏轟的一聲 exploded with anger.

hwen 薨1 5290 R. 蒸庚 C. *kwêng* H. *fun, kwen* F. *eing* W. *hung* N. *hwêng* P. *hung* M. *hun, hwên* Y. *hung* Sz. *hung* K. *hweng, hung* J. *kō* A. *hwăng* Even Upper.

The death of a prince; to die. Swarming; numerous.

薨逝 to die.

度之薨薨 they threw (the earth) with shouts into the frames,—for building walls.

螽斯羽, 薨薨兮 ye winged locusts, how sound your wings in flight!—alluding, in connection with the context, to a numerous progeny.

ken 訇1 5291 R. 庚 C. *kwêng* F. *eing, heing* W. *ṣngiang* N. *hung* P. *hung* M. *hung* Y. *ṣying* K. *hweng, kweng* J. *kwō* A. *waing* Even Irregular.

A crashing noise.

訇然震動 a thundering shock.

ken 澗1 5292 R. 庚 See 訇 Even Irregular.

The roar of water; the sound of a cataract.

ken 磴1 5293 R. 庚 See 訇 Even Irregular.

A crash; a stunning noise.

磴砰 noise of stones dashing together.

kyun 磒2 5294 R. 冬 See 紅洚 Even Lower.

The crash of falling rocks; the noise of a land-slip.

fun 顐2 5295 R. 東 See 紅 Even Lower.

A whizzing sound in the head, as with approaching fever.

fun 隀2 5296 R. 東 See 紅 Even Lower.

Name of a mountain, 從隀 Tsung-hung, in Yünnan, which furnishes copper.

HUO.

See No. 3945.

fo 和 5297 fo4 盉 5298 R. 歌箇 See 和 Even and Sinking Lower.

To mix and season dishes, as a cook. Dishes for preparing food.

wok 蒦1* 5299 R. 藥 See 矍 A. *kŏk, k'ŏk* Entering Upper.

To measure; to estimate.

尺者蒦也 a foot-rule is for measuring.

wok 劃1* 5300 R. 藥 P. *hwo* See 矱 Entering Upper.

To split; to rend; to rip.

劃肚子 to rip up the belly.

劃嘴 or 劃唇子 a hare-lip.

劃口子 an indentation on the body; a gap; an opening at the end of a seam.

Read *ho*1*.

劃地 to dig up the ground.

劃子 a kind of plough.

劃着幹 do it at any risk.

劃出去了 to abandon; to have nothing more to do with; cut it out.

劃着不要 throw it away as useless.

wok 嚄1* 5301 R. 藥陌 See 獲 Entering Lower.

To bawl out.

嚄唶 loud-talking; loquacious.

wok 樸1* 5302 R. 藥禍 See 矱樺 Entering and Sinking Lower.

A kind of birch-tree, called 樸落, used for making cups, etc. Used for No. 5306.

無浸樸薪 do not soak the firewood I have cut.

wok 濩1* 5303 R. 藥遇 H. *wok, fw'* F. *heik, hwok* See 獲護 K. *hwak, hu* Entering and Sinking Lower.

Water pouring down; the dashing of water. To boil; *see* 刈 No. 5531.

潰濩 the dashing of waves. *See* No. 5206.

濩澤 an old name for 陽城縣 Yang-ch'êng Hsien in Shansi.

Read *hu*4. To diffuse.

聲教布濩 name and influence diffused on all sides.

大濩 name of the music of 成湯 T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766.

見舞韶濩者 when he saw the dancers of the Shao-hu.

Digitized by Google

fet
獲 4*
5304
R. 陌藥
C. *wok*
H. *fet*
F. *heik, k'eik*
W. *va*
N. *oh*
P. *hwo'*
M. *hwo, hwa*
Y. *huk*
Sz. *hwo*
K. *hwek, hwak*
J. *kaku, koku*
A. *hwak*
Entering Lower.

To hit, in the chase; to catch; to seize; to arrest; to get; to obtain. Also read *hu*⁴ and *huai*².

舍拔則獲 he lets fly his arrow and hits.
拿獲 to catch; to arrest.
獲住了 caught; arrested.
遇犬獲之 caught by a dog.
獲犯 to arrest a criminal.
獲賊 or 獲盜 or 獲匪 to catch thieves, brigands, etc.
獲醜 to capture a number of prisoners; a captive crowd.
獲解 or 獲送 to take in custody to.....
獲案 to bring before a court.
獲辦 to bring to justice.
獲存 to seize and detain.
獲勝 to gain a victory.
獲教 had the pleasure of an interview.
獲利 to secure gain; to make profit.
獲福 to secure a benefit.
獲恩 to obtain favour.
大有所獲 he has obtained a great deal.
實獲于我心 just suits my frame of mind.
不隕獲于貧賤 do not oppress the poor and needy.
獲罪 to obtain punishment,—to commit a crime.
未獲放手 unable to leave off,—work.
不獲已 cannot help it.
笑語卒獲 every smile and word as they should be.
淮夷卒獲 the tribes of the Huai will be won over.

wok
矱 4*
5305
R. 藥遇
F. *hwok*
N. *uh*
P. *hwo', hu'*
M. *hwo,, hu'*
See 蘮
Entering Lower.

A measure; a marking-line.

準矱 a marking-line.
榘矱 a carpenter's square.

wok
穫 1*
5306
R. 藥遇
F. *hwok*
N. *uh, oh,*
See 獲護
K. *hwak*
J. *kaku, waku*
Entering Lower.

To cut grain; to reap. Used with No. 5302.

不耕而穫 to reap where one has not ploughed.
刈穫 to reap.

wok
蠖 4*
5307
R. 藥遇
F. *houh*
P. *hwo'*
M. *hwo,, hu'*
See 矱護鑊
Entering and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A caterpillar.

尺蠖之屈以求伸也 the drawing-up of the caterpillar's body is only done with a view to further stretching it out. Used in the sense of "reculer pour mieux sauter".
尺蠖 to measure; to span with the fingers.
屈蠖 a wriggling worm.
蒙世之溫蠖 a butt for the world's folly.

wok
鑊 4*
5308
R. 藥
C. H. *wok*
F. *hwok*
W. *o*
N. *oh*
P. *hwo'*
M. *hwo*
Y. *huk*
Sz. *hwo*
K. *hwak*
J. *kwaku, waku*
A. *hwak*
Entering Lower.

A caldron; an iron pan; the boiler of an engine. To bore; to engrave.

鼎鑊 a caldron; a boiler.
鐵鑊 an iron pan.
鑊烹之刑 the punishment of boiling to death.
鑊底這樣 (as black) as the bottom of a kettle.
你會箍鑊 you can hoop a boiler,—you are very smart. Used ironically.
煮大鑊飯 to cook a dinner in the big pan,—to have a great row.
車大鑊 to turn a somersault.

wok
臒 4*
5309
R. 藥
See 獲
Entering Lower.

Red paint.

wok
饛 4*
5310
R. 藥
See 獲饖
Entering Lower and Upper.

Insipid; tasteless.

肥而不饛 fat, but not without flavour.

wok
鸃 4*
5311
R. 藥
See 鑊
(Should be, but is not elsewhere, pronounced without an *h*)
J. *waku*
Entering Upper.

A water-fowl, which can bring rain by its cry.

thyok
籰 4*
5312
R. 藥
N. *oh,*
See 擢鑊
Entering Upper.

A four-sided reel for winding silk.

for
禍 4
5313
R. 咼
C. *wo'*
H. *fo'*
F. *hwo'*
W. *'wu*
N. *'ou*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hwo'*
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa*
A. *hwa'*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Calamity; misfortune, as opposed to 福 No. 3707; curses; judgments from heaven.

禍災 or 禍患 or 禍孽 or 禍事 calamity; evil; misfortune.
禍不單行 misfortunes never come singly. *See* No. 2880 and No. 3707.
避禍 to avoid calamity,—by flight.
惹禍 to bring calamity on oneself.
禍兮福之所倚,以成其功 failure is the foundation of success, and the means by which it is achieved.
禍福倚伏於其中 misfortune and happiness lurk herein.
禍害 injury; damage.
誰爲此禍 who brought this calamity upon us?
嫁禍于人 to maliciously bring trouble on others.
福善禍淫 to bless the virtuous and bring misfortune on the vicious.
禍人 a causer of evil to others.
非禍人不能成禍 misfortune never comes unless some one is the moving cause.
勿予禍適 (*chê*⁴ or *chih*⁴) do not punish nor reprove us.
禍海一千年 wicked people have long lives. *See* No. 10,019.
禍胎 a calamity-womb; a source of evil,—used of bad sons, who are regarded as judgments for evil.
禍根 the seeds of misfortune.
禍心 malice; malicious designs.

wo
咼 5314

See No. 12,688.

Digitized by Google

wat4
豁[1*]
5315
R. 曷
C. *k'ut*。
H. *wat*
F. *kwak*
W. *hwa*
N. *hwah*
P. *hwa*, *hwo*, *ho*'
M. *hwo*, *k'wo*
Y. *houh*, *hwêh*
Sz. *hwo*
K. *hwal*
J. *kwatsz*, *kwachi*
A. *hwat*
Entering Upper.

Open; clear; to understand; intelligent; liberal-minded; generous. Sound of crashing.

空豁 empty; vacant; clear.
豁心眼 to clear the eye of the heart,—to improve the intelligence. *See* No. 4562.
豁達 intelligent; clear-headed.
這人狠開豁的 this man is very intelligent.
一旦豁然貫通 suddenly the meaning flashed upon me.
豁免錢糧 to remit the land-tax.
豁 *hua*[2] 拳 to play at guess-fingers. *See* Nos. 5022, 7720.
豁剌一聲 with a crash.
豁嘴子吹燈 like a hare-lipped person blowing out a lamp,—all one hears is 非非非 *fei*, *fei*, *fei*, wrong, wrong, wrong. Used of a perpetual fault-finder.

fei4
或[4*]
5316
R. 識
C. *wak*
H. *fet*
F. *hök*
W. *wa*
N. *oh*
P. *hwo*'
M. *hwê*
Y. *huk*
Sz. *hwe*, *hwo*
K. *hok*
J. *waku*, *koku*
A. *hwăk*
Entering Lower.

Some; some one; something. Or; either; *see* No. 3304. If; supposing that; perhaps; doubtful; uncertain.

或飲于池 some are drinking at the pool.
或寢或訛 some are lying down, some are moving about.
或人 a certain person.
或問 some one asked.
或謂 or 或曰 some one said; it has been said; they say; *on dit*.
魚潛在淵，或在于渚 the fish lies in the deep, or by the islet.
或大或小 either large or small.
或早或晚 whether early or late.
或來或往 either coming or going; to and fro; unsteady.
或然或不然 whether it is so or not.
或須 if it should be necessary.
或得 if it could be that.....
或以其酒 if we give them wine.

或[4*]
5316
或有人 perhaps there may be some one.
或敢侮予 dare any of you despise me?
無不爾或承 may there always be those who shall succeed to you,—may you have a never-ending posterity!
間或有之 perhaps there are some amongst them.
莫或不難 it may perhaps not be difficult.
莫敢或遑 not daring to take a little rest.
或者 or 或是 perhaps; it may be that.
或不 possibly.....not.....
或可 probably.
卽或如此 perhaps it is thus.
或卽.....也 it may have been.....; is perhaps.....

fei4
掎[4*]
5317
R. 職
See 或
Entering Lower.

Deluded; beguiled. Used with No. 5320.

fei4
蜮[2*]
5318
R. 職
See 或
A. *vĭk*, Entering Lower.

The spirit or ghost of a child.

鬼蜮 a tornado.
鬼蜮局 place or means to dupe people.

fei4
鯒[2*]
5319
R. 職
See 洫
A. *hĭk*, *twĕt*
Entering Upper.

A kind of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.

fei4
惑[4*]
5320
R. 職
See 或
Entering Lower.

Doubt; suspicion; unbelief. To cause to doubt; to deceive; to lead into error.

小惑易方，大惑易性 lesser doubts change man's rule of life: greater doubts change his nature.

惑[4*]
5320
以不惑解惑，復於不惑 by using that of which we do not doubt to dispel the doubt we have, and thus returning to a condition without doubt.
四十而不惑 at forty, I had no doubts,—said by Confucius of himself.
年登不惑 forty years of age.
疑惑 to suspect; suspicious.
迷惑 befooled; led astray.
魔惑 deceived by devils.
收惑 to be caused to doubt; to be influenced in a wrong direction.
謠言惑衆 lying rumours lead astray the people.
蠱惑人心 to instil poisonous suspicions into men's minds.
惑於婦言 deceived by his wife's arguments.
俗惑於辯矣 the age has gone mad over disputations,—on questions which can never be decided.
非固不能惑是 the wrong can never drive the right into doubt.

fei4
幗[2*]
5321
R. 職
See 或
Entering Lower.

A curtain; a screen.

幗幗響 noise of flapping.

kwat4
佸[4*]
5322
R. 曷
H. *kwat*, *fat*
P. *k'wo*'
See 括
Entering Upper.

To meet with. To unite; to co-operate. Also read *k'uo*[4*].

曷其有佸 when will he come back to me?
佸佸 with united strength; all together.

kwat4, wat4
斡[2*]
5323
R. 曷
See 斡掐
Entering Upper.

To scoop up water in a bucket and pour it on fields; to scrape up.

Digitized by Google

fat
活 2*
5324
R. 舌
C. *wut*
H. *fat*
F. *wak*
W. *wo*
N. *wah*
P. *ghwo*
M. *hwo*
Y. *houh, hwoh*
Sz. *hwo*
K. *hwal*
J. *katsz*
A. *hwat, hwöt*
Entering Lower.

Mobile; lively; active. Alive, as opposed to 死 No. 10,280; living; to live; a livelihood.

活動 movable; active; versatile; flourishing.
已知他心中活動了 already saw that in his heart he was beginning to yield.
活水 running water; spring water.
活扣兒 a running knot.
活字 or 活板 movable type. *See below.*
活機之木 a movable beam on board ship; a swinging-boom.
圓活 perfect; complete; comprehensive.
圓活此事 to arrange this matter.
活便 able to adapt oneself; accommodating; versatile.
快活 joyous; merry.
活潑 lively, as a fish; bustling; active.
活絡話 slippery talk.
活字 live words,—a term used to distinguish characters when playing the part of verbs in a sentence, as opposed to the functions of nouns, which are called 死字 dead characters. The same character may be either one or the other, according to the requirements of the text. *See* No. 4711.
活人 a living man.
活活的 alive and well.
活了沒有 is he alive or not?
活不了 he will not live.
活不長 he will not live long.
我不要活着 I don't care to live.
復活 or 活回 to revive; to come to life again.
如活死人一般 like a man who though really living appears to be dead.
活神 the living God,—a Protestant term.
活佛 the living Buddha. *See* 呼 No. 4912.
活套子 of general application; something (*e.g.* a phrase) that will do in one place as well as in another.
活拿 to take prisoner.
活罪 punishment other than capital.
活食 animal food.

活 2*
5324

活路 a thoroughfare.
活畫 vividly described.
活跳紙上 to seem to appear on the page before one,—as on Livy's "picture page".
活無常 a trance.
活口 the evidence of the survivors.
活口兒的 alive; while still alive.
活口話 what is said indefinitely or vaguely, as opposed to absolute certainty. *See* 死 No. 10,280.
活現 appearing as though alive,—of an apparition, or of persons seen in a vision.
活龍活現 the apparition of a live dragon.
說得活現 to describe vividly; to make people as it were see the things described.
活脫兒 a striking resemblance; lifelike.
不知死活 not to know life from death,—*i.e.* right from wrong. Used as an expression of abuse = you fool! *See* No. 10,280.
施水以活我 give me some water to revive me.
活世壽人 I give life and old age to mankind,—a doctor's advertisement.
空活了 or 白活了 I have lived in vain.
不能耕農而活乎人 not to work oneself, but to live on other people.
活契 deeds for property not alienable.
活計 a plan for a living; employment; to work.
過活 to live; to support life.
沒得過活 nothing to live on; unable to support life.
織布度活 to weave cloth for a living.
針線活 needlework.
做活 to do work. *See* No. 11,761.
散活 irregular work; odd jobs.
等完了活 wait until the work is done.
活該 served you right!
獨活 *Peucedanum decursivum*, Max.; also *Angelica sp.*

fo'
灬
5325

Same as No. 5326.

fo'
火 3
5326
R. 灬
C. H. *fo*
F. *hoa, hwi*
W. *fu*
N. *hou*
P. M. Sz. *hwo, ho*
Y. *hom*
K. *hwa*
J. *ka*
A. *hwa*
Rising Upper.

Fire; flame; to burn; to cook. *See* 行 No. 4624. The fire of speed, anger, lust, etc. Radical No. 86.

燒火 or 點火 or 弄火 or 生火 or 着火 or 打火 or 舉火 (*see below*) to light a fire; to strike a light.
火苗兒 the flame of a fire.
火光 or 火燄 flames; brightness of fire.
火力 the power of fire; the force of fire.
火候 or 火色 the strength of fire,—as for cooking. *See* 候 No. 4021.
到爐邊看火色 went to the stove to see how the fire was getting on.
文火 and 武火 a slow and a quick fire, respectively.
火暴 fiery.
火花 or 火星 a spark. The latter is also the planet Mars.
七月流火 in the seventh moon the Fire Star (*Cor Hydræ*) passes the meridian.
火杖 or 火棍 a poker.
火筋 or 火筷子 tongs.
火鉗 tongs shaped like scissors.
火盆 a chafing-dish.
自來火 or 火柴 lucifer matches.
火紙 touch-paper.
火種 or 火絨 tinder.
火管 tinder, flint, and steel.
火鐮 a steel.
火石 flint.
火石粉 chalk; lime.
火燎 blackened by fire.
火耗 refining by fire; training; practice.
火耗銀 meltage.
火燄山 a volcano.
火箸 a small stick for stirring hot soups.
火神 the god of fire.
火狐 the red fox.
火燒 to burn; to destroy by fire; blast you! Also, a kind of bun.
火燒雲 red clouds.
火油 kerosene oil.
火砲 a cannon.
火鎗 or 火器 fire-arms.
火藥 gunpowder.
軍火 munition of war.
火藥窖 a powder magazine.

Digitized by Google

火[3] 5326

火藥開花彈子 a shell charged with gunpowder.
火球 fire-balls used in midnight processions. Also, stink-pots.
火箭 fire-darts; lighted arrows.
火船 fire-ships,—to burn an enemy's fleet.
火輪船 a steamer.
火輪艇 a steam-launch.
火輪車 a railway-train.
火車 a steam-engine; a train.
火車米 millet rice.
火夫 or 火手 or 升火 (*see below*) a fireman.
封火 to bank the fires.
火漆 sealing-wax.
火鏡 a burning-glass.
火爐 a stove; a catamite.
火焚 to burn; to destroy by fire.
火災 the calamity of fire.
城內發火 there is a fire in the city.
失火 to catch fire accidentally.
救火 to rescue from fire; to put out the flames.
遠水救不了近火 distant water won't put out a near fire.
息火 or 滅火 to extinguish a fire.
火鈎 hooks for pulling down houses at a fire.
火化 or 火葬 to consume by fire,—used of cremating the bodies of Buddhist priests.
火家 corpse-burners.
火食 provisions; eatables; stores.
火食多少 what are your table expenses?
火食車 a provision cart.
火食船 a provision boat.
不舉火 not to keep a mess,—to get one's food elsewhere than at home.
謝絕了烟火之物 gave up cooked food.
火伴 a messmate.
一火 a mess of ten soldiers.
火頭 or 火夫 a cook. *See above.*
火艙 the galley on a ship.
火腿 a ham.
一把火 a flame; a tongue of fire.

火[3] 5326

火把 a torch.
打起火把 to light torches.
如火烈烈 like a blazing fire.
烈火乾柴 like a blazing fire and dry wood,—like pouring oil on the flames.
時時防火 constantly guard against fire.
那個火是怎麼着 *chao*[2] 起來的 how did that fire begin?
水裏水去,火裏火去,包在我身上 I will guarantee to go through fire and water, if necessary.
火鷄 a turkey.
火虫 a firefly; a glowworm.
鬼火 emanations of light from the blood of men slain in battle. *See* No. 7174.
措鬼火 to make a flash of light on a theatrical stage at the entrance of any supernatural being.
火烟 tobacco.
火速 with the speed of fire.
火票 a despatch of great importance, forwarded express speed by the Board of War.
火牌 a warrant,—as opposed to 傳票 a summons.
火性 hot-tempered; fiery.
沒點火性兒 he has no life in him.
火氣 heat; anger.
火氣大 he is furious.
不要發火氣 don't get angry.
心火盛 or 心裏冒火 his temper is up; he is furious.
無名火起萬丈高 he is in a towering passion.
邪火 evil humours.
肚子裏頭有火 there is fire in his belly,—he is bilious and feverish.
虛火上炎 he is suffering from bilious fever.
上火 to get out of sorts, bilious etc.; to get red in the face.
慾火動 desire began to make itself felt.
不繇人不動火來 one could not help feeling a little amorous.
討野火喫 to get oneself into trouble.

火[3] 5326

一星之火能燒萬頃之山 a single spark may burn (the produce) of ten thousand acres.
殺人放火,得長命 he who commits murder and arson will enjoy long life. (Ironical.)
靠火先熱 those nearest the fire are first warmed.
好人頭上三尺火 good men have three feet of fire over their heads,—which protects them from evil influences.
指窮於爲薪,火傳也,不知其盡也 the fuel is consumed, but the fire may be transmitted, and we know not that it comes to an end.
火攻 to attack with fire; to maintain a fire.
火樹 a kind of Christmas tree, covered with 50,000 lamps, exhibited by the Emperor 睿宗 of the T'ang dynasty at the Feast of Lanterns.
火倉 the rice granaries near the Forbidden City, in Peking.
火旦草 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.
火蓮草 *Sedum sarmentosum*, Bge.
火燄草 *Sedum drymarioides*, Hance.

fo'
伙[3] 5327
R. 亻
See 火
J. *kiyō*
Rising Upper.

Household gear; furniture. Used with Nos. 5326, 5328.

傢伙 tools; gear; furniture.
伙食 food; provisions.
伙長 (*chang*[3]) the mate of a ship.

fo'
夥[3] 5328
R. 夕
C. *fo*
H. *k'o'*, v. *ʂfo*
F. *hwo*, v. *hwi*
W. *ʿhu, fu'*
N. *hou*
P. M. Sz. *hwo*
Y. *hou*
K. *he, hwa*, v. *kwa*
J. *kwa, wa*
A. *lwa*
Rising Upper.

Numerous. A band; a company. A colleague; a partner.

案件甚夥 the law cases are very numerous.
有幾夥 how many men are there?
夥子 a band; a gang. *See below.*
夥盜 or 夥匪 a band of robbers.

Digitized by Google

夥[3] 5328

夥黨 a society; a clique; a cabal.
一夥客人 a company of guests.
夥騙 to combine to defraud.
夥喫夥騙 to combine to defraud and to share the proceeds.
合夥 or 歸夥 or 夥連着 to form into a company.
合着夥兒 all together; the whole lot.
夥伴 a partner in business. *See* No. 8603.
夥辦 to go shares,—in a transaction.
夥開 to start a business in partnership.
搭夥 to join as assistant,—in a business.
小夥子 a young fellow of 18 or 19.
夥計 a shop-assistant; a paid clerk; a mate; comrade!
大夥 and 二夥 chief and second mate.
做小夥 to act as assistant,—as in a shop.
供開同夥 stated in evidence who his accomplices were.

fo **貨**[4] 5329

R. 貝
C. *fo*
H. *fo*
F. *hwo*
W. *fu*
N. *hou*
P. *hwo*
M. *ho*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *hwo*
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa*
A. *hwa*
Sinking Upper.

Goods; wares; merchandise.

貨物 goods; merchandise; traffic; commerce.
貨財 goods and chattels.
貨色 description of goods.
各樣貨色 goods of every description.
發貨 to dispose of goods,—as to customers.
貨價 the value of goods.
貨眞價實 genuine goods at a fair price.
押貨 to accompany goods.
囤貨 to monopolise goods, by buying up all the stock.
奇貨可居 this is rare merchandise which should be held,—until the market rises. A phrase first used by 呂不韋 Lü Pu-wei when he discovered the young prince of 秦 Ch'in, 異人 I Jên, who subsequently became nominal father to the First Emperor.

貨[4] 5329

好貨出背向 the best goods come from behind,—are produced last by the shopkeeper.
貨高價出頭 first-class goods mean high prices.
居奇貨者 those who hold goods in the hope of a rise in price.
貨賬 bills for goods.
貨身 the material or stuff of a fabric.
貨銀 money for goods supplied.
貨銀兩交 cash payment on delivery.
貨店 a shop.
高貨 first-class goods.
低貨 inferior goods.
賤貨 worthless goods,—a term of abuse.
出貨 or 提貨 to "clear" or take delivery of goods.
上貨 or 卸貨 or 起貨 to unload goods; to discharge cargo.
請起貨單 a Customs' "application to land".
落貨 or 下貨 or 裝貨 to load cargo.
落貨單 a shipping order.
請下貨單 an "application to ship".
貨物清單 a ship's manifest; an invoice.
貨單 an invoice.
貨主 the owner of goods; the vendor.
貨船 a merchant vessel; a cargo-boat.
貨艙 the hold of a ship.
貨樣 samples of goods.
一水貨 goods all of one quality.
頭水貨 the pick of anything; the best.
二水貨 the second-best,—those remaining when the best have been taken.
以貨交兌 to exchange goods for goods,—to barter.
這個滯貨也脫手了 so we have got rid of this rubbish.
貨郎 a pedler of women's wares.
貨賂 to bribe.
貨其左右 he bribed right and left.

khok **擉**[4*] 5330

R. 藥
See 雚 Entering Upper.

To beckon to. To urge.

擉手 to wave the hand.
鞭擉 to drive back with a whip,—as a crowd.
戲擉 or 擉弄 to make a fool of; to humbug.
擉較 to compare.

khok **癨**[4*] 5331

R. 藥
See 雚 Entering Upper.

Cholera, known as 癨亂症.

khok **藿**[4*] 5332

R. 艸
See 雚 Entering Upper.

A coarse vegetable; greens; leaves of pulse or beans; a species of mint.

食我堨藿 (let the colt) feed on the bean-sprouts of my vegetable garden.
貧賤藿食 the poor feed on the *huo*.
藿香 betony or bishopwort (*Lophantus rugosus*, F. A. Mey.).
見藜藿依然知是漢地 seeing the *li* and bishopwort, they at once knew that the country (they had reached) was China.
淫羊藿 the spinous-leaved aspen (*Populus spinosa*), found in Shantung; also *Epimedium sagittatum*, Baker.
荳藿 pulse; beans.

wak **嚄**[4*] 5333

R. 陌
See 畫 Entering Lower.

To bawl after; to shout.

kok **漷**[4*] 5334

R. 藥
See 椁 Entering Upper.

The roaring noise of water.

Read *k'uo*[4*]. Name of a small stream in Shantung, formerly the boundary of the State of 邾 Ch'u.

wak **濩**[2*] 5335

R. 陌
See 矍
J. *kwaku*
Entering Lower.

The dashing of waves.

淵濩 the roar of breakers.

Digitized by Google

I.

咿 *yi* 5336

Same as No. 5338. Also read *hsi*⁴ to moan.

伊¹ *yi* 5337
R. 支
C. *i*
H. *yi*
F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. A. *i*
Even Upper.

He; she; it, etc. This; that. A particle. Used for No. 5338.

伊家 he or she.
所謂伊人 the man I mean.
矧伊人矣不求友生 how shall a man not seek to have his friends?—when even birds mate.
伊誰云憎 does he (God) hate any one?
伊誰云何 what does that man say?
實維伊何 who are they?
豈伊異人 how can they be strangers?
伊嘏文王 Wên Wang, the Blesser.
伊等 those people.
伊年 that year.
與伊相好 on friendly terms with him.
不遠伊邇 not far, but only a little way,—did he accompany me. *See* No. 3355.
非伊朝夕 not for that occasion only.
伊尹 I Yin,—the famous minister of 成湯 T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766.
伊犁 Ili, a province of Chinese Turkestan.
伊威在室 the sow-bug had got into our houses.
伊蒲 or 伊蒲塞 the Upâsakas. *See* No. 13,382.
伊蘭蒲 the sweet-flag.

咿¹ *yi* 5338
R. 支
See 伊
Even Upper.

Sounds of various kinds.

咿嘔 sounds of laughter; a creaking sound.
喔咿 the clucking of fowls.
咿唔不輟 his hum never stops,—he is always studying.

洟¹ *yi* 5339
R. 支
See 伊
Even Upper.

Name of a river, 洟河, a branch of the river 洛 Lo, which it joins in Honan.

蛜¹ *yi* 5340
R. 支
See 伊
Even Upper.

The sow-bug (*Oniscus*). *See* No. 5337.

乙 *yêt* 4* 5341
R. 乙
C. *yüt*.
H. *yet*
F. *eik*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *'yi*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, otsu*
A. *ét*
Entering Upper.

The second of the 天干 Ten Stems; see *Tables Ve.* Used in the sense of "second"; also, of "So-and-so", when two persons are mentioned; *see* 甲 No. 1167. A fish's guts. Bent; curved; to mark with a hook. Used for No. 5342. Radical No. 5.

未定甲乙 it is not yet decided who is first and who is second.
乙謂甲曰 So-and-so (No. 2) said to So-and-so (No. 1).
喚家童小乙來 called one of the serving-boys.
魚去乙 of fishes, the guts must be thrown away.
得如虎挾乙 to have the 乙 of the tiger,—*i.e.* its majesty, which is supposed to be in the shape of this character and concealed under the skin of its ribs. Any one who gets it and wears it as an official will be a terror to evil-doers, while as a private individual he will have no enemies.
太乙 the Great Monad,—a cosmogonical term alluding to the condition of all things as *one*, before the evolution of the *Yin* and the *Yang*, the interaction of which gave birth to the phenomena of nature.
乙乙 wriggling; twisted; awry.
乙其處 to mark the place where one leaves off reading,—first used in reference to a Memorial by the famous 東方朔 Tung-fang So which took 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty three months to read.

一 *yik* 1* 5342
R. 一
C. *yêt*, v. *a*
H. *yit*
F. *eik, sioh*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *yi, syi, yi'*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ichi*
A. *nyit*
Entering Upper.

One; the first. A *or* an; the. All; throughout; to be one with; uniform; in a row. Radical No. 1.

一個 one.
那 *na*⁴ 一個 that one; (*na*³) which one?
第一個 the first.
一百 one hundred.
一二 one or two; a few; a trifle; all.
一一 each; one and all; one by one.
十分之一 one-tenth.
三分之一 one-third.
三尺三寸三分寸之一 3.33 feet and a fraction.
一些 a little; a few.
一一說出 to tell the details; to give the whole story from beginning to end.
一不做二不休 if you don't succeed the first time, try again.
一舉兩得 to kill two birds with one stone.
用其一，緩其二 complete one thing, postpone a second,—do one thing at a time.
一直走 go straight ahead.
一早 very early.
一樣 of one kind; all the same.
一句是一句 a sentence is a sentence,—what is said must be adhered to.
予一人 I, the one man,—the Emperor.
不一 "et cetera." *See* No. 9456.
以爲畫一 in order to be uniform.
裝束若一 all dressed alike.
宣子有環，其一在鄭商 Hsüan-tzŭ had a bracelet, the fellow of which was in the possession of a merchant of Chêng.
專一 singleness of purpose; specially devoted to.
一五一十全說了 he told the whole story.

Digitized by Google

一[1*] 5342

借一還一 borrow one, pay back one,—an arithmetical phrase.
不一而足 not one kind only.
一聽卽答 he replied as soon as he heard.
一來.....二來.....or 一則..... 二則.....in the first place..... in the second place.....
一面.....一面.....on the one hand.....on the other hand...; partly.....partly ...; (to do something) and at the same time.....
一面之交 to have met only once.
一面飲一面想 drinking and thinking by turns.
去看一看 go and take a look.
走一走 to walk; to take a stroll.
枉爲走一遭 to take a journey in vain.
一來二去 in the long run.
一而再 once and again.
一俟 the whole matter must wait until.....
一之爲甚 once is enough!—do not let it happen again.
一成一敗在天 success or failure is from God.
太陽一照，又風一颳 the sun shines out a little, and then the wind begins to blow again.
不可無一，不可有二 very good for once.
不知是一是二 I don't know if it is one incident or two,—to which allusion was made.
二者必居一焉 of the two (horns of the dilemma), you must rest upon one.
婦人從一而終 a woman should have but one husband.
一字 without exception; uninterrupted.
一字不識 quite illiterate.
把五罈銀子，一字兒擺在自家面前 placed the five jars of silver in a row before himself.
萬物與我爲一 all creation and I are ONE.
二與一爲三 one and two make three.
一發 as soon as.
一方之福 a happiness to the whole neighbourhood.
一目了然 he saw it at a glance.

一[1*] 5342

一覽而知 to understand at one look,—used of tabular or synoptical arrangements.
一.....卽.....or 一屆.....卽..... as soon as.....then.....
一經查出卽 as soon as any one is discovered (doing an illegal act as before-mentioned) then.....
一開卽不能止 once begin and you will not be able to stop.
一時 at the same time; all at once; sometimes; accidentally.
一定不易 once fixed not to be changed; unalterable.
一力 with one's whole strength; by one effort.
一心 with all one's heart; in the same spirit.
一名 another name is.....; also called.....
一項 an item.
一帶 in the neighbourhood of,—some place mentioned.
一圈子人 a circle of people.
一共 all together.
一家 the whole family.
一次 or 一番 or 一回 once; one occasion.
一次之課 a tax paid once for all; a single payment of tax covering several charges.
一本一利 capital together with interest.
一味 of the same taste; in the same style.
一案 a case; a closing formula after stating the title or heading of a case. May often be rendered "*Re*" such-and-such a case.
一節 or 一端 one matter; a point; a detail.
一體 or 一切 or 一律 or 一併 or 一概 or 一同 or 一齊 or 一總 all; equally; uniformly,—referring to a previous enumeration.
一人不過二人智 two heads are better than one.
一人不入廟 one man should not go into a temple,—lest the priests should make away with him. *See* 非 No. 2151.
一人一馬一條鎗 one man, one horse, one gun,—as a soldier who finds himself alone when fleeing before the enemy.

一[1*] 5342

三教歸一 the Three Teachings (Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism) have one common object,—the inculcation of virtue.
抱元守一 to preserve one's natural integrity and to keep one's original purity,—alluding to the perfect nature with which all men are supposed to come into the world.
吾道一以貫之 my doctrine is that of an all-pervading unity,—said by Confucius.
其一.....其一.....the one..... the other.....
一己之見 one's own individual or personal views.
一連 adjoining; connected.
一連氣 uninterruptedly.
一愛 unmixed love for.
一叙 to talk it all over.
一實 with perfect truth.
另有一說 that's a different thing.
一是 is so.
一生 a whole lifetime.
一宗 the special matter or subject of....
一貌秋花 her whole face like an autumn flower.
一男半女 one boy and half a girl,—used in the sense of few in family.
一絲半縷 the least atom.
一星半點 (of rain) spitting.
一窩一拖 bag and baggage.
一日之思 the fancy of a moment.
一之日 the days of the first moon,—when 建子 "*Tzŭ* is set up", that is, when the handle of the 北斗 Northern Bushel points to *Tzŭ*.
一言難盡 it's a long story.
一視同仁 to extend the same charity to all.
一舉而數善備 by one measure to gain several benefits.
一動兩動的 on the smallest provocation.
一藏的 altogether; simply and solely; from first to last.
一氣兒 in collusion; in agreement.
一有 as soon as ever there is.....
一口 without any word to the contrary effect.
一口人 a single person.

Digitized by Google

一[1*] 5342

一似 entirely like.
一曰 one authority says.....
一順百順 if one thing goes well, all goes well.
一枝動百枝搖 when one branch moves, all do.
一遇 as soon as it happens that.....
一排的 of the same sort.
一船上的人 fellow passengers; "all in the same boat".
一跳一跳的 hopping along; by fits and starts.
一紅一白 turned red and then white.
一瘸一點 one limp, one nod,—of the gait of a lame man.
一枝花 or 七葉一枝花 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm.

yih 弋[4*] 5343
R. 職 See 翊 Entering Lower.

To shoot with bow and arrow. To seize; to arrest. A perch for fowls. Black. Radical No. 56. [To be distinguished from 戈 No. 6061.]

弋鳧與鴈 to shoot wild ducks and geese.
弋獲 to catch; to arrest,—as thieves.
時亦弋獲 sometimes (a bird) is hit and caught,—and so perchance my words may strike home.
弋不射宿 (Confucius) shot, but not at birds sitting.
非我小國敢弋殷命 it was not that our small country dared to aim at the appointment of Yin.
弋取 to seize; to take.
弋利 to extort.
身衣弋綈 he was dressed in black silk.

yih 弋 5344

Same as No. 5342. See *Tables VIa.*

yih 壹 5345

Same as No. 5342. See *Tables VIa.*

yih 壹[4] 5346
R. 霽 See 殪 Sinking Upper.

Dust in the air; dark; murky.

yih 曀[1] 5347
R. 霽
C. ai
H. ai
F. ye
See 殪
K. e
J. yei
A. e
Sinking Upper.

The sun hidden by clouds; dark; obscure.

陰曀 dark and gloomy.
夜曀 the night is dark.
終風且曀 the winter wind is blowing and the sky is dark.
風雲曀日光 the wind-borne clouds obscure the sun's rays.

yih 殪[4] 5348
R. 霽
C. i
F. ye
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. i
K. ye
J. yei
A. e
Sinking Upper.

To kill; to exterminate. A file of ten soldiers.

殪此大兕 killed is that great rhinoceros.
前後擊之盡殪 smitten front and rear, they were all cut to pieces.
將可殪也 and then he may be utterly destroyed.
殪戎殷 to exterminate the Yin dynasty,—was the mission of Wên Wang.
奔殪百餘里間 knots of fugitives covered the space of a hundred *li* round about.

yih 臆[4] 5349
R. 霽 See 曀 Sinking Upper.

Lean; cadaverous.

yih 饐[4] 5350
R. 霽
See 殪
A. e, i
Sinking Upper.

Mouldy; sour; spoilt, as food.

臭饐 foul-smelling; rancid.
敗饐 spoilt,—as food by being kept too long.
饐延 to let out a secret. Also, to be dilatory.
饐忿 to vent one's hatred.

yih 鷾[4] 5351
R. 鳶 See 懿 Sinking Upper.

The fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

yi 懿[4] 5352
R. 鳶
C. i
H. i
F. *hei*, *i*
W. *i*, *ye*
N. *i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i, i*
K. *ii*
J. i
A. i
Sinking Upper.

Admirable; suitable; excellent.

懿德 admirable virtue,—the nature which fulfils the various laws of its constitution.
懿厥哲婦 admirable may be a wise woman,—but she is no better than an owl.
女執懿筐 the girls take their suitable baskets.
懿恭 admirably humble.
懿旨 the commands of an Empress.
懿親 your honourable relative.
懿範 a splendid example,—to follow.

ni 宜[2] 5353
R. 支
C. i
H. *ngi, li*
F. *ngi*, v. *ngie*
W. *n, i*
N. *ngi, i*
P. *i*
M. *i, li*
Y. *i*
Sz. *i*
K. *ri*
J. *gi*
A. *ngi*
Even Lower.

To be right; fit; proper; beseeming; reasonable. To order aright. To discharge one's duty to. *See* 便 No. 9187, 緇 No. 12,372.

宜爾子孫 it is right that your posterity.....
不宜有怒 (husband and wife) should not let angry feelings rise.
不宜 it is not right that....
福祿宜之 may you enjoy the happiness and wealth you deserve!
宜其遐福 enjoying the lasting happiness which is his due.
最宜於此 very suitable to this.
宜服 special costume or dress.
宜定 the advantage of fixing.
應宜恭敬 you ought to reverence him.
各得其宜 each one getting his proper,—place, or share, etc.
人地相宜 the right man in the right place.
不相宜 unsuitable; unbefitting.
合宜 or 宜然 suitable; fit; proper; just right.
不合時宜 not in accordance with the times.
宜獄 fit for prison.
宜其事也 (the day) is a lucky one for that affair; the day befits the deed.
花柳宜人 flowers and willow-trees delight people.
宜人 the title of wives of officials of the 5th grade.

Digitized by Google

宜[2] 5353

宜春 may it always be spring-time!—a phrase seen over doors.
宜乎不宜 ought it to be so or not?
宜乎 an initial phrase equivalent to 難怪 no wonder that, surely, etc.
宜乎曳尾泥塗者不以爲恥反以爲樂 no wonder that tail-in-mud-draggers (turtles, *sc.* bawds) are not only not ashamed of being such, but even rejoice in it.
土宜 products of the soil.
宜其室家 to order well one's house and home.
與子宜之 I will dress them fitly for you,—of birds killed in the chase.
宜昌 the port of Ichang on the upper Yang-tsze.

ni'
誼[2] 5354
R. 言
C. *i*
H. *ngi*
F. *ngie*
W. *ih*
N. *ngi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. *ïi*
J. *gi*
A. *ngi*
Sinking Lower.

Right; suitable; used with No. 5353. Related; connected.

行誼 to act justly and rightly.
年誼 year-connections,—graduates of the same year; a phrase used of one's father, grandfather, etc., and their contemporaries.
世誼 generation-connections,—friends of the family for generations.
渠雖世誼 although his family and ours have been friendly for generations.
芝蘭之誼 the bonds of friendship.
親誼 or 戚誼 a wife's relatives.
故鄉之誼未遑傾吐 we have not had time to talk all about the old home.
友誼 the intercourse of friends.

yi'
倚[3] 5355
R. 紙
C. H. *i*
F. *i, ai*
W. *i*
N. *i*, v. *e*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. *ïi*
J. *i*
A. *i*
Rising Upper.

To lean upon; to rely upon; to trust to; to lean towards; to favour. Used for No. 5359.

倚欄杆 to lean against balusters. *See* 衡 No. 3912.
倚靠 or 倚仗 or 倚賴 or 倚憑 or 倚依 or 倚恃 to rely upon; to trust to.
倚門 leaning against a doorpost.
倚財 to trust to one's wealth.

倚[3] 5355
倚情 to rely on influence.
倚護 to be supported by.
倚肩並立 standing up and leaning against each other; shoulder to shoulder.
斷無偏倚 no leaning to one side or the other; impartial.
中立而不倚 standing in the middle without leaning,—impartial; unprejudiced.
倚託 to rely upon and request,—to get some one to assist in any matter.
倚瑟而歌 to sing to the accompaniment of a lute.
倚馬可待 with all speed,—alluding to an official document hastily written by 袁宏 Yüan Hung while on the march, using his horse's side for a table.
把他倚住了 prop it up firmly.
倚度 to carefully estimate.

yi'
掎[3] 5356
R. 紙支
F. *k'ie, i*
See 已 used with 犄
A. *i*
Rising Upper.

To drag. To draw forth.

伐木掎矣 the tree-fellers haul on to the tree from the top,—so that it may fall in a given direction.
機不虛掎 not to set a trap in vain.

yi'
椅[3] 5357
R. 紙
C. H. *i*
F. *ye*
W. *i, yü*
N. *i, yü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. *ïi*
J. *i*
A. *i*
Rising Upper.

The name of a tree, said in the 爾雅 to be identical with the 楸 No. 2303. A chair; a seat.

椅梓 *Catalpa Kæmpferi*, S. & Z.
其桐其椅，其實離離 from the *t'ung* and the *i*, the fruit hangs down.
一張椅子 a chair.
椅靠 the back of a chair.
椅墊子 a cushion to sit on.
椅袱 a cover for the seat of a chair.
椅搭 or 椅披 a chair-back; a piece of red cloth hung over a chair.
交椅 an arm-chair.
醉翁椅 a lounging chair.
馬叉椅 a camp-stool; a folding chair.
太師椅 a chair of ceremony.
羅圈椅 a chair with curved arms and back.
虎皮椅 a chair covered with a tiger-skin and carried like a sedan chair.
椅棍 pliant,—of wood.

yi' khi
欹 5358
Same as No. 5366.

khi
犄[1] 5359
R. 支
F. *k'ie, 'i*
See 醫起 Even Upper.

An ox's horns. To cut off retreat.

犄角 like an ox's horns; at an angle.
犄角之勢 disposition of soldiers so as to cut off both retreat and advance of an enemy.
坐在犄角 hemmed in, behind and before.

yi'
輢[3] 5360
R. 紙
See 醫 Rising Upper.

The sides of a war-chariot; sockets to hold the spears of the soldiers.

khi
錡[3] 5361
R. 已
H. *k'i*
See 企以 Rising Lower.

A pot or pan, with feet. A chisel. A stand for bows.

維錡及釜 (she boils it) in tripods and pans.
蘭錡 stands for spears and bows, respectively.
崎錡 the appearance of being ill at ease.
Read *ch'i*[2].
又缺我錡 and we splintered our chisels.

khi
隮[1] 5362
R. 支
See 醫 Even Upper.

To project.

隮陬 a projecting cliff; a steep headland.

khi
旖[3] 5363
R. 紙
See 醫 Rising Upper.

Fragrant; sweet-smelling.

khi yi
旖[1] 5364
R. 支
See 醫 Even Upper.

A waving movement; graceful mien.

旖旎從風 the flags flutter to the breeze.

yi
漪[1] 5365
R. 支
See 醫 Even Upper.

The ripples on water.

漪瀾盪漾 rippling and surging as it flows on.

Digitized by Google

yǐ¹
猗
5366
R. 支紙
See 醫
Even and Rising Upper.

A fierce dog. An interjection. A final particle.

猗重 *ch'ung²* 較兮 there he is in his chariot with its two high sides!
猗嗟昌兮 alas for him, so handsome and accomplished!
猗與那與 how admirable! how complete!
河水清且直猗 the river waters flow clear and even.
猗氏縣 a District in Shansi.

Read *i*³. To pull on one side; used for No. 5356. To adjoin.

Read *wo*¹. To incline to one side. Pliant. Luxuriant, as vegetation.

兩驂不猗 the two outside horses inclined not to either side.
偏猗不正 inclining to one side, and not straight.
全猗向左 (the ship) heeled right over to port.
遇有猗枝以竹扶之 whenever he saw a leaning branch, he would prop it up with a bamboo.
猗儺其枝 soft and pliant are its branches.
有實其猗 vigorously grows the vegetation.

yì
意⁴
5367
R. 寘
C. } *i*
H. }
F. *ei, i*
W. }
N. }
P. } *i*
M. }
Y. }
Nz. }
K. *ii*
J. } *i*
A. }
Sinking Upper.

A thought; an idea; an opinion; a sentiment; an intention; meaning; wish; will; motive; purpose.

正意 the leading idea; the correct meaning. *See* No. 2889.
傍意 digressions; side issues.
意想 to think.
意思 or 意念 thought; idea; intention; meaning.
不好意思 not nice,—*vis-à-vis* some one else, in the sense of something it is not nice to do, or a condition it is not nice to be in; ashamed; in an awkward position.
狠有意思 it is very nice, or "fetching"; full of point.
是一個有意思的人 he is a man of ideas,—of originality.

意⁴
5367

甚麼意思 what is the idea? what is all this about?
意意思思 undecided; irresolute.
何意 what is the meaning?
沒主意 without plan; undecided; irresolute. *See* No. 2526.
意向 intention; object.
意見 idea; opinion; view.
意見不同 holding different opinions.
勿存意見 don't be self-opinionated.
其意何存 what is his idea?
意與歲去 ideas pass away with years.
觀其意態 watch his demeanour.
借意 to borrow the sense,—metaphor.
兵有反意 there is a spirit of mutiny among the troops.
曾是不意 but you have not thought of this.
別無意義只..... it has no meaning beyond.....
意有不洽 to disagree; to hold different views.
大意 the general idea; the scope; ideas on too grand a scale; braggadocio; bombastic. Also, careless.
寫意 *see* No. 4404.
意圖 to intend; to plan.
固意 obstinate; wilful; opinionated.
特意 or 故意 purposely.
誠意正心 sincere in purpose and upright in heart.
做生意 to engage in trade.
意願 a wish; a desire.
意欲 to wish; to intend.
意氣 manner; bearing; feelings.
意氣相許 *esprit de corps.*
意指 view; attention.
意下 in mind; an idea.
意合 of like views or habits.
意奪 captive,—of the senses.
意密 feelings close,—affectionate.
矢意 to be displeased.
專意 or 着意 or 加意 or 用意 to give special care; most carefully.
會意 *see* No. 5184.
何所取意 what's the idea? what is he driving at?

意⁴
5367

不可以意測 cannot fathom his designs.
口意 the tone of voice and turn of expression, from which the temper of the speaker may be inferred.
心猿意馬中 *chung⁴* 何用 what good is got by monkey-mind (suspicion) and horse-idea (timidity)?
假意 falsely; pretending.
作意 to make up one's mind; to make a determination,—generally in opposition.
遂作意不食數日矣 upon which she set to work and refused food for several days,—with a view to gain her object.
見財起意 seeing the valuables gives the idea,—of stealing them.
事事如意 may all things happen according to your wishes! *See* 如 No. 5668.
自今已往, 吾其無意於人世矣 from this time forth, I have no further object in life.
意外 outside the thoughts,—unexpected; unforeseen.
彼尚出於意外 that was unexpected.
此則竟在意中 this we are prepared for.
意外之虞 unforeseen dangers.
不意中 not in one's mind; unintentional; unforeseen.
中 *chung⁴* 意 to suit; to like.
痛發實意 to bring out the full meaning,—of a theory or proposition, as by wealth of illustration.
出其不意 catching him unawares.
過意不去 cannot get over the idea,—a phrase expressive of an uncomfortable state of mind resulting from injury inflicted on another or from benefits received by oneself.
甚不過意 a phrase used very much as the above. Also, not at all pleased; not at all satisfied.
得意 to get one's wish; to attain one's object; to be gratified.
十分得意 thoroughly jolly; in first-rate spirits.
好得意 very nice; very delightful.
得意人 to please people.

Digitized by Google

意 4
5367

得意，不便再往 having attained one's object, it is not desirable to go farther.
殊不爲意 paid no attention; thought nothing about it.
無當意者 none suited him.
俱屬意寶釵 all had a liking for Pao-ch'ai.
意薩貝勒寶星 the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

yi
億 4*
5368
R. 職
C. *yik*
H. *yi'*
F. *ei'*
W. *'i, i'*
N. *ih*
P. } *i'*
M. }
K. *ök*
J. *yoku, oku*
A. *ïk*
Entering Upper.

Ten 萬, *see* No. 12,486; a hundred thousand. Quiet; repose. To calculate; to plan.

我庾維億 our stacks are counted by hundreds of thousands.
其麗不億 in number more than hundreds of thousands.
子孫千億 thousands and hundreds of thousands of descendants.
億兆 100,000,000,000.
億兆之衆 the masses of the people.
億萬萬 numberless.
心億則樂 when the mind is at peace, that is happiness.
不能供億 could not satisfy him.
億度 to estimate; to calculate.

yi
噫 1
5369
R. 支
H. *i'*
See 醫
K. *hïi*
Even Upper.

To sigh; to moan; to belch. An interjection.

大塊噫氣，其名爲風 the breath of the universe is called wind.
噫噓 to belch.
噫嘻 dear me! alack! alas!

yi
憶 4*
5370
R. 職
C. *yik*
H. *yit, yi'*
F. *ei'*
W. *i'*
N. *ih*
P. *i'*
M. *yi*, v. *i'*
K. *ök*
J. *yoku, oku*
A. *ïk*
Entering Upper.

To think; to reflect; to call to mind; to remember.

憶念 or 憶思 to reflect on; to bear in mind.
憶昔 to remember old times.
憶記 to recollect.
憶懷 to bear in mind; to cherish.
憶起 to recall to mind.
不能復憶 unable to recollect.

憶 4*
5370
追憶 to reflect; to recall the past.
憶恨 to cherish ill-will.
彼此相憶 thinking of each other.
我憶着了 I have thought of it.
憶亡書 to try to recall some passage in a book one has formerly read.

yi
臆 4*
5371
R. 職紙
C. *yik*
F. *ei'*
W. *'i*
N. *ih*
P. } *i'*
M. }
K. *ök*
J. *yoku, i*
A. *ïk*
Entering and Rising Upper.

The breast; the heart; the feelings; thoughts; opinions; judgment.

胸臆 feelings; thoughts; desires.
臆見 or 臆說 opinion; notion.
非我臆造 it was not concocted by me,—of a story.
愁懷滿臆 the mind filled with anxious feelings.
臆斷 to decide; the mind made up; prejudice.
事不目見耳聞而臆斷其有無可乎 shall a man decide about things he has neither seen nor heard of?
臆撰之文 an original composition,—the entire invention of the writer, and not based on any existing theme or subject.
請以臆對 requested him to state his opinions.
臆度 to speculate; to guess.
愊臆 a feeling of tightness or oppression in the chest.

Read *i*3. To mix spirits for drinking.

Read *i*4. Used for No. 5367.

yi
薏 4
5372
R. 實
See 意
Sinking Upper.

The seeds of a small kind of water-lily.

苡薏米 seeds of *Coix lachryma*, L. (Job's tears); sometimes used of sago or pearl-barley.

yi
譆 1
5373
R. 支
See 醫
Even Upper.

An interjection; used with No. 5369. To dislike.

譆譆 a kind of night-hawk.

yi
瘞 4
5374
R. 雲
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. } *i*
K. *ye*
J. *yei*
A. *e*
Sinking Upper.

A retired spot. To sacrifice to. To bury.

奠瘞 to sacrifice to the dead, and bury the sacrificial paraphernalia afterwards,—as was customary of old.
雙雙生瘞 both buried alive together.
瘞玉 buried jade,—a dead friend.

yi
医 4
5375
R. 醫
See 翳
A. *e, i*
Sinking Upper.

A quiver. Used for No. 5380.

yi
嫕 4
5376
R. 壹
See 翳
Sinking Upper.

Compliant; yielding.

婉嫕以爲德 to regard obedience as a virtue,—as a woman should.

yi
墅 1
5377
R. 齊
See 翳翳
Even Upper.

Dirt; dust.

yi
瞖 4
5378
R. 壹
See 翳
Sinking Lower.

A film in the eye; a cataract.

瞖瞙 a film; a cataract.
后生而瞖一目 the Empress had a cataract in one eye.

yi
繄 1
5379
R. 齊壹
See 醫
A. *i, e*
Even and Sinking Upper.

An interjection. A dark colour. A case for a spear's head.

爾有母遺，繄我獨無 you have a mother left: alas! I have not.
繄袼 a baby's bib.

Digitized by Google

yi
醫[1]
酉
5380
R. 支
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. i
K. ii
J. A. i
Even Upper.

To heal; to cure. A doctor; a physician.

醫病 to cure disease.
醫治 or 醫療 or 醫調 to heal; to cure.
醫治不效 the treatment is not successful.
延醫罔效 medical aid has been of no avail.
無藥醫 there is no medicine to cure him,—used of a man who is a bad character.
醫不來 not to be cured; incurable.
醫法 the art of medicine.
醫事 the business of healing.
醫學 the study or science of medicine.
醫道 system of medicines. Also, degree of medical attainments.
醫術 methods of treatment.
醫緣 successful treatment resulting from one's having an affinity with the doctor.
醫手 skill in healing or treating.
行醫 to practise as a doctor.
謝醫 to pay a doctor.
醫金 a doctor's fee; *see* 馬 No. 7576.
包醫 to guarantee to cure.
醫不對症奈何 if I don't get the right treatment for my complaint, what's the use?—of the treatment.
庸醫殺人不用刀 a quack will kill a man without a knife.
醫婆子 a female doctor,—a "wise woman" who cures by charms, etc.
醫家 or 醫門 the medical profession.
醫生 or 醫士 a doctor.
牛醫 or 獸醫 a veterinary surgeon.
神醫 a wonderfully skilful doctor.
時醫 a fashionable doctor.
世醫 a doctor whose ancestors have all been doctors.
施醫院 or 醫館 a hospital.
太醫院 the Imperial College of Medicine at Peking. The name dates from the Ming dynasty, though the institution itself goes back to the Chou dynasty.
御醫 or 醫師 an Imperial physician.

醫[1]
酉
5380

良醫之子多死於病 of the sons of clever doctors, many die from disease.
良醫之門下多病人 there are many sick people at a clever doctor's door,—waiting to be cured.
良醫不自醫 a good doctor does not treat himself.
人處疾則貴醫 when men are ill, they have a great respect for doctors.
醫不談醫 one doctor doesn't discuss another.
不喫藥當中醫 to take no medicine is as good as a middling doctor.
運去先生醫病頭 the unlucky doctor gets the beginning of a disease.
時來先生醫病尾 the lucky doctor gets the end of a disease.
醫生坐轎，窮家不到 the doctor who rides in a chair doesn't get to the homes of the poor.
醫生出名，家家接不贏 when a doctor has made a name, every one wants him.
醫生治病，治死不抵償 a doctor may kill his patient, but he will not have to pay life for life.
名醫不必多識字 a famous doctor need not be a great scholar.
三指活人性命，不爲良相便爲良醫 he who can save a man's life with three fingers (on his pulse), may not be a good statesman, but he is a good doctor.
醫子草 *Euphorbia humifusa*, W.

yi
鷖[1]
5381
R. 齊
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. i
K. ye
J. yei
A. e
Even Upper.

The widgeon. A name for the phœnix.

鳧鷖在沙 the wild-ducks and widgeons are on the sands.
駟玉虬以乘鷖兮 I ride on a phœnix drawn by a team of four divine dragons.

yi
翳[1]
5382
R. 羽
C. ai
H. i
F. ye
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. i
K. ye
J. yei
A. e
Sinking Upper.

To screen; to shade. A fan. A film. Trees fallen down.

障翳 to screen off.
隱翳 to hide; to conceal.
翳毛 eyelashes.
翳形 to vanish.
翳形術 the power of rendering oneself invisible.
翳眼之幻術 an optical delusion.
一層翳子 a film over the eyes. *See* No. 5378.
媒翳 a target for archery practice.
其菑其翳 the dead trunks and the fallen trees.

Read *yeh*[4*].

蔭翳 a dense shade.

yi
鬱[1]
5383
R. 鬯
See 翳
Sinking Upper.

Name of a plant.

翳薈 luxuriant vegetation.

yi
蠽[1]
5384
R. 羽
See 翳
A. e, yet
Sinking Upper.

The solitary wasp or sphex, known as 蠽蜴.

yi
衣[1]
5385
R. 微未
C. H. i
F. i, ei
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. i
K. ii
J. i, ye
A. i
Even and Sinking Upper.

Clothes, especially for the upper part of the body, as opposed to 裳 No. 9734; covering; husk. *See* 包 No. 8699. Radical No. 145.

衣裳 or 衣服 or 衣襟 clothes; clothing.
衣衫 outer and inner garments,—clothing.
一身衣裳 or 一套衣裳 a suit of clothes.
一件衣裳 a single garment.
穿衣 or 着衣 to put on clothes; to dress.
小衣 or 內衣 underclothing.
衣裙 women's clothing.
睡衣 or 寢衣 sleeping-clothes.
衣履 clothes and shoes,—style of dress.
衣物 clothing and other effects.

Digitized by Google

衣[1] 5385

衣糧 clothes and provisions.
衣料 materials for dresses, etc., not made up.
色衣 coloured clothes.
白衣 white clothes,—commoners who have not taken a degree.
青衣 black clothes,—lictors, constables, etc., so called from the formerly distinctive colour of their dress. Also, maid-servants.
布衣 cotton clothes,—the masses.
號衣 uniform,—as of soldiers.
成衣店 a tailor's shop.
衣舖 a clothier's shop.
無衣食 no clothes or food; beggared. *See* 遮 No. 539.
衣不長寸 a coat should not be an inch too long.
衣架 a clothes-horse.
衣箱 a clothes-box.
衣櫃 a wardrobe.
衣冠 or 衣帽 coat and cap,—full dress.
衣冠中人 persons of the clothes-and-cap class,—respectably dressed.
衣冠禽獸 a dressed-up beast,—a term of abuse.
如錦衣夜行 like walking about at night in embroidered robes,—who will know the difference? Said by 項羽 Hsiang Yü in reference to a prolonged absence from home after the attainment of wealth and power.
燒寒衣 the festival of Burning Winter Clothes,—celebrated in the north on the 1st of the 10th moon, when clothes are burnt to keep the spirits warm in the world below. Elsewhere celebrated on the 15th of the 7th moon.
請予加衣 begged me to put on some extra clothes.
鶉衣百結 clothes of a hundred patches and ragged as a quail's tail.
在花衣期內 within the gala period,—as of an Imperial birthday fête, when the officials all wear their full robes.
小兒涎衣 a child's bib.
佛是金裝，人是衣裝 Buddha wears gold, man wears clothes,—but these are mere externals.
牛衣 cows' clothes,—the grass. Applied to poor people who have no other covering.

衣[1] 5385

穿了是衣，死了是妻 when worn out, my clothing may really be said to be my clothing: when dead, my wife may really be said to be my wife,—since in neither case can they become the property of any one else.
換了衣裳未換人 when you have changed the clothes, you have not changed the man.
有衣的多寒 he who has clothes often feels the cold.
無衣的少寒 he who has no clothes feels the cold less often, —*i.e.* he feels it once and for all.
人是衣裳，馬是鞍 a man is judged by his clothes, a horse by its saddle.
遠逛衣裳，近逛人 abroad, a man is judged by his clothes: at home, by what he is.
先顧食後顧衣 first food, then clothes.
衣服不在綾羅 it is not the silken stuff that makes the excellence of clothes.
眞財主不穿衣 a real millionnaire does not trouble about his clothes.
衣服破時賓客少 when your clothes are ragged, your visitors will be few.
衣牌 cards showing current rates of exchange,—so called because hung up in clothes-shops.
衣着呢 fine woollens.
衣鏡 a dressing-room mirror.
花衣 ginned cotton. *See* No. 5002.

Read *i*[4]. To put on clothes; to dress; to wear.

衣 *i*[4] 錦褧衣 *i*[1] over my embroidered upper robe, I have put on a (plain) single garment.
載衣之裳 (boys) will be clothed in robes.
載衣之裼 (girls) will be clothed in wrappers.
解衣 *i*[1] 衣 *i*[4] 之 took off his coat and put it on him.
衣被皇恩 to be a recipient of Imperial favour.

衣 *yi* 5386

The contracted form of No. 5385, as seen on the left of characters; *e.g.* 補, 被, etc. [To be distinguished from 衤 No. 9952.]

依[1] *yi* 5387
R. 微
See 衣
Even Upper.

To rely on; to trust to; to depend on. To act according to; to obey, as opposed to 違 No. 12,539. To regard with favour. To be luxuriant. To remain quiet.

依賴 or 依倚 or 依靠 to rely upon; to depend upon.
君子所依 that which the general trusts to,—the war-horses of his chariot.
靡依匪母 no one can be trusted like a mother.
無依無靠 no one to rely upon.
既登乃依 they got on to (the mats) and leaned upon (the stools).
有依其士 (wives) keep close to their husbands.
依據 proof; evidence.
無憑依 no evidence to go by; nothing to rely upon.
依生木下 it grows under trees.
依人門下 dependent on others.
依人作活 dependent on others for a living.
依依不捨 clinging to; unwilling to part from.
謀之不臧，則具是依 if a counsel be bad, they are all found according with it.
遵依 or 依從 or 依允 to obey; to act according to; to comply with.
不依你 I do not agree with you.
依然 or 依舊 or 依前 as before; as previously.
依然故我 I am precisely the same as of old.
依順 agreeable; consenting.
依領 to allow the handing over of a person or thing to.....
依戀 to cling with affection to.
依實 politely used for "to eat heartily".
不依 displeased with; dissatisfied.
上帝是依 God regarded her with favour.
楊柳依依 the willows were fresh and green.
依彼平林 dense is that forest on the plain.

Digitized by Google

依[1] 5387

依其在京 he remained quietly at the capital.
依言 or 依口 according to what is said.
依道 according to eternal principles.
依律 according to law.
依時 according to the time.
依限 within a prescribed limit of time.
依禮而行 to act in accordance with propriety.
依序 or 依次 according to rank or seniority; in order.
依稀 few; trifling; uncertain; dim; resembling.
風雨依稀人喚船 when a windy drizzle comes on and people shout for the boat,—at a ferry.
依稀之間 in the uncertain state,—as of the weather.
惟德是依 he relies on virtue alone.
依議 "Let it be as recommended!"—a phrase conveying the Imperial sanction to any course suggested.

yi
齊 5388

Same as No. 5392.

yi
屐[3] 5389
R. 尾
See 醫
J. *i, ye*
Rising Upper.

A silken screen, used in the audience chamber of the Emperor, and called 斧屐, from being ornamented with hatchets.

yi'
屐[3] 5390
R. 尾
See 屐
Rising Upper.

To hide; to screen.

隱屐 to shelter from view.

yi'
傒[3] 5391
R. 尾
See 屐
Rising Upper.

To sob; to wail; to lament loudly, as at the death of a parent.

yi' yui'
裔[4] 5392
R. 靈
C. *yöü*
H. *'yi*
F. *yo*
W. *i'*
N. *'i*
P.
M. } *i*
Y.
Sz.
K. *ye*
J. *yei, ye*
A. *jwe*
Sinking Irregular.

The lower edge of a robe. A border; a frontier. Descendants; posterity.

四裔之地 the four borders of the empire.
夷裔之俘 taken prisoner by barbarians.
後裔 or 苗裔 posterity; descendants.
德垂後裔 his virtue was transmitted to his posterity.
絕裔 descendants cut off; family extinct.
厥裔蕃昌 his descendants are numerous.
魚裔裔 fishes darting about.
裔裔皇皇 the sound and appearance of nature in spring.
泓宏融裔 a loud and long-drawn-out sound.
淨裔 a descendant of purity,—a young Brahman; an ascetic. Sanskrit: *Brahmatchâri*.

yi'
漪[4] 5393
R. 黹
See 裔
Sinking Irregular.

The surface of water roughened by wind.

滾漪 surging, as billows; also, as a mob.

yip
揖[1*] 5394
R. 緝
C. *yép*
H. *yip*
F. *eik*
W. *yai*
N. *ih*
P. *ye'*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *ip*
J. *iu, ō*
A. *êp*
Entering Upper.

To salute; to bow to; *see* No. 5038.

作揖 to make a salute; to bow. Used of men only; *see* 衽 No. 5613.
拱揖 to salute by raising the folded hands.
還揖 to return a salute.
長揖不拜 to continue to bow, but without kneeling.
三揖而進 making his three salutations, he went in.
揖讓而升 he bowed modestly as he went up,—to compete at archery.
揖所與立 he bowed to those with whom he stood.
不踰階而相揖 they might not pass from their ranks to bow to one another.
把盞向他一揖也 took the wine-cup and bowed to him.
不擇人而用,何異開門揖盜 not to be careful in choosing servants is the same as opening your door and bowing in thieves.

揖[1*] 5394

作揖作到地 if you bow at all, bow low.

Read *ch'i*[4*]. The clustering of insects.

揖揖兮 how you cluster together!—of locusts.

yih
亦[4*] 5395
R. 陌
W. *yai*, v. *a*
See 易
A. *jick, jik*
Entering Lower.

Also; however; then; in that case; and; moreover; even; indeed. An expletive particle.

亦屬 is also.....
亦係乎此 it is also this.
亦係彼之言 such are also his words.
亦不過如此 it will also be much about the same.
如無亦可 even if there are none, that will do.
亦足以成 there is sufficient.
亦無如何 there is no help for it.
有爲者,亦若是 those who strive, may succeed in like manner.
亦不必問,亦不敢言 you need not ask, for I dare not tell.
亦既見止,亦既覯止 let me have seen him, let me have met him.
不亦樂乎 is not that pleasant?
亦有兄弟 I, indeed, have brothers.
亦復 quite...; perfectly.....
亦復不少 by no means few.
亦好 also good.
亦然 also in accordance with.
亦且 moreover.
不顯亦世 shall be illustrious from age to age.
抑亦立而視其死歟 or will he stand by and see them die?
則亦無有乎爾 verily is there no one to do this?

yih
奕[4*] 5396
R. 陌
See 易
Entering Lower.

Grand; great; abundant. Unsettled. Used for 弈 No. 13,176.

奕奕寢廟 very grand is the ancestral temple.
萬舞有奕 the various dances are grandly performed.
四牡奕奕 the four-horse (chariots) in a long line.
憂心奕奕 their sorrowful hearts are all unsettled.

Digitized by Google

夷[2] yi₂
5397
R. 支
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. } i
A. ji
Even Lower.

To squat on the heels. Ordinary. To feel at ease; to be peaceful; pleased; just; level; available; to kill; to exterminate. Barbarous tribes, especially those on the east.

夷居 to remain squatting on one's heels,—to lead a worthless life.
原壤夷俟 Yüan Jang waited, squatting on his heels,—until Confucius came up.
億兆夷人 vast numbers of ordinary men,—*i.e.* of no special ability.
貴賤等夷 nobles and plebeians of all grades.
厥民夷 the people begin to feel at ease.
我心則夷 my heart will then be at peace.
君子如夷 if the superior man acts justly.
有夷之行 there were level roads leading thither.
化險爲夷 making the dangerous available for use.
既有淫威，降福孔夷 adorned with such great dignity, it is very natural that he should be blessed.
我有嘉客亦不夷懌 we have admirable visitors who are pleased and delighted.
云胡不夷 he asked "who would not be pleased?"
大道甚夷 the Great Doctrine is easy of access.
夷九族 to exterminate the whole race.
陵夷 going to ruin; falling into decay.
王室陵夷 the royal house is decaying.
夷陵 a name for 宜昌 Ichang.
明夷 the name of the 36th Diagram.
南夷 the southern barbarians.
東夷 an old name for Korea.
夷女 the Spirit of Wind.
夷女鼓吹 the wind is blowing up.
馮夷得之以遊大川 P'ing I got it (道), and rules over streams.
夷由 flying squirrels, flying foxes, etc.

侇[2] yi₂
5398
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

A class; a category. A corpse.

儒侇 the literary class.
侇衾 a shroud placed over a corpse before it is put into the coffin.

姨[2] yi₂
5399
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

A wife's sister; a mother's sister.

邢侯之姨 sister-in-law of the marquis of Hsing.
姨奶奶 the sisters of a mother's father. Also, a wife's married sisters. Also, a respectful term for a concubine. Also, a jocular name for an assistant Magistrate, based upon the 父母 "father and mother" title of his chief.
姨太太 same as the above, in the first three senses.
姨婆婆 a wife's term of styling her husband's maternal great aunts, as above.
姨婆 a wife's term for her husband's maternal aunts, as below.
姨母 or 姨媽 a man's mother's married sisters.
姨姨 or 姨兒 an unmarried maternal aunt; a wife's unmarried sister.
姨娘 a mother's sister. Also, a term used in speaking of a father's concubine.
姨爹 or 姨丈 or 姨父 husbands of maternal aunts. The last two are also respectively a husband's and a wife's mode of styling the wife's sister's husband.
姨夫 husbands of wife's sisters.
姨夫人 a term for a concubine.
大姨 or 大姨子 and 小姨 or 小姨子 a wife's elder and younger sisters, respectively.
姨老表 or 姨(表)兄弟 male maternal first cousins.
姨表姊妹 or 姨姐妹 female maternal first cousins.
小姨不上姊夫門 a younger sister should not live at her brother-in-law's house,—for propriety.
蘇州娘姨 a Soochow girl with large feet,—especially of one in the service of a prostitute.
堂姨 maternal first cousins once removed, *i.e.* mother's *father's brothers'* children.

嵧[2] yi₂
5400
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

Name of a place, 嵎嵧 or 嵎夷, probably in Korea, chosen by the Emperor Yao as his eastern astronomical station.

悌[2] yi₂
5401
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

Pleased; gratified. *See* No. 5397.

我心則悌 my heart is now satisfied.

棲[2] yi₂
5402
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

Name of a kind of beech-tree found in Shansi.

洟[2] yi₂
5403
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

Snivel; mucus from the nose.

洟涕 to sob and snivel,—as from deep grief.
溫洟 name of a marshy lake in Shansi.
Read *t'i*[4].
不敢唾洟 not to venture to blow one's nose,—out of respect.

痍[2] yi₂
5404
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

A wound; a bruise; a sore. *See* No. 2773.

瘡痍未瘳 his sores are not yet healed.

胰[2] yi₂
5405
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

The fat over the stomach; the omentum or caul. Soap.

胰子 or 胰脂 soap,—made from the hog's caul.
胰皂舖 a soap-chandler's shop.
胰子末兒 the lather of soap.

跠[2] yi₂
5406
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

To squat on the heels. *See* 夷 No. 5397.

Digitized by Google

怡[2] *yi₂* 5407
R. 支
H. *gi, ʿyi*
See 夷 Even Lower.

The concord of friends; harmony. Pleased; gratified; complaisant.

怡和 pleasant harmony,—as of friends or brothers.
怡悅 to be pleased; to rejoice.
下氣怡色 to repress the feelings and appear pleased.
怡然自得 happy and gratified.
怡怡如也 a satisfied expression,—as if relieved of some great anxiety.
兄弟怡怡 to his brothers, a man should be complaisant.
怡養 healthy; well nourished.

眙[2] *yi₂* 5408
R. 支 or 寅
See 怡 & 笞 Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To gaze fixedly at.

目眙不禁 to gaze without taking the eyes off.

詒[2] *yi₂* 5409
R. 支
H. *ʿyï*
See 夷 Even Lower.

To send; to bring; to bequeath. To deceive. To ridicule. Used with No. 5410.

非可詒託而往也 he could not ask any one else to go as his proxy.
千里詒情 from a thousand miles away to send greeting.
饋詒 to send a present of food.
自詒伊戚 he has brought on us this separation.
詒傳 to transmit; to bequeath.
君子有穀, 詒孫子 may our prince maintain his goodness, and transmit it to his descendants!
既詒我肄 you only give me pain.
詒爾多福 to confer on thee many blessings.
無父母詒罹 to cause no sorrow to one's parents.
詒厥孫謀 to bequeath plans to one's descendants.

貽[2] *yi₂ yi'* 5410
R. 支
H. *ʿyi*
See 夷 Even Lower.

To hand down; to leave behind; to give to. Used with No. 5409.

貽遺 to leave behind one; to bequeath.
貽贈 to leave as a legacy; to make a parting present.
貽悞後人 to mislead posterity.
貽笑大方 to give an expert cause for laughter,—as by bad work; to become a general laughing-stock.
貽送知己 to send as a present to a friend.
貽累 to involve; to implicate.
貽害 to cause injury.

飴[2] *yi₂* 5411
R. 支
H. *ʿyi*
See 夷 Even Lower.

Sweet cakes; sugarplums; lollipops.

飴糖 or **甘飴** sugarplums; sweetmeats.
含飴弄孫之時 the age of giving lollipops and playing with grandchildren,—old age.
甜言飴訓 agreeable words and pleasant counsels.
苦飴 the bitter and the sweet; sorrows and joys.
石飴 wild honey.
飴鹽 rock salt.

扆[2] *yi₂* 5412
R. 支
See 移 Even Lower.

A wooden bar to a door.

烹伏雌炊扆扉 I burnt the bar of the door to cook the hen,—in the days of our poverty. Said by the wife of the famous **百里奚** Po-li Chʿi.

栘[2] *yi₂* 5413
R. 支 齊
See 移
K. *i, se, chʿe*
J. *i, sei, sai*
Even Lower.

A fruit-tree, known as **扶栘** or **夫栘** (*Aronia asiatica*).

栘楊 a variety of the aspen or poplar.

迤 *yi₂* 5414

Same as No. 5417.

黟[1] *yi₂* 5415
R. 支
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. *i*
A. *e*
Even Upper.

Black; shining; a kind of ebony.

黟縣 a District in Anhui, famous for its ink.

詣[1] *yi₂* 5416
R. 支
See 移 Even Lower.

A side door.

詣門曲榭 a side door and a winding passage.

移[2] *yi₂* 5417
R. 支
C. H. *i*
F. *ye*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *yi*
K. J. *i*
A. *ji*
Even Lower.

To remove; to shift; to change; to influence. To send; to transmit; to convey.

移居 or **移遷** or **移徙** or **移巢** to remove; to change residence; to "flit".
移開 or **移離** or **移動** or **移去** or **挪移** to remove; to put away.
移近 to move near.
移泊 to shift one's anchorage.
寸步難移 it is difficult to get an inch or a pace away,—so busy am I.
移禍他人 to transfer trouble to other people's shoulders.
日中而移 when the sun reaches the meridian, it changes its course,—and begins to sink. *See* No. 5452.
移人就蟹不如移蟹就人 to move a man to a crab is not equal to moving the crab to the man.
移風易俗, 莫善於樂 (*yo*⁴*) for improving manners and customs, nothing is better than music.
移換 to change.
不能更移 it cannot be altered.
不移言 not to alter a word.
爲物所移 to be affected by outside influences.
移書 to send a letter.
移文 a despatch to an equal.
移行 to communicate to.....

Digitized by Google

移[2] 5417

移請 to request in a despatch.
移知 to inform by despatch.
移會 to communicate with.
移復 to reply to.....
移明 to explain.
移追 to summon for the recovery of,—*e.g.* a debt.
移提 to summon before one for trial.
移解 to send to,—as for trial.
移飭 to request that orders be given.
移咨 to inform in a despatch.
移縣 to forward to the magistrate.
移送 or 移交 or 移給 to forward; to transmit; to hand over.
移花接木 to graft a flower upon a tree,—to substitute one thing for another.
移花接花 to graft flowers.
移易 to vary; to depart from,—as a principle.
移病 to communicate infection.
望祈移玉惠臨 I trust you will move your jade (footsteps, *i.e.* pay a visit) to my house.
移借 to borrow.
移尸 to transfer a corpse,—to another man's door, in order to get him into trouble.
不延移 not to notify the death of relatives to those who have left the clan.
事莫移脫 do not neglect matters.
一轉移間 in a moment; in a jiffy.
移時 after the lapse of a 時辰, *i.e.* two hours.
移錨 to drag anchor.

yi
夥 5418

See No. 5328.

hi
臣[2] 5419
R. 支
See 頤 Even Lower.

The chin. [To be distinguished from 臣 No. 648 and 巨 No. 3003.]

hi
脰 5420

Same as No. 5405.

hi
頤[2] 5421
R. 支
H. *hi*
F. *i, hi*
See 夷 Even Lower.

The chin; the jaws.

交頤 to join chins,—to kiss.
朶頤 to droop the jaw; to munch; the appearance of one eating.
期頤 a hundred years old; a centenarian; second childhood, when one is dependent on others.
頤指如意 to direct with the mouth as with the finger and so to accomplish what one wants. Said of 賈誼 Chia I of the Han dynasty.
解人頤 to unloose people's jaws,—to make them laugh. Said of 匡衡 K'uang Hêng of the Han dynasty.
作解頤語 to make a joke.

hi
鮭[2] 5422
R. 支
See 頤 Even Lower.

The fresh-water porpoise, known as 鯕鮭 and 白鮭.

ni
疑[2] 5423
R. 支
See 宜 Even Lower.

Suspicion; doubt; mistrust. *See* 蹟 No. 834, 闕 No. 3252, 嬭 No. 4471.

疑心 or 可疑 suspicious.
疑思問 when in doubt, anxious to ask,—such is the superior man.
居之不疑 to have no misgivings about one's own powers,—self-confident.
疑惑 to suspect; to mistrust.
疑惑在他身上 suspicion rests on him.
疑難之事 a doubtful and difficult matter to decide.
毫無疑意 not the least ground for suspicion. *See* 義 No. 5454.
因此致疑 in consequence of this, suspicions were aroused.
憂疑未解 his anxious doubts are not allayed.
懷疑 to entertain suspicions.
疑懼 or 疑畏 doubts and fears; misgivings.
疑病 the disease of doubt,—indecision.
狐疑 suspicious as a fox.
析疑 to settle doubts,—by resorting to omens, etc.
疑慮不決 in doubt and unable to decide.

疑[2] 5423

南人多疑 southerners are very suspicious.
疑似 doubtful; unsettled.
疑似之間 may or may not be.
疑人莫用, 用人莫疑 if you suspect a man, do not employ him: if you employ him, do not suspect him.
尸子存疑 fragments of Shih Tzŭ, gathered from various sources but of doubtful authenticity.
一回做賊, 百回疑 once a thief, always suspected,—give a dog a bad name, etc.
疑辭 dubitative particles, as 豈.

ni, ni'
儗[3] 5424
R. 支紙
See 宜擬 Even and Rising Lower.

To compare; to assort.

Read *hai*[4]. Stupid.

儽儗 silly, foolish-looking.

ni
嶷[2] 5425
R. 職支
C. *yik, i*
H. *ngi*
F. *ngik, ngi*
N. *nyih*
P. *i*
M. *li*
K. *ŏk, ĭi*
J. *geki, gioku, gi*
A. *ngĭk, ngi*
Entering and Even Lower.

Name of a range of mountains, the 九嶷山, in Shansi.

Read *i*[4]*.

克岐克嶷 he looked majestic and intelligent,—when only a baby. Said of 后稷 Hou Chi.
其德嶷嶷 his virtue is like mountain peaks,—eminent.

ni'
擬[3] 5426
R. 紙
C. *i*
H. } *ngi*
F. }
W. *n*
N. *ngi*
P. *i, ni*
M. *i, li*
Y. } *i*
Sz. }
K. *ĭi*
J. *gi*
A. *ngi*
Rising Lower.

To resemble. To compare. To propose; to determine; to decide. Also read *ni*[3].

相擬 resembling; alike.
擬於上苑 like an Imperial park.
比擬 to compare.
擬度 to estimate.
擬定 or 擬妥 to decide.
擬定辦法 to propose a fixed mode of procedure.
擬作 to propose.
擬請 to suggest that.
擬正 or 擬陪 to propose as principal and as assistant, respectively.

Digitized by Google

擬[3] 5426

擬議 to propose for deliberation; (especially of the Boards) to submit a decision for Imperial approval.
擬辦 to arrange to settle; proposed settlement. Also, to sentence to...
擬罪 to fix punishment; to sentence to...
審擬 to try and sentence to...
擬結 to finally pronounce sentence.
擬軍罪 to sentence to transportation and service with the army.
擬奏 to settle a case and report to the Throne.
擬舉何人 who is to be promoted to the place?
擬筆 to imitate the style of; to copy.
本擬如此 such was my original intention,—implying that it has since been modified.
擬於明日三點鐘前往貴署 I propose to call on you at your office to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

ni₂ ni₂'
嶷[3] 5427
R. 支紙 See 宜拟 Even Lower.

Luxuriant growth of plants.
秀嶷 growing luxuriantly.
黍稷嶷嶷 the millets look luxuriant.

ni₂'
譺[3] 5428
R. 寅紙 See 議擬 A. *ngi, ngai* Sinking and Rising Lower.

To consult; to deliberate. To delude.

yi₂
倪[2] 5429
R. 齊 C. *ngai* H. *yi, nyi* F. *ngae* W. *ngi* N. *nyi* P. *ni* M. *li* Y. Sz. *ni* K. *ye* J. *gei* A. *nge* Even Lower.

To glance at. To discriminate. Young; small; a beginning. Also read *ni*[2].

俾倪 to cast sidelong glances. *See* 睥 No. 8986.
左倪右倪 to glance right and left.
馬知介倪 the horses learn to cast vicious looks.
惡至而倪小大 how is the great to be distinguished from the small?

倪[2] 5429

反其旄倪 he sent back the decrepit and the young,—from among the prisoners.
天倪 God.
和之以天倪 embraced in the obliterating unity of God,—where all conditions of existence become ONE.
不能得其端倪 cannot get any clue to him,—to God.
均無得有端倪 without obtaining the slightest clue to his whereabouts.
訊無端倪 an investigation without any definite results.
莫可端倪 without thread,—*i.e.* line of connection from definite starting-point to definite goal. Of an inconsequent essay.

yi₂
猊[2] 5430
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

A fabulous beast, the 狻猊, which eats tigers and can go five hundred *li* at a bound. Also read *ni*[2].

ni₂'
睨[4] 5431
R. 雲 C. *ngai, ngai*[2] H. *si* F. *ngae, ngae*[2] W. *ngi, ngie* N. *ngi* P. { *i* M. { *i*[2] Y. *ni*[2] Sz. *i, ni* K. *ye* J. *gei* A. *nge* Sinking Irregular.

To glance at; to look askance. Also read *ni*[4]. *See* No. 8986.

日睨疎林 the sun's beams stream through the trees.
怒睨 to look at angrily.
引璧睨柱 holding the jewel, he looked aside at the pillar,—said of 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju who carried a jewel to give to the prince of 秦 Ch'in in exchange for territory; but detecting foul play, stood in the presence with the jewel in his hand, gazing at a side pillar instead of at the prince, and cursing right and left without fear of death.

yi₂
蜺[2] 5432
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

A small greenish-black insect. Used for No. 5434.

嬰蜺 an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

ni₂
輗[2] 5433
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

The cross-bar at the end of a carriage-pole.

大車無輗 if a waggon have no cross-bar,—how can it be made to go?

yi₂
霓[2] 5434
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

Coloured clouds; a rainbow; variegated. Also read *ni*[2].

虹霓 the rainbow.
霓現雨止 when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.
有雲霓之望 like looking for clouds and rainbow,—to get rain; *i.e.* anxious for the first, and when the first has come, anxious lest the second should follow and stop the rain.
若大旱之望雲霓也 like longing for clouds and rainbow in a time of drought,—very anxious. *See above.*
彩霓 coloured; variegated.
霆霓 a loud clap of thunder.
霓裳羽衣 the rainbow skirts and feather jackets,—of young ladies seen in the moon by 唐明皇 or the Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty.

yi₂
鯢[2] 5435
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

A hairy marine animal, which is said to climb trees, and bears some resemblance to the human form. Also read *ni*[2].

鯨鯢 a huge fish which swallows smaller ones,—an oppressor. Also used in the sense of decapitation.
鯢鮒 small fry.

yi₂ ni₂
麑[2] 5436
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

A fawn. Also read *ni*[2].

麑裘 deer-skin robes.

yi₂
齯[2] 5437
R. 齊 See 倪 Even Lower.

To cut teeth. Also read *ni*[2].

黃髮齯齒 to cut teeth when the hair is yellow,—in old age.

Digitized by Google

沂[2] *khi*
5438
R. 微
C. *i, k'i*
H. *ngi*
F. *i, ki*
W. *ngi*
N. *ngi*
P.
M.
Y. *i, ch'i*
Sz.
K. *ii, k'ii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ngi*
Even Lower.

Name of a river in Shantung, which gives its name to 沂州府 the Prefecture of I-chou.

涯 *nai*
5439

See No. 12,838.

遺[2] *wai*
5440
R. 支 寘
C. *wai*
H. *wei*
F. *mi, mei*
W. *yii*
N. *yi, wei*
P.
M.
Y. *i, wei*
Sz.
K. *yu*
J. *i, yui*
A. *ji, juy*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To bequeath; to leave behind; *see* 子 No. 1505. To lose; to neglect; to forget. [To be distinguished from 遣 No. 1746.]

遺言 or 遺囑 or 遺命 or 遺誥 the dying commands, as of a parent; a nuncupative will in a limited sense. *See below.*
遺書 a will,—referring generally only to minor details, and never allowed to vary the normal devolution of property unless acquiesced in by the interested survivors.
遺下 left behind; bequeathed.
遺下一子 left one son behind him.
遺腹子 a posthumous son.
遺體 the body bequeathed to me,—by my parents.
遺澤 or 遺念兒 a souvenir; a remembrance.
遺摺 or 遺本 a valedictory memorial,—as often written by high officials at the point of death.
遺跡 historical monuments.
遺贈 to leave behind one's hair pins,—from rough treatment.
遺留 to come down; to be handed down.
遺留至今 handed down to the present day.
遺臭萬年 to leave a foul reputation for all time.
上古遺風 a custom (or an influence) which has descended to us from remote antiquity.
遺餘 a balance; a surplus.
不遺餘力 to spare no efforts.
吾輩無遺類 (in that case), there would not have been one of us left to tell the tale.

遺[2]
5440

棄予如遺 you have cast me off like an abandoned thing.
錄遺 or 考遺才 the re-examination of unsuccessful candidates for literary degrees.
遺失 or 遺落 lost; gone; not to be found.
遺悞 to make a mistake,—as in writing.
遺漏 or 遺逸 to leave out; to omit.
遺棄 to abandon; to discard.
遺精 involuntary emissions.
遺尿 to urinate involuntarily.
小遺 urine.
僧起遺 the priest got up to urinate.
遺忘 forgotten; neglected.
遺其所藏之處 forgot where he had put it.
莫肯下遺 (or *sui*[2]) you are unwilling to discountenance them.
遺遺 tortuous; winding.
皇上遺行 the Emperor went out in disguise. *See* 微 No. 12,586.

Read *wei*[4]. To send a present. Used for 贈 No. 11,730.

贈[2] *wai*
5441
R. 支
See 遺
Even Lower.

To send presents.

朋友餽贈 friends send presents to each other.

蛾 *wo*
5442

See No. 3316.

彝[2] *yi*
5443
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

A cup used in the ancestral temple. The normal nature of man. A rule; a law. Constant; regular. Used for No. 5397.

宗彝 the temple cup.
不知其彝倫攸叙 I do not know how the proper virtues in their various relations should be brought forth in due order.
民之秉彝 the people hold fast to their natural dispositions.
天畀我民彝大泯亂 the laws of our nature given by God will be thrown into great disorder.
是彝是訓，進餽無疆 let this be your rule and guide, and your virtue will increase without bounds.

匜[2] *yi*
5444
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

A washing-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off.

奉盤匜 to hand the washing-basin,—as a concubine.
盥匜 a large washing-basin.
巵匜 a kind of urn, used for heating wine by plunging the wine-kettles into the hot water contained therein.

訑[2] *yi*
5445
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

Arrogant; overbearing; contemptuous.

訑訑自得 self-sufficient; overbearing.
訑訑之聲音顏色 a tone and air of perfect self-satisfaction.

Read *tan*[4].

慢訑 contemptuous; arrogant.

貤[2] *yi*
5446
R. 支 寘
F. *ye, ei*
See 移
Even and Sinking Lower.

Steps; grades; strata. To reward; to promote.

分貤各物 to distribute the things according to rank.
益貤 to increase gradually.
一貤 a grade; a layer; a stratum.
貤贈 to bestow upon.
貤封三代 ennobled his ancestors for three generations.

迤[3] *yi*
5447
R. 支紙
F. *i, ye*
See 夷
Even and Rising Lower.

To walk out of the straight path. Connected.

欲其無迤 he wished them not to march obliquely.
田畝迤邐 their fields adjoined.

酏[2] *yi*
5448
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

Sweet wine.

粉酏 cakes made from bean flour and fried.

匜[2] *yi*
5449
R. 支
See 巇
Even Lower.

A tribe of savages in Kuangtung.

Digitized by Google

迤[2] *yi*
5450
R. 支
See 迆
Even Lower.

To walk crookedly. To extend towards. Used for No. 5447.

逶迤 tortuous; winding.
迤邐而往 following a tortuous path.
迤南 on the south side; towards the south; name of a Circuit in Yünnan.
租界迤西 to the west of the settlement,—of Shanghai.

嶬[2] *yi*
5451
R. 支
See 嶬
Even Lower.

A mountain ridge.

暆[2] *yi*
5452
R. 支
See 嶬
Even Lower.

The sun's course after it has passed the meridian. *See* No. 5417.

日行暆暆 the sun is declining.

檹[2] *yi*
5453
R. 支
F. *i, ye*
See 夷
Even Lower.

A clothes-horse.

男女不同檹架 men and women must not use the same clothes-horse.

義[4] *ni*
5454
R. 寅
N. *i, ngi*
See 誼
A. *ngai, ngia*
Sinking Lower.

That which it is right to do; duty towards one's neighbour, *see* 仁 No. 5627; loyal; patriotic; heroic; faithful. Common; free; open to all. Meaning; purport.

行而宜之, 之謂義 to act in accordance with what is right, that is *i*.
人不學, 不知義 if a man does not learn, he will not know his duty to his neighbour.
且頗尙義 and moreover think a great deal of duty to one's neighbour.
見義不爲, 無勇也 to see what is right and not to do it, is want of courage.
義氣 or 義憤 heroism; patriotism; chivalry.
義氣過於骨肉 loyalty is stronger than ties of blood.
好義 right-minded; public-spirited.

義[4]
5454

深明大義 inspired by the highest feelings.
申明大義 to appeal to a man's sense of right.
義重如山 his rectitude is firm as a mountain.
義不容辭 the rights (or necessities) of the case admit of no excuse,—*e.g.* I have no alternative but to go; in duty bound not to refuse.
仗義疎財 to distribute wealth in charitable undertakings.
以義爲利 profit is to be found in uprightness.
義鳥 wild geese,—because of their fidelity.
義夫 a man of high principles.
懷利非師長之義 a desire for gain is not the spirit which should animate a leader of men.
臣之事君義也 a subject's allegiance to his sovereign is duty.
義節 right rule of conduct; etiquette.
意義 the intentional performance of one's duty,—as opposed to the spontaneous doing of what is right.
義士 a knight-errant; one who goes about to enforce rights.
義俠 chivalrous.
義戰 to fight in a good cause.
義婦 a virtuous wife.
義犬 a faithful dog.
義僕 a faithful servant.
義子 an adopted son.
義女 an adopted daughter; a slave-girl.
是吾父結義弟兄 he was a "sworn brother" to my father.
義和 friendly; harmonious.
義師 or 義勇 or 義兵 troops raised and supported by public subscription.
起義 to move troops.
義井 a public well.
義倉 a granary filled by public donations of grain to be distributed to the poor in times of need.
義塚 or 義庄 or 義山 a free burial-ground,—where the bodies of strangers may be deposited until removed by their relatives.

義[4]
5454

義學 a free school.
義渡 a free ferry.
義莊 or 義田 land tilled for the benefit of the poor.
義髮 false hair.
禘嘗之義 the meaning of the great and the autumnal sacrifices.
義意如何 what is his meaning? *See* 叩 No. 6175.
今日之案實無疑義 of the rights and wrongs of the present case, there can be no doubt.
中國與貴國文義不同 the genius of the Chinese language is not the same as that of your language.
義顏 your face.

儀[2] *ni*
5455
R. 支
H. *ngi*
F. *ngi*
M. *i*
See 宜
Even Lower.

Usages; observances; deportment; manners.

儀賓 men who married women of the Imperial or princely families, not being princesses, were so called under the Mings.
享多儀 with the presentation of offerings, there are many ceremonial usages.
儀不及物, 惟曰不享 if the observances are not equal to the articles, it must be said that there is no offering,—that the offering is made without sincerity and therefore worthless.
禮儀三百 rules of ceremony are three hundred in number.
禮儀既備 the ceremonies having thus been completed.
威儀 rules of deportment (three thousand in number); majestic manners.
威儀棣棣 my deportment has been dignified and good.
儀門 the ceremonial gate,—the middle gate of a Chinese *yamén*, between the entrance gate and the door which admits to the inner apartments.
容儀 or 儀度 demeanour; deportment.
儀文 or 儀表 outward ceremonial; manners; style; arrangement; decoration.
用甚麽儀註 what form of ceremonial is used?—*e.g.* prostration, kneeling, bowing, etc.

Digitized by Google

儀[2] 5455

文武相見儀註 (or 注) rules to govern the meetings of military and civil officials.
平儀 ordinary etiquette.
儀節 ceremonial rules or usages.
儀仗 insignia carried before the Emperor.
程儀 or 行儀 a present to a person going on a journey.
儀物 or 儀謝 gifts; presents.
儀目 a list of presents.
奠儀 or 香儀 or 祭儀 presents sent to assist friends in celebrating funeral rites.
兩儀 the *Yin* and the *Yang*. *See* Nos. 12,883, 13,224.
陰儀 the symbol of the *Yin* or negative principle, consisting of a broken line, thus — —, corresponding to darkness, etc.
陽儀 the symbol of the *Yang* or positive principle, consisting of a single line, thus ———, corresponding to light, etc.
三儀 the three Powers,—heaven, earth, and man.
五儀 the five orders of nobility. *See* 公 No. 6568.
實維我儀 he was my mate.
無非無儀 (it is the part of a daughter) to do neither evil nor good,—she should mind nothing beyond her house affairs.
儀刑文王 take your pattern from Wên Wang.
我儀圖之 when I think of the matter,.....
天體儀 an armillary sphere. *See* No. 4813.

ni 嶬[2] 5456
R. 支
See 宜 Even Lower.

Steep and irregular mountain peaks.

犧 5457

Same as No. 5458.

ni 艤[3] 5458
R. 紙
See 蟻 Rising Lower.

To moor a boat to the south bank; to run a boat ashore.

ne 蟻[3] 5459
R. 紙
C. *ngai*
H. *ʿli*, v. *ngiɛ²*
F. *ngiɛ²*
W. *n*, v. *nga*
N. *nyi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. *ii*
J. *gi*
A. *ngi²*
Rising Lower.

Ants. Used conventionally for "I" and "we", by petitioners.

螞蟻 ants, in general. *See* No. 7586.
白蟻 white ants (*Termites*).
黃絲蟻 a small red ant.
飛蟻 flying ants.
蟻行磨上 ants walking on a millstone,—they go the same way as the stone though they may walk in the opposite direction. *See* No. 7974.
蟻穴 or 穴丘 or 蟻壤 or 蟻頭 an ant-hill.
蟻封穴 the ants close their hill,—as when rain threatens.
蟻陣 ants in line of march.
莫不波馳而蟻附 there are none but swim with the stream or follow like ants in a line.
蟻聚之多 as numerous as ants,—said disparagingly by 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang of the troops of 袁紹 Yüan Shao, implying that they were not to be relied upon.
羊肉不慕蟻, 蟻慕羊肉 mutton does not long for ants: it is the ants which long for the mutton.
如蟻附羶 like ants swarming on what is frowsy,—an object of general attraction.
蟻夢 ant-visions, — dreams; referring to the story of 淳于棼 Ch'un Yü-fên who dreamt that he was introduced into a colony of ants and married an ant-princess.
於蟻棄知 leave wisdom to ants.
麻冕蟻裳 a hempen cap and an ant-coloured robe.
浮蟻 scum on wine.
蟻等 or 蟻民 we, your petitioners.
蟻口絨 tweeds.
蟻口洋布 dyed cottons.

ni 議[4] 5460
R. 言
C. *ʿi*
H. *ʿngi, ʿngi*
See 誼 Sinking Lower.

To discourse with; to deliberate upon; to discuss; to criticise; to blame.

未足與議也 not fit to be discoursed with.
庶人不議 the people do not discuss,—politics, when the State is well governed.

議[4] 5460

非天子不議禮 only the Emperor may arrange ceremonies.
公議 public discussion; to meet and debate.
會議 to meet for discussion; to negotiate a settlement. Especially, the deliberations of the Central Government.
議政國會 or 議院 parliament.
議政員 a member of parliament.
法國議政局 the French Chamber of Deputies.
議政王 a Prince Regent.
議政總局 the Executive Council, Hongkong.
議論 to discuss and criticise; to deal with the rights and wrongs of a case.
六合之內論而不議 within the limits of an external world they (the Eight Predicables) are recognised but are not assigned.
議事廳 a place of debate; a Senate; a ministry.
議事廳事務大臣 the Chancellor of the (German) Empire.
議擇賢者 to deliberate upon the selection of the best men.
迄無成議 not yet arrived at a settlement.
交部議處 (*ch'u*³) let the individual's name be handed over to the proper Board to consult and decide upon a penalty. *See* 依 No. 5387.
詳議 and 速議 *see* No. 4279.
議欲 to propose to; to intend to.
議買 to agree to purchase.
議和 to counsel peace; peaceful counsels; a peaceful policy; to discuss peace.
議商 to discuss.
議借銀兩 to negotiate a loan.
議覆 to deliberate and report.
議奏 to deliberate and memorialise the Throne,—of the Boards in Peking.
議請 to agree to request.
議結 to settle; to close a case.
議准 to agree to sanction.
議辦 to make arrangements.
議罰 to decide on a punishment.
置議 to consider a judicial decision.
免議 議 to acquit.

Digitized by Google

議[4] 5460

議謀 to plan.
議明 to agree upon.
議訂 to regulate; to decide upon.
議定 to come to an understanding; to decide.
議單 or 議約 a written agreement.
議酬 to decide upon rewarding.
巷議街談 street gossip.
駁議 to call in question; to criticise unfavourably; to refute.
議者 those who maintain that....
議者自議，犯者自犯 sentences here, crimes there,—new crimes committed as fast as old ones are disposed of. Said of a misgoverned district.
酒食是議 wine and food (*i.e.* household matters) are the only business,—of women.
出入風議 always criticising others.
吾不能無議於郭子玄也 (for which) I cannot help blaming Kuo Tzŭ-hsüan.
八議 the eight grounds of distinction or privilege. These are 親 Imperial connection, 故 long service, 功 meritorious service, 賢 wisdom and virtue, 能 ability, 勤 zeal on behalf of the State, 貴 high official rank, 賓 descent from privileged ancestors.

鸃[2] 5461
R. 支
See 儀
Even Lower.

A small species of pheasant; a crow-pheasant. *See* No. 4899.

以[3] 5462
R. 糸
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. *i*
A. *ji*
Rising Lower.

To take; to adopt as; to use; to cause; so as to; in order to.

以天下與人 to take the empire and give it to man,—to give the empire to man.
以假攙眞 to take the false and mix with the genuine,—to mix falsehood with truth. Also, to adulterate.
以多報少 to take much and declare little,—to make a false declaration of quantity.
以妻爲妾 to take a wife and put her in the place of a concubine,—to treat a wife as a concubine.
以此爲例 to make this a rule,—for the future.

以[3] 5462

以國事爲重 to consider affairs of State as more weighty,—than anything else.
以四個月爲期 to make four months the limit.
以不應納子稅爲詞 to take non-liability to pay transit dues to be his argument,—to argue that transit dues are not payable.
以小生大 to reproduce on a larger scale.
以實爲實 to tell the facts as they are.
以一百分爲算 to take one hundred parts to be the calculation,—to divide into one hundred parts or shares.
以仁存心 he takes charity and cherishes it in his heart.
不以爲恥 he did not take it to be shameful.
擬以枷杖 to sentence, taking cangue and bamboo,—as the punishment to be inflicted.
明以誨我 enlighten me by teaching.
難以成功 difficult to bring about.
足以爲法 fit to be adopted as the method.
教以漢書 to teach, taking Chinese books,—to teach Chinese literature.
加以嚴防 to add, taking strict guard,—as the thing to be added to any other precautions.
無以與之 I have nothing to take and give him,—I have nothing to give him.
不敢以告人 we shall not dare, taking (your orders) to tell them to any one,—we shall not dare to tell any one.
分人以財 to divide among the men taking the money,—to divide the money among the men.
式穀以女 to give you wealth.
不我以歸 he did not take us back.
何以 taking what? wherefore? whereby? how!
何以生爲 taking what is your birth-cause (*raison d'être*)?—of what good are you?
何以恤我 how he pities me!
可以 can take it,—it can be done; that will do, etc.

以[3] 5462

可以使得 can take and use it,—it can be used; that will do.
故以 wherefore taking,—for this reason; therefore.
所以 whence; wherefore. *See* No. 10,211.
視其所以 observe that which he takes,—as his rule or guide; mark what he does.
而問其以 and asked the cause.
問其所以 asked him what was the matter.
必有以也 there must be a reason.
是以 for which reason; wherefore.
登位以前 before he ascended the throne.
以後 afterwards.
自古以來 from ancient times until now.
臨御以來 ever since he ascended the throne.
中 (or 衆) 人以上 above the common run of men.
以安善良 in order to tranquillise law-abiding people.
以昭 so as to exhibit, or give proof of; in token of.
以昭公允 in order to make manifest justice,—in the interests of justice.
以期得實 in order to get at the truth.
以致如此 and so brought things to this pass.
因你躭擱以致我不成功 it was your hindering which prevented me from doing it.
以清欠欵 in order to clear off indebtedness.
以儆將來 as a warning for the future.
以示區別 in order to mark the distinction.
以完此案 in order to finish this case.
以免參差 (*ts'ên*[1] *tz'u*[1]) in order to avoid confusion.
好 *hao*[4] 勇鬬狠以危父母 you jeopardise your parents by your love of brawling.
以及 as well as.....
以及於人 so as to extend it to others,—of a benefit.
以照行人 in order to light wayfarers.
以歸畫一 so as to be uniform.

Digitized by Google

以 3 5462

以之 to make (him).....; to use (him or it) as.....
以之爲準 to adopt as the standard.
以抵所欠 as an equivalent for the debt.
以示於衆 so as to show to the public.
以着勢力 because of one's power and position.
以代耕也 in place of tilling the fields.
以備不虞 to enable one to guard against the unforeseen.
以公爲是 to approve of justice.
以理而論 to argue logically.
以待將來 until some future time.
以資熟手 so as to make use of his experience.
以利天下 in the interests of the whole empire of.....
以嫣目 an Imâm.

yi'
苡 3 5463
R. 紙
See 以
Rising Lower.

Name of a plant.

芣苡 the plantago.
苡米 or 苡薏仁 or 苡仁米 the seeds of *Coix lachryma*, L. deprived of their hard integument.

ki' yi' ki`
已 3 5464
R. 紙
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. J. *i*
A. *ji*
Rising Lower.

To cease; to come to an end; done; finished; already, as opposed to 未 No. 12,606. To have done with; to dismiss. Very; excessively. [To be distinguished from 己 No. 921, and 巳 No. 10,284.]

曷維其已 how can it cease?—of sorrow.
亦已焉哉 and now it is all over.
亦已而已矣 it is all over: yes, it is all over.
鷄鳴不已 the cock crows without ceasing.
無有已時 without end.
灌之不已 they kept on pouring it down his throat, (until.....).
已去 already gone.
業已 or 早已 or 已經 already.
已經完了 already finished.

巳 3 5464

已定 already fixed.
已完正稅 already paid full duty.
已滿 already full, as a vessel; already expired, as a period.
已極 already reached the extreme point; utmost.
已登道岸 to have reached the bank,—of a finished scholar.
已由地方官辦妥 has been already settled by the local officials.
已有地方官給領船照 the local authorities having issued a ship's certificate.
已在內地買貨 had bought goods in the interior.
已一年 after the lapse of a year.
已然 past in time.
已久 of long standing.
已兩載之久 as much as two years having elapsed.
已逾兩年 two years having elapsed.
已逾十有餘年之久 more than ten years having elapsed.
既已如此, 就照所論 since the matter is already thus, let us go by what we said.
已過身 the affair is already over,—you are too late.
已甚 already considerable; very much; too much; excessive.
是皆已甚 there is too much of that; it is over done.
病之已甚 his illness is very severe.
病可已也 the disease is curable.
不得已 not to be able to have done with,—beyond one's own control; there's no help for it.
不得已將桅剗斷 were forced to cut away the masts.
緣不得已 to accept the inevitable.
已後 subsequently; afterwards.
而已 or 已耳 merely; simply; only.
二者而已 only these two.
不過如此而已 so it is, and there is an end of it.
已而不知其然 it is so, but one knows not how it comes to be so.
三已之無慍色 thrice he retired from office, and manifested no displeasure.

己 3 5464

有不能自已者也 the matter is not within my personal control.
生則惡 *wu*1 可已也 growing, how can they be repressed?

ki'
圮 4 5465
R. 支
P. *i'*
See 貽
Even Lower.

A bridge; an embankment. [To be distinguished from 圯 No. 9085.]

圮橋三進履 three times going in for the shoe at the I bridge,—as 張良 Chang Liang did for the old man who presented him with the mystic treatise from which the former gained all his wisdom.

yi`
异 4 5466
R. 甾
See 易
Sinking Lower.

An interjection. To stop. To raise.

何以异哉 is it possible? well, indeed!
异哉試可乃已 well, try him and that will do.

yi'
苢 5467

Same as No. 5462.

yi'
苢 5468

Same as No. 5463.

yi' khi'
溎 2 5469
R. 未
P. M. Y. *i*
Sz
K. *ii*
J. *gi, ge*
A. *ngi*
Even and Sinking Lower.

The appearance of frost and snow.

khi'
溎 5470

Same as No. 5469.

khi'
蠐 3 5471
R. 紙
See 蟻
K. *ii*
J. *gi*
A. *k'ai, ngi*
Rising Lower.

A large-winged black ant.

Digitized by Google

yi' khi'
顗[3]
5472
R. 尾 贈
P. M. Sz. Y. } i
K. ii
J. gi, ge, gai
A. k'ai, ngi
Rising Lower.

A decorous manner; respectful. Pleased.

mui'
尾
5473

See No. 12,601.

yi' yi'
矣[3]
5474
R. 紙
C. H. F. ei', v. i W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. } i
K. ii
J. i
A. hi
Rising Lower.

A particle denoting finality, and generally itself final.

禮則然矣 such is the etiquette.
而已矣 and there's an end of it.
至矣盡矣 extreme; exhausted, —the uttermost; *ne plus ultra.*
否矣 on the contrary.
樂甚者矣 he is a very jolly fellow.
漢之廣矣不可泳思 the breadth of the Han river cannot be dived across.
人已去矣爭論何益 the man has already gone: what is the use of quarrelling about it?
已送之府中矣汝自往相府取索 she has already been sent into the palace: go there and get her yourself.
休矣皇考 admirable art thou, O great Father!
彼岨矣岐 that rugged Mt. Ch'i.

yi, yi'
曳[4]
5475
R. 曳
See 拽
Sinking Upper.

To trail; to drag; to pull; to lead away. *See* No. 5476.

曳尾 to trail the tail; to wag the tail. *See* No. 12,601.
拖曳 to trail after one,—as a lady's train.
拉曳 to drag along.
曳開門 to pull open a door.
往前曳 to drag forward.
曳踵 to drag the heels in walking; to shuffle along.
棄甲曳兵而走 they throw away their coats of mail, trail their arms behind them, and run.

曳[4]
5475

yi'
拽[4*]
5476
R. 曳 屑
C. yai, syt
H. yi, set
F. ye, siek
W. yi } hsieh
N. yi }
P. ye, chwai, hsie
M. i, hsie,
Y. hsie, hsieh
Sz. ye, hsie
K. ye, yöl
J. yei, etsz
A. jue, tiet
Sinking Lower Entering Upper.

搖曳 to shake about.
曳白卷 to leave a page blank (inadvertently) in writing an essay.
子有衣裳，弗曳弗婁 you have suits of robes, but you will not wear them.

Same as No. 5475, for which it is used more especially in those senses where the hand is employed. Also read *chuai*[4] and *yeh*[4].

拽 *chuai*[4] 泥 to fling mud at.
拉拉拽拽 (*chuai*[4] *chuai*[4]) pulling and hauling.
拽 *yeh*[4] 根 a strap to pull on shoes with.

yi'
洩
5477

See No. 4383.

yi'
稘[4]
5478
R. 禾
See 拽
Sinking Lower.

An old term for rice.

yi'
袂[4]
5479
R. 衣
See 拽
Sinking Lower.

Trailing; streaming, as a pennon.

飄袂 streaming or fluttering in the wind.

yip
乃
5480

Same as No. 5481, being the form in which the latter appears, on the right-hand side, as the radical of a large group of characters.

yip
邑[4*]
5481
R. 緝
See 揖
Entering Upper.

A city or town; a capital city; a hamlet; a 縣 District. To catch the breath; shortness of breath. Radical No. 163. Used for No. 5482.

四井爲邑 four wells make a town.
舜二年而所居成邑 if the Emperor Shun remained anywhere for two years, the place became a town.

邑[4*]
5481

作邑于豐 (Wên Wang) fixed his capital at Fêng.
西邑夏 Hsia with its western capital.
邑尊 or 邑宰 or 邑令 or 邑主 a District Magistrate. [The second title was in use under the 周 Chou dynasty.]
首邑 the chief District in a province,—in which lies the provincial capital.
邑豪 a village bully.
邑人 citizens.
同邑 of the same District.
通都大邑 a large centre of population and trade.
敝邑 my humble District.
盛邑 your flourishing District.
封邑 to appoint to a fief,—as in the feudal times.
安能邑邑待數十百年 how can we wait many hundred years in this state of uncertainty?
毋邑 city of mothers,—a Buddhist phrase denoting the female sex. Sanskrit: *mâtri-grâma.*
言之可爲於邑 to recite his praises would put one out of breath,—so many are they.

yip
悒[4*]
5482
R. 緝
F. eik, yek
See 揖
Entering Upper.

Disquiet; anxiety.

于心何所悒 what is troubling you in your mind?
悒悒 grieved.
憤悒夭逝 to die early from overwhelming anxieties.

yip
挹[4*]
5483
R. 緝
See 悒
Entering Upper.

To bale out; to transfer liquids; to decant. To repress; to put aside.

不可以挹酒漿 you cannot use it to ladle out wine,—of 斗 a constellation in Sagittarius, supposed to resemble a ladle.
挹彼注茲 draw it into one vessel and let it flow into another.
挹酌 to pour out wine.
挹山人而告之曰 I poured out (and pledged) the hermit, saying to him,.....
情存損挹 his mind was always bent on shirking.

Digitized by Google

yip, 4*
浥
5484
R. 緝
See 揖 Entering Upper.

Damp; moist; soaked.

浥潤 shining with moisture.
浥濕 damp; soaked.
厭浥行露 wet lay the dew on the path.

yih, 2*
益
5485
R. 皿
C. *yik*
H. *yit*
F. *eik, yah*
W. *yai*
N. *ih*
P. *yi', gyi*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *ik*
J. *yeki, yaku*
A. *ik*
Entering Upper.

To pour in more; to increase; to benefit; advantage, as opposed to 損 No. 10,440; progress. The 42nd Diagram.

益加 to increase,—the amount of.
益算 to add.
益劇 to increase,—in importance.
觀閣下來信而益知余說之非謬也 your letter fully corroborates my view.
益足 fully; enough.
益多 or 益衆 or 益益 more and more; increasingly.
益矢 to increase in speed; with increased velocity.
益臻 to increase and multiply.
益遠而益薄 the farther distant (in relationship), the more distantly,—people are treated.
有損無益 there is disadvantage and no advantage.
何益之有 what is the good of doing that?
益處 advantage; benefit.
沒有甚麼益處 there is no advantage to be got.
謙受益 humility is advantageous.
益於實濟 to conduce to real advantage; to be truly of benefit.
進益 to make progress, as in learning; to benefit.
請益 to ask further advice or information.
彼此亦有請益 each asked the other's advice.
深荷教益 I am much obliged for your advice.
益州 the capital of Ssŭch'uan under the Five Dynasties. The modern 成都府.
益智 a name for the 龍眼 *lung-an.*

yih, 4*
溢
5486
R. 貝
C. *yêt,*
H. *yit,*
F. *eik,, ik,*
W. *yai,*
N. *yih,*
P. *yi'*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ichi*
A. *jêt,*
Entering Irregular.

To overflow; to spread. Full; abundant.

溢爲榮 it overflowed and formed the Jung (marsh).
流溢 to overflow.
溢出 to exceed in quantity; to be in excess.
無得溢 nothing over.
溢數 a surplus.
聲音四溢 the sound spread on all sides.
溢滿 full; abundant.
溢目 to dazzle the eyes.
溢於言表 to find vent in words.

Read *shih*⁴.

假以溢我 how admirably he overflows us!—with kindness.

yih, ai
縊
5487
R. 糸
C. *ai'*
H. *ai', yit,*
F. *ye'*
W. *i', yai,*
N. } *i'*
P. }
M. *yi,*
K. *ii*
J. *i, yei*
A. *'ai, e'*
Sinking and Entering Upper Irregular.

To hang; to strangle.

縊頸 to strangle.
縊死 to die by hanging.
樹上自縊 to hang oneself from a tree.
門鐶側弔自縊 to strangle oneself by hanging sideways from the ring-handle of a door.
縊牛 to tie up an ox.
縊女 a small black insect with a red head, which suspends itself when weaving its cocoon. *See* No. 4542.

yih, 4*
艗
5488
R. 錫
See 鷁 Entering Lower.

The bow of a junk, called 艗艏. *See* No. 5490.

yih, 4*
鎰
5489
R. 貝
C. *yêt,*
H. *yit,*
F. *eik,*
W. *yai,*
N. *yih,*
P. *yi'*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ichi*
A. *jêt,*
Entering Irregular.

A piece of gold weighing twenty taels.

萬鎰 great wealth.

yih, nyak, 4*
鷁
5490
R. 錫
See 鷁
cf. 逆 Entering Lower.

A fabulous bird painted on the prows of junks, in order to repress the 水神 water spirits. A fish-hawk; *see* No. 13,196.

龍舟鷁首 a dragon-boat with a bird at the prow.
出臨鷁首 walked out (from the cabin) to the bow of the boat.

yih, 4*
嶧
5491
R. 阝
See 易 Entering Lower.

Name of a hill in Shantung, and of another in Kiangsu.

yih, 4*
懌
5492
R. 忄
W. *yai, yöe*
See 易 Entering Lower.

To rejoice; to be pleased; happy.

懌然 joyfully.
懌悅 pleased; rejoicing.
不懌 out of sorts; sick.

yih, su
斁
5493

See No. 12,094.

yih, 4*
繹
5494
R. 糸
See 易 Entering Lower.

To unravel silk; to get the clue. To unfold; to explain. Continuous; unceasing. Used with Nos. 5495, 5496. *See* 紬 No. 2485.

克由繹之 give men positions (of responsibility) and so unfold their talents.
庶言同則繹 when there is a general agreement, then consider it.
各繹己志 each man stated his own intention.
絡繹不斷 in a continuous line without break.
會同有繹 like the crowd at an audience.
繹思 ever thinking of.
繹續 continuous; uninterrupted.

Digitized by Google

yik
譯 4*
5495
R. 陌
C. *yik*
H. *yit*
F. *ik*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *yi'*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *yök*
J. *yeki, yaku*
A. *jik*
Entering Lower.

To explain; to interpret; to translate. *See* 繙 No. 3388.

傳譯 to interpret orally.
譯官 an official interpreter.
譯出漢文 translated it into Chinese,—of a document.
將唐音譯出 interpreted the Chinese words,—orally.
譯訊 to examine through an interpreter.
重*ch'ung²* 譯 repeated interpretations,—such as are necessary when communicating with far-off peoples. Hence, the term has come to be used in the sense of remote tribes.
九重 *ch'ung²* 譯 to interpret the languages of those who have crossed no less than nine countries on their way to China.

yik
驛 4*
5496
R. 陌
F. *ik*, v. *yah*
See 易
Entering Lower.

The government postal service for transmission of despatches.

驛馬 post-horses, *lit.* "courier-service horses"; but used for "destiny" in speaking of a man's fortune, *e.g.* 驛馬未動.
驛舍 or 驛館 post-houses. *See* 郵 No. 13,426.
驛務 the postal service.
兼管驛務 controller of provincial postal service.
驛丞 a post-master.
驛傳 or 驛遞 to send by courier.
驛馬性 like a post-horse,—always on the move; fidgetty.
驛馬星進命 born under the post-horse star,—never at rest; always on the move.
驛驛其達 in unbroken lines rises,—the grain.

yih
易 4
5497
R. 寅陌
C. *i, yik*
H. *i, yit*
F. *ei, ik*
W. *i, yai*
N. *yi, yih*
P. *i, yi'*
M. *i, yi*
Y. *i, yik*
Sz. *i, yi*
K. *i, yök*
J. *i, yaku, yeki*
A. *ji, jik*
Sinking and Entering Lower.

Easy, as opposed to 難 No. 8135. To be at ease. To deal lightly with.

天命不易 the favour of God is not easily preserved. *See* No. 634.
彼之所難,此之所易 what is difficult to one man is easy to another.
容易 easy.
非易易 far from easy.

易 4
5497

平易 smooth; plain sailing; no obstacle.
易信 easy of belief; credulous.
易知 to easily understand.
易爲分別 or 易剖別 easily distinguishable.
易於核算 easily calculated.
易於傷損之貨 easily damaged goods.
易於變幻 able to change from something to nothing and from nothing to something.
易破碎 easy to break; breakable.
不易維王 it is not easy to be a king.
易爲力 easy to be done.
易簡 tending to brevity.
君子居易以俟命 the superior man is quiet and calm, awaiting the will of God.
思其艱以圖其易 to think of their hardships in order to secure their ease.
人不易物 not that the man despised the thing, but.....
慢易 or 輕易 to treat lightly; to disregard.
無易由言 do not speak lightly.
易之 he sneered at,—his stake, as trifling.
心易其小 thinking he could easily beat him because of his small size.
禾易長畝 the grain is well cultivated all over the acres.
喪與其易也寧戚 in mourning, it is better that there be deep sorrow than a minute attention to observances.

Read *i** (in the book-language and in southern mandarin). To change.

今予告汝不易 I have now announced to you my unchangeable purpose.
時無易,百穀用成 if there be no variation in the seasons, all kinds of grain come to maturity.
俾君子易辭 able to make a superior man change his plans,—so clever is he at words.
無俾易種于茲新邑 I will not let them perpetuate their seed in this new city.

易 4
5497

朔易 the changes of winter,—which result in the renovation of nature in spring.
日月易過 days and months slipped by.
幾易春秋 many years have passed,—since we met.
交易 to exchange commodities; to barter.
貿易 to trade.
易換 to change,—as a bank-note for cash.
以此易彼 exchange this for that.
易地則皆然 change your point of view and the result will be the same.
移風易俗 to change the manners and customs of a place,—for the better.
變易 to change; to transform.
易轍不行 unable to move in a new groove.
易經 the Canon of Changes,—one of the Five Classics, containing a fanciful system of philosophy deduced from the combinations of the Diagrams; *see* 卦 No. 6311.
易卦 the Diagrams.
易學 the science of divination according to the Diagrams.
卜易 to divine by the aid of the Diagrams.

yik
埸 4*
5498
R. 陌
See 易
Entering Lower.

A boundary; a limit; a border; a dyke.

田埸 the boundary of a field.
疆埸 the frontier; boundary between States.
封埸 to appoint to a fief.

yih
敭 4
5499
R. 寅
See 易
Sinking Lower.

To change. To treat lightly.

幻敭轉瞬 to be changeable; vacillating.
簡敭 to act rudely towards.

yik
蜴 4*
5500
R. 陌
See 易
Entering Lower.

A kind of small chameleon. *See* No. 4047.

Digitized by Google

yi⁴
羿 5501
R. 羽
See 羿 Sinking Lower.

Name of a famous archer, 后羿 Hou I, of legendary times.

遊於羿之彀中，中央者，中 *chung*⁴ 地也 he who should wander in front of Hou I's target, if he got in front of the bull's-eye, would be in the place most likely to be hit.

一雀適羿，羿必得之 if a bird falls in with Hou I, Hou I will infallibly get it.

天下皆羿也 everybody in the world would be a Hou I,—if there were no difficulty in archery.

yih
翌⁴* 5502
R. 羽
See 翊 Entering Lower.

Bright; dawn.

俟之翌日 wait until to-morrow.
翌朝 to-morrow morning.

yih
翊⁴* 5503
R. 羽
See 易
K. *ik*
J. *yoku*
A. *jīk*
Entering Lower.

To assist, as wings do. To stand ready to fly.

輔翊 an assistant; to help.
共翊翊合所思 as wings flap in unison, so do their opinions agree.

sih
熠⁴* 5504
R. 糸
F. *ik, sik*
See 乂
K'ANG-HI is inconsistent and gives the sound 煜. Hence probably the A. *juk*
Entering Lower.

Bright; glorious; sparkling.

熠燿宵行 the fitful light of the glow-worm.
倉庚于飛，熠燿其羽 the oriole is flying about: now here, now there, are its wings.

yi
異⁴ 5505
R. 田
See 易
Sinking Lower.

Different, as opposed to 同 No. 12,269. Foreign; strange; rare. Heterodox.

異樣 of a different kind.
異姓 of a different surname.
異鄉 belonging to a different village.
異日 another day.
大同小異 in a great degree alike, in a small degree unlike,—differing only in minor points.

異⁴ 5505

同異之變 the conversion of the like and the unlike,—a sophism of the schoolmen, by which like and unlike were shown to be identical.
不求異於人 not to seek to be different from other people. *See* Nos. 13,515, 13,522.
殊異乎公路 he is not, perhaps, what the superintendent of the ruler's carriages should be.
何以異于是 what is the difference between them?
懷異心 to cherish a different heart,—to be alienated from a person.
我雖異事 though my duties are different from yours. *See below.*
異說 objections raised.
異詞 or 異言 different language,—from that previously used; misunderstanding; discrepancy.
異議 a different agreement,—from a previous one; disagreement.
異國 or 異邦 foreign States.
異人 strangers; foreigners; magicians or people possessed of extraordinary powers.
豈伊異人 how can they be strangers?
此非異域人 this is no foreigner!
異人何地無之 what place is there where there are no wonderful people?
不惟好 *hao*⁴ 異 there should not be the love of what is extraordinary.
貴異物，賤用物 to value strange things and despise useful things.
異奇 strange; wonderful.
異聞 strange or unusual news.
異草 strange plants.
珍異 strange valuables; rarities.
怪異 monstrous,—as a *lusus naturæ*.
異事 a strange thing. *See above.*
立異爲高 to make strangeness the criterion of value.
異常 out of the common.
異能 unusual ability.
異史 a novelist.
異書 strange or heterodox writings.

異⁴ 5505

yi⁴ ki⁴
禩⁴ 5506
R. unauthorised. In official use, and read as 異 Sinking Lower.

The duration of a reign or a dynasty.

國禩 the reign of a sovereign.
奕禩 great and lasting,—as a dynasty.
願貴國萬禩 I wish your Majesty a long reign!

yih
翼⁴* 5507
R. 羽
F. v. *sik*
N. v. *yah*
See 翊 Entering Lower.

The wings of a bird. To shelter; to assist.

不濡其翼 (the pelican) will not wet its wings,—make any effort to catch fish. Used of the apathy of worthless officials.
比翼鳥 one pair of wings to two birds.
長 *chang*³ 齊毛翼 his feathers and wings are all grown,—he is fledged and no longer a child.
伏翼 or 服翼 a bat,—from its folding the wings during the day.
拍翼 or 撲翼 or 振翼 to clap the wings,—as when about to fly.
無翼上天嗎 without wings can you fly to heaven?
折翼 a wing is broken,—used of the death of a brother.
翼翊 or 羽翼 wings; aids; assistants.
以身左右翼兄 spread out his arms in front of his brother.
扶翼 to aid; to support.
鳥覆翼之 a bird screened him (后稷 Hou Chi) with its wings.
翼房 a gaol in a *yamên*.
翼室 a side-room.
翼日 the next day.
左右翼前鋒統領 Commandants of the left and right wings of the vanguard division of the Manchu army.

異⁴ 5505

黜異端以崇正學 get rid of heterodoxy in order to glorify the only true doctrine,—that of Confucius. *See* 待 No. 10,569.
異端的話 unorthodox talk,—often used in the sense of wrong interpretation of a text.
異道 heterodox teachings,—*i.e.* any other than Confucianism.

Digitized by Google

翼[4*] 5507

翼長 a Brigadier General in the Manchu army.
翼總兵 Lieutenant General of the Gendarmerie.
翼尉 Deputy Provost,—of the city of Peking.
十翼 the Ten Wings,—or commentaries upon the Canon of Changes, ascribed to Confucius. *See* No. 5497.
翼以爲食 to arrange it as a side-dish.
四牡翼翼 the four steeds move regularly, like wings.
疆場翼翼 the boundaries are nicely adjusted.
小心翼翼 very careful and respectful.
考翼 old and reverent people.
翼宿 the 27th zodiacal constellation.

yih 掖 5508

See No. 12,972.

yih 液[4*] 5509

R. 陌
C. *yêt, yik*
P. *yè, yì*
M. *yi, yi'*
See 易 Entering Lower.

Fluid secretions; juices.

膏液 rich juices,—applied to rain and dew.
雲液 the sweat of the clouds,—rain.
玉液 dew; also, a kind of wine.
潤液 humid; moist.
淫液 a long drawn out musical sound, resembling a sigh.
液池 a name for Peking.
太液池 name of a pool within the palace at Peking.

yih 腋 5510

See No. 12,973.

yih 裓[1*] 5511

R. 陌
See 液 Entering Lower.

The part of the dress under the arms.

裓縫 the seam on the side of the dress.

Read *chih*[1*]. A sleeve.

ni' 秇 5512

Same as No. 5517.

ni' 埶 5513

Same as No. 5517.

ni' 槸[4] 5514

R. 雨
See 藝 Sinking Lower.

The rubbing together of branches in a wind.

ni' 褹[4] 5515

R. 衣
See 藝 Sinking Lower.

The sleeves of a robe.

ni' 蓺[4] 5516

R. 艸
See 藝 Sinking Lower.

Same as No. 5517. Specially used in the sense of sowing and planting. *See* No. 5668.

不能蓺稷黍 we cannot plant our millet.

ni' 藝[4] 5517

R. 雨
C. *ngai*
H. *ngi*
F. *ngie*
W. N. *ngi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. *ye*
J. *gei*
A. *nge*
Sinking Lower.

Skill; cunning; handicraft; trade; profession; art. To plant; *see* No. 5516. To discriminate. A limit; a boundary.

才藝 or 能藝 skill; ability; talent.
手藝 hand-skill; handicraft. *See* 技 No. 1104.
好手藝 good workmanship; very skilful.
耍手藝 to ply one's trade.
藝業 a trade; a profession.
學藝 to learn a trade.
百藝不如一藝精 all the trades are not equal to one well learnt.
談九流之洪藝 to discuss the vast scope of the Nine Schools,—of philosophy. *See* 流 No. 7248.
文藝 literary pursuits.
藝文 literary productions; an apprentice's indentures.
藝何爲 what is your profession?
十八般武藝 the eighteen kinds of military skill,—such as broadsword, dagger exercise, etc.
機藝 mechanical skill or knowledge.
藝畧 skill and forethought.

ni' 藝[4] 5517

六藝 the Six Arts, or departments of knowledge,—禮 ceremonial observances, 樂 music, 射 archery, 御 charioteering, 書 writing, 數 mathematics.
藝貢 to assign to each (of the feudal princes) the tribute to be presented by him to the Emperor.
貪欲無藝 avarice and lust without limit.

ni' 囈[4] 5518

R. 雨
See 藝 Sinking Lower.

To mutter; to talk in one's sleep.

ni' 讛[4] 5519

R. 雨
See 藝 Sinking Lower.

To talk in one's sleep; to whisper.

撒讛症 to mutter in sleep,—chiefly applied to children.

yih 役[4*] 5520

R. 彳
F. *ik*, v. *yah*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüoh*
M. *yü*
Y. *yüeh, yüik*
Sz. *yi, yu*
See 易 Entering Lower.

To serve. To employ as a servant.

以役西土 in order to be of service to our western land.
不役耳目 not to be a slave to the senses of sight and hearing.
予造天役 I am the servant of God.
役志 to make the will subservient.
不役志于享 not to give the will in bondage when making offerings,—reduces the offerings to an empty and worthless ceremony.
君子于役 my husband is away on service.
行役 to go to the wars.
弱役强 the weak serve the strong.
人役而恥爲役 to be a servant and to be ashamed of being a servant,—is absurd.
役人 or 衙役 *yamên* underlings,—in general.
役卒 lictors; runners.
捕役 constables.
門役 underlings employed at the gates of *yamêns*.
茶役 *yamén* underlings whose duty it is to see to the supply of tea for guests and others.

Digitized by Google

yih
役 4*
5520

牛頭役 ox-headed lictors,—in the courts of Purgatory.
夫役 a servant.
賤役 or 下役 menials; the lowest of official underlings.
世役 official servants whose fathers and grandfathers have occupied the same position.
職役 function; duty.
力役 personal service.
役使 to employ,—as a servant.
役萬物而君之 to make all things subservient to his will,—as man.
終身役役而不見其成功 to toil all one's life in one thing and another, and not to see achievement,—in any.

mut
疫 4*
5521
R. 陌
H. *yit*, v. *mut*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüoh*
M. *yü*
Y. *yüeh, yüik*
Sz. *yi, yu*
See 易
Entering Lower.

An epidemic; a pestilence.

疫症 an epidemic.
疫氣傳染 the disease is infectious.
逐疫鬼 to expel the demon of pestilence,—by religious rites, incantations, etc.
避疫丹 a specific against infection.

ii
毅 4
5522
R. 未
W. *ngi*
See 蟣
K. *ii*
Sinking Lower.

Bold; resolute; firm.

擾而毅 docility combined with boldness.
其尙迪果毅 march forward with determined boldness.
溫毅 gentle and brave.
毅然 resolutely; with determination.
剛毅 hard and brave,—unflinching; unyielding.
毅勇 courageous.
士不可以不弘毅 a scholar cannot succeed without great resolution.
毅力 untiring effort.

ii
藙 4
5523
R. 未
See 毅
Sinking Lower.

A kind of pepper tree (*Xanthoxylon*), the seeds of which are used in cooking.

呭 4
5524
R. 雧
See 拽
Sinking Lower.

Talkative; loquacious; chattering.

seh, yi
枻 4
5525
R. 肩雧
See 褻槐
Entering and Sinking Upper.

A long oar; a sweep.

Read *hsieh*4*. A stand for bending a bow. *See* No. 2203.

sch, yi
泄 4
5526
R. 雧厝
H. *yi*
F. *ye*
W. *sie, si*
See 褻拽
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To be dispersed. Name of a tributary of the 淮 Huai.

俾民憂泄 that the sorrow of the people may be dispelled.
桑者泄泄 the mulberry-planters stand idly about.
泄泄其羽 lazily moving its wings.
無然泄泄 do not be so leisurely in your movements.
玩泄 trifling; neglect of duty.
泄絆步履 he felt about with his foot.

Read *hsieh*4*. Used for 洩 No. 4383.

yi
詍 5527

Same as No. 5524.

yi
鞮 4
5528
R. 雧
See 拽
Sinking Lower.

A paper saddle, to be burnt for the use of the dead.

Read *hsieh*4*. Leather saddle-flaps.

yi
勩 4
5529
R. 雧貫
See 異拽
Sinking Lower.

Labour; toil; affliction.

莫知我勩 you do not know what my sufferings are.

ni
乂 4
5530
R. 隊
C. *ngái*
H. *ngi, ngai*
F. *ngie*
W. *ngi*
N. *nyi, ngi*
P.
Y.
M. } *i*
Sz.
K. *ye*
J. *ge, gai*
A. *ngai, nge*
Sinking Lower.

To regulate; to bring into order. To aid. Men of eminence. Used as a contraction for 義 No. 5454. [To be distinguished from 又 No. 13,428 and 叉 No. 186.]

有能俾乂 is there a capable man who can correct this (evil)?
政乃乂 then the government will be well ordered.
惟天生聰明時乂 (in times of trouble) God raises a man of intelligence to put things to rights.
曷不夾介乂我 why not aid and co-operate with us?
保乂 to preserve; to protect.
俊乂在官 men of a thousand and men of a hundred (*i.e.* men of eminence) will hold office.
安乂 or 康乂 peaceful; prosperous.

ni
刈 4
5531
R. 隊
See 乂
A. *ngai*
Sinking Lower.

To cut grass; to mow.

是刈是濩 I cut it and I boiled it.
言刈其楚 I would cut down the thorns. [言 an initial particle.]
刈穫 to cut down and reap.

yih
抑 4*
5532
R. 職
C. *yik*
H. *yit*
F. *eik*
W. *yai*
N. *ih*
P. *yi*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *ök*
J. *yoku, oki*
A. *ik*
Entering Upper.

To restrain; to repress; to curb. Elegant; handsome. An initial particle. Either; or.

克自抑 to attain to repression of self,—to be humble.
抑强扶弱 to curb the violent and assist the weak.
抑制 or 抑遏 or 抑勒 to restrain; to control; to coerce.
抑損 to injure; to oppress.
威儀抑抑 their deportment is most proper,—before they get drunk.
抑鬱 in a state of disquiet or anxiety.
抑揚可聽 in a delightful cadence. *See* 揚 No. 12,876.
抑若揚兮 what elegance in his high forehead!
抑此皇父 this Huang Fu.
抑再 or 抑且 furthermore.
抑……抑……either……or……
抑或 or else……
抑或無歟 can it be that there are none?
抑或如此 or perhaps thus.
抑祇 or whether……
抑亦可矣 possibly it may be so.
求之與 *yü*1, 抑與 *yü*3 之與 *yü*1 shall we strive for it or give it?

yih
佚 4*
5533
R. 貭
See 逸
Entering Lower.

To err; to fail. Ease; idleness. Used for No. 5536.

佚罰 to err in the application of punishment.
勿佚盡執拘 do not fail to arrest them all.
遏佚前人光 to put an end to the glory of one's ancestors,—by evil conduct.
遺佚而不怨 he did not complain when passed over.

Digitized by Google

佚 4* 5533

淫佚 vicious indulgence.
樂佚遊 to take pleasure in idly roaming.
遁佚 to run away.

Read *tieh*2*. To alternate; successively; suddenly. Used for 迭 No. 11,116.

佾 4* 5534
yih
R. 質
Y. *yüeh, yih*
See 逸 Entering Lower.

A row of dancers employed at ancestral sacrifices under the Chou dynasty. They waved pheasant-feathers and danced to music,—eight rows of eight for the Emperor, six rows of six for princes, and so on.

于是初獻六羽，始用六佾也 thereupon (the duke) for the first time exhibited only six feather-wavers, and used six rows.
八佾舞于庭 the eight rows of dancers perform in the hall.
佾生 a dancer. Also, a candidate for the degree of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* who has failed, not from incompetence but from want of sufficient vacancies for all those deserving of success.

逆 5535
nyak, yih

See No. 8227.

逸 4* 5536
yit
R. 質
C. *yêt*
H. *yit*
F. *ik*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *yi'*
M. *yi*
Y. *yih*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ichi*
A. *jêt*
Entering Lower.

To exceed; to go to excess; extravagance; ease; idleness; *see* No. 5533. To retire from the world. [In practice, this character is generally written as below.]

罔遊于逸 do not find your enjoyment in indulgent ease.
自介用逸 to indulge oneself in festivity.
君子所其無逸 the superior man will have no luxurious ease.
逸厥逸 carried his luxurious indolence to excess.
安逸 peaceful leisure.
逸欲 idleness and lust.
逸豫 idleness and pleasure.
逸志 the easy-going habit,—of a man who is not ambitious.
上帝引逸 God leads men to tranquil security,—but they will not always follow.
飄逸 lively; sprightly.
逸言 or 逸口 extravagant talk.
逸勞 fresh and tired; confident and dispirited,—as the different conditions of troops.

逸 4* 5536

民莫不逸 the people are going into retirement.
隱逸 in retirement; out of office.
逸士 a retired scholar.
逸逸 decently and in order.
而何能如是之逸逸 how do you manage to lead such a quiet life?
縱逸 to let loose; to give rein to.
逸囚 to release prisoners.

詣 4 5537
ni'
R. 言
C. *ngai*
H. *ngi*
F. W. *ngie*
N. *ngi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *i*
K. *yi*
J. *yei*
A. *ngi*
Sinking Lower.

To go to; to reach.

親詣 to go in person.
候詣 to await the arrival of any one.
玉詣 your arrival.
詣謁 to go to visit.
詣談 to visit and talk over.
詣壇 to visit a shrine.
詣驗 to go to and examine.
詣關 to go to the Custom-house.
造詣 to make progress in learning.
蛄詣 a name for the mole-cricket.

射 5538
yih

See No. 9793.

語 5539
ni'

See No. 13,626.

肄 4 5540
yi
R. 肀
See 易 Sinking Lower.

To practise. Fresh shoots of trees, etc. Toil; distress; *see* 詒 No. 5409. [To be distinguished from 肆 No. 10,300.]

肄習 to practise.
肄業 to learn a profession or trade.
肄肄不違 accorded a practical submission.
伐其條肄 I cut down the branches and twigs.

劓 4 5541
ngi
R. 臬
C. *i*2, *ngai*
H. *ngi*2
F. *ngie*2
W. *ngi*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *i*2
K. *ii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ti, ti*2
Sinking Lower.

To cut off the nose,—one of the five punishments of the Chou and Han dynasties; *see* Nos. 3338, 4621.

劓割夏邑 committing cruel tortures in the cities of Hsia. *See* 淫 No. 13,244.
劓滅無遺 he maimed or killed every man.

禕 1 5542
yi, wui
R. 衣
See 咿 K. *ii* A. *ri* Even Upper.

Excellent; rare. To admire.

欭 1 5543
ngi
R. 言
See 懿 Sinking Upper.

The "—er—er" of a hesitating speaker.

宧 5544
yi

Same as No. 5353.

泜 2 5545
yi
R. 水
See 夷 Even Lower.

A small tributary of the 漢 Han river.

Read *shih*4. Name of a town.

泜鄉 a District in Hupeh under the 晉 Chin dynasty.

蛜 2 5546
yi
R. 虫
See 移 Even Lower.

An insect.

蛜蝓 a garden snail or slug.

Read *ssŭ*1. A reptile, the 蛜蜴, resembling the iguana.

咦 3 5547
yi'
R. 口
See 黟 J. *yei* A. *e* Rising Upper.

An ejaculation of assent.

劓 5548
ni'

Same as No. 5541.

寱 4 5549
ni'
R. 宀
See 藝 Sinking Lower.

To talk in one's sleep.

寱語 talking in sleep.

帠 4 5550
ni'
R. 巾
See 詣 Sinking Lower.

A law; a method.

汝又何帠以治天下感予之心爲 and nevertheless you come to worry me about government of the empire.

Digitized by Google

JAN.

yen2
然[2]
5551
R. 先
C. *yn*
H. *yen*
F. *yong*
W. *zie*
N. *jöñ*
P. M. Sz. *jan*
Y. *yei*
K. *in*
J. *zen, nen*
A. *ñyen*
Even Lower.

To be in accordance with; to be right; to hold to be right; thus; so. However; on the other hand; but.

雖則云然 although such may be the case.
未必然 not necessarily so; uncertain; no "must" about it.
自然 *see* No. 12,365.
雖然 although.
果然 *see* No. 6627.
亦然 also thus.
然亦 yet also; nevertheless.
不然 not so; on the contrary; had it not been that.....
他却自己解說道,不然我也改了,只爲 but as he said in explanation, "I should have changed it, had it not been that....."
人皆然,我不然 others are so, but I am not.
所以然 how a thing is as it is.
其然豈其然乎 but is this so?
當然之理 a natural, or self-existent, or "eternal" principle.
以爲然否 to regard either as a fact or not, as right or wrong, etc.
視以爲然 to regard as right.
別以他爲然 or 別然他 don't pay any attention to him.
然乎否乎 is it so or not?
對曰然 he answered "yes".
生然之 the young man assented.
于味何獨不然 why should not (the principle) hold good equally as regards flavours?
物謂之而然 things receive names and are what they are.
然於然,不然於不然 they have a natural affinity for what they are, and a natural antagonism to what they are not.
然而 however.
然猶 but; still.
終然 or 末然 having done thus; ultimately; finally.
卒然 suddenly.
竟然 exclusively; solely.

然[2]
5551

或然 or perhaps.
然後 afterwards.
吾不謂然 I never said it was so.
將然下雪 it is going to snow.
不期然而然 not expecting it to be so and it was so; quite unlooked-for.
惠然肯來 he has kindly consented to come.
胡然 an exclamation of admiration.

yen2
燃[2]
5552
R. 先
See 然
Even Lower.

To light a fire; to burn. *See* No. 6945.

燃燒 to burn; to be on fire.
燃眉之急 as urgent as when the fire has already got close enough to singe the eyebrows, —in utmost need.
燃火 to light a fire.
燃燭 to light a candle.

yen2
猰[2]
5553
R. 先
See 然
Even Lower.

A kind of monkey. *See* 猰 No. 6630.

yen2
繎[2]
5554
R. 先
See 然
Even Lower.

Red silk. Tangled silk threads.

nyam4
冉
5555

Same as No. 5556.

nyam4
冉[3]
5556
R. 琰
C. *ym*
H. *nyam*
F. *yeng*
W. *zie*
N. *zieñ*
P. *jan*
M. *jan, yüan*
Sz. *jan*
K. *yöm*
J. *sen, nen*
A. *ñyem*
Rising Lower.

Tender; weak.

冉冉 gradually; alternating.
光陰冉冉 light and shade alternated, — time wore on; years passed, etc. *See* No. 5557.
冉子 or 冉伯牛 a disciple of Confucius who died before the Master. He was "daring in word and upright in conduct".

nyam4
苒[3]
5557
R. 琰
H. *ñyam, ngiam*
See 冉
Rising Lower.

Luxuriant herbage.

草色苒苒 the grass is fresh-looking.
光陰荏苒 light and shade alternate, — time flies. *See* No. 5556.

nyam4
蚺[2]
5558
R. 鹽
See 冉
Even Lower.

A large serpent; a boa constrictor.

蚺氏 a tribe of savages.

nyam4
袡[2]
5559
R. 鹽
See 冉
Even Lower.

A woman's every-day dress. The broad hem on a robe. A knee-pad.

nyam4
頷[2]
5560
R. 鹽
See 冉
Even Lower.

Whiskers.

黑色而頷 a dark complexion and a large beard.

nyam4
髯[2]
5561
R. 鹽
H. *ngiam*
F. *yeng*
See 冉
Even Lower.

The whiskers; the beard.

長髯 a long beard.
髭髯 a scanty beard.
髯如戟者 whiskers like spears, —bearded like the pard.
髮髯俱斑 hair and beard streaked, —with white.
美髯公 Lord of the Handsome Whiskers, —a name for the God of War. *See* No. 6368.
髯翁 an old man.

nyam4
染[3]
5562
R. 琰
C. *ym*
H. *ngiam*
F. *nieng*
W. *ngie*
N. *zieñ, ngieñ*
P. M. *jan*
Y. *yei*
Sz. *jan*
K. *yöm*
J. *zen, nen*
A. *ñyiem*
Rising Lower.

To dye. To imbue with; *see* No. 3828. To vitiate; to infect. Soft; *see* 荏 No. 5619.

染布 to dye cloth.
染布匠 a dyer.
染色 to dye.
沾染 to dye; (figuratively) to be steeped or implicated in.
錙銖無所沾染 did not "squeeze" a cash.
染店 or 染坊 a dye-shop.

Digitized by Google

染[3] 5562

染靛舖 an indigo-blue dye-shop.
染指 to dye the finger; to dip the finger in; to discolour the fingers by receiving bribes.
彈染 to dye by spattering,—as furs.
染道學習氣 became a convert to Taoist beliefs.
習染 to become imbued with.
不染 untainted with, as bad habits, cares or troubles; unaffected by.
染患 to be infected with; to have caught; to suffer from.
傳染 to infect; to carry infection.
染痘 to catch smallpox.
染病在床 to be ill in bed.
與他有染 is on improper terms with him,—as an adulterous woman.
染耦 harmony,—of sound or of people.
點染 to bring out; to illustrate; to cause to stand forth; to delineate; to give form to.
染黃泉 (or 沙) dyed in the Yellow Springs,—dead.

Read *jan*[4].

染汚 to pollute; to be soiled.

nyam

蚺[2] 5563

R. 黽
See 冉
Even Lower.

A caterpillar, called 蚺蜥, which causes inflammation if allowed to crawl over the skin.

JANG.

oyoń

儴[2] 5564

R. 陽
See 讓
Even Lower.

An old form of 因 No. 13,215.

oyoń

勷[2] 5565

R. 陽
F. *siong*
See 讓
Even Lower.

Urgent.

勖勷 in haste; hurried.
勷執 to support oneself by means of,—*e.g.* a trade.

oyoń

嚷[3] 5566

R. vulgar.
C. not used
H. *yong*[3]
F. } not used
W. }
N. *ziañ*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *jang*
Sz. }
K. }
J. } not used
A. *nyông*
Rising Lower.

To make a clamour; to brawl.

別嚷 don't bawl so; don't make a noise.
吵嚷甚麼 what are you bawling about?
嚷鬧 to quarrel.
山嚷怪叫 a great clamour and bawling.
嚷道 to bawl out; to shout.
嚷罵 to scold.
嚷嚷 to clatter; to talk too loudly; to jangle. [Read *jang*[1] *jang*[1] in Peking.]

yoń

壤[3] 5567

R. 養
C. *yöng*[2]
H. *siong*
F. *'yong*
W. *ziaŋ*[2]
N. *'ziañ*
See 讓
Rising Lower.

Earth; soil; mould; dirt. Rich, as soil.

如天壤 like heaven and earth,—wide apart.
三壤 the three qualities of soil,—according to which fields were classified by the Great Yü.
蓋壤 the cover and the ground,—heaven and earth. *See* No. 5597.
戶內之煩壤 the dust-bin in the house.
糞壤 manure.
沃壤 a rich soil.
壤子 a fat, well-fed child.
擊壤而歌 to thump the clods and sing,—as in a time of plenty.
蟻壤 an ant-hill.
同壤 of the same district; fellow-countrymen.
接壤 or 隣壤 neighbouring; adjacent; adjoining.
三年大壤 a good harvest once in three years.
厥土惟壤 that soil is very rich.
敢執壤奠 we venture to bring the productions of our territories.
外壤 and 內壤 the parts of the sun which have emerged from, and are entering into, the shade of an eclipse, respectively.
壤壤 multitudes of people; *see* No. 6885.

yoń

瓖[3] 5568

R. 養
See 讓
Rising Lower.

A bent bow.

oyoń

瀼[2] 5569

R. 陽
F. *siong*
See 讓
Even Lower.

Covered with dew. Water flowing. Name of a river in Ssŭch'uan. Name of a Department in Kuangsi under the T'ang dynasty.

零露瀼瀼 heavily covered with dew.

Read *jang*[3].

涓流泱瀼 water flowed in a constant stream.

yoń

攘[2] 5570

R. 陽養
C. *yöng*
H. *yong*[3]
F. *'yong*
W. *ziaŋ*[2]
N. *'ziañ*
See 讓
Even and Rising Lower.

To take; to steal. To thin out. To lay bare. To reject; to expel.

寇攘 robbing and stealing.
奪攘 to carry off; to rob.
攘竊 to steal; to pilfer.
其父攘羊而子證之 if the father steals a sheep, his son will bear witness against him,—a state of morality condemned by Confucius.
月攘一鷄 to steal a fowl a month,—instead of one a day, *sc.* improvement.
攘臂下車 he bared his arms (to fight) and jumped down from the chariot.
攘除 to reject; to discard.
攘災 to drive away evil,—as by incantations.
外攘 to expel.
攘場 to winnow grain.

Read *jang*[3]. To embroil; to cause confusion.

天下擾攘 the empire was thrown into confusion.

Read *jang*[4]. To take.

攘其左右 he takes from right and left.

oyoń

瓤[2] 5571

R. 陽
C. *nong*
F. *noung*
N. *ngiang*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *jang*
Sz. }
K. *yang*
J. *niō, djō*
A. *nyông*
Even Lower.

The pulp; the pith; the core; the kernel. Membrane; cartilage.

瓜瓤 the pulp of a melon.
倒瓤瓜 a melon from which all the pulp has been taken,—exhausted; finished.
核桃瓤 the eatable part of a walnut.
竹瓤 the pellicle inside the bamboo.
瓤子 the inside; the core; the pulp; a letter, as opposed to its envelope.

Digitized by Google

ɕyaṅ²
禳 5572
R. 陽
C. ɕyöng
F. yong²
W. ɕiae, ziaeˀ
N. ɕziaṅ
P. ɕjang, jangˀ
M. ʿjang
See 讓
Even Lower.

To pray; to supplicate.

禳禍 or 禳災 to seek to avert calamity by prayer.
禳除癘殃 to pray for the cessation of a pestilence.
禳星禮斗 to pray to one's natal star and worship the Dipper. *See* No. 11,427.
厭禳 to exorcise.

ɕyaṅ, yaṅ
穰 5573
R. 陽養
C. ɕyöng
F. ʿyong
N. ɕziaṅ
P. ɕjang
Y. ʿjang, ɦxiang
See 讓
Even Lower.

The stalk of grain. Luxuriant; abundant. Ten billions.

黍穰 millet-stalks.
降福穰穰 abundant blessings are sent down.
盛穰 abundant; prosperous.
穰邑 the old name of 鄧州 in Honan.

ɕyaṅ²
蘘 5574
R. 陽
See 讓
Even Lower.

Name of a plant.

蘘荷 *Lilium giganteum*, Wall.

yaṅ⁴
讓 5575
R. 漾
C. yöng
H. yong
F. yong, niong
W. ziae, yae, ngiae
N. ziaṅ, ngiaṅ, v. yaṅˀ
P. M. Y. Sz. jang
K. yang
J. djō
A. nyöng
Sinking Lower.

To yield; to give way; to resign; to be humble. *See* 責 No. 11,659.

克讓 capable of yielding,—complaisant.
舜讓于德 Shun yielded to virtue,—Shun wished to yield the throne in favour of some more virtuous man than himself.
堯讓天下於許由 Yao wanted to resign the throne to Hsü Yu.
群后德讓 the various nobles make a point of giving place to one another.
推賢讓能 push forward the worthy and give place to the able.
讓後人 to resign to a successor.
受爵不讓 to get an official post and show no humility.
謙讓 retiring; modest; humble.
一家讓，一國興讓 if one family is courteous, the whole State becomes courteous,—such is the force of example.
退讓 or 相讓 to yield; to decline in favour of another; concessions.
遷讓 to vacate,—as premises.

yaṅ⁴
讓 5575

卑讓德之基 humility is the basis of virtue.
讓坐 to invite to take a seat.
讓位 to decline the seat of honour. Also, to abdicate.
讓與 to cede to.
讓出 to produce and hand over.
讓走 to request one to go,—as a host, by raising his tea-cup to his lips.
讓茶 to offer one tea.
讓酒 to invite to take wine.
讓他進來 beg him to come in.
讓我過去 let me pass.
讓多少 how much will you take off the price?
爭之不足，讓之有餘 by fighting you never get enough, by yielding you get more than you want.
讓開一步 stand aside!
讓道 (or 路 or 途) to yield the path.
終身讓路，不枉百步 if you yield the path all your life, you won't lose a hundred steps.
行不讓路，坐不讓席 in walking he will not yield the path, nor in sitting the mat.
處世讓一步爲高 in life, it is noble to yield a step.
讓人非我弱，守己任他强 to yield does not mean that I am weak, but that I am under self-restraint and leave blustering to others.

See No. 8244.

yaṅ
釀 5576
ɕyaṅ, ɕyaṅ
鬤 5577
R. 陽
F. ɕiong
See 讓
Even Lower.

Unkempt hair.

鬌鬤 the hair in disorder.

JAO.

ŋyau, ŋau
嬈 5578
R. 蕭
See 蟯
A. ñyieu
Even Lower.

Graceful; fascinating.

嬌嬈 slender; graceful; refined.

Read *niao*³. To make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

傷死者其鬼嬈 the ghost of a murdered man haunts,—the murderer.

ŋau, ŋau
橈 5579
R. 蕭
C. náu, yiu
H. ngiau
F. nau, ngieu
W. noa
N. ziɷa, dɷa, noa
P. M. jau, nau
Y. noa
Sz. jau, nau
K. nio, yo
J. dō, niō, djō
A. nau
Even Lower.

Bent wood. An oar; a paddle. Unjust. Defeated. To scatter. Weak; soft.

橈船 to row a boat.
蘭橈 a pleasant row.
枉橈 unjust; prejudiced.
橈敗 defeated,—as troops.
橈萬物者莫疾乎風 for scattering things there is nothing so violent as wind.
柔橈骨體 a delicate frame of body.

ɲyau
繞 5580
R. 篠
C. yiu
H. ʿngiau
F. ʿnau
W. ziöe, v. ngiöeˀ
N. ngiɷa
P. M. jau
Y. jɷa
Sz. jau
K. yo
J. ziō, niō
A. nyieu
Rising Lower and usually Sinking too.

To wind round; to surround. To make a *détour*; to pursue a curved route. To be entangled in. [In the first seven entries, read *jao*³.]

繞纏 to bind; to encircle.
繞一次 bind it once round.
繞住了 make it fast.
繞起來 wind it up.
山海週繞 hills and the sea surround it.
圍繞 to surround; to environ.
此段文法繚繞 the syntax of this passage is very much involved.
繞行 or 繞途 or 繞路 or 繞道走 to make a *détour*.
繞避 to avoid,—as a rock at sea.
繞越 to evade, as the law; circuitous.
繞灣 to make a *détour*; to go round a corner.
繞遠 a long way round.
繞海北 round the north of the sea.
繞影壁 to run round and round the "shadow wall",—to play hide and seek; to play fast and loose.
繞過 to wind round,—as a road.
繞口令 a jingle, difficult to repeat, as "Peter Piper picked a peck, etc." The following is a specimen, to be read horizontally, from left to right:—

山前有個雀粗腿，山後有個腿粗雀，二人山前來比腿，不知道是雀粗腿的腿粗，還是腿粗雀的腿粗.

Digitized by Google

nyau₂
蕘[2]
5581
R. 蕭
C. *iu*
H. *ngiau*
F. *ngieu*
W. *ziöe*
N. *ziwa*
P. *nau, jau*
M. *lau, jau*
Y. *nwa*
Sz. *nau, jau*
K. *yo*
J. *ziō, niō*
A. *ngieu*
Even Lower.

Grass; stubble; fuel. *See* 芻 No. 2643.

火蕘 kindling.
薪蕘 faggots; fuel.
蕘花 *Wikstræmia sp.*

nyau₂
蟯[2]
5582
R. 蕭
See 饒
A. *ngieu, ñieu*
Even Lower.

Worms in the bowels, called 蟯蛔.

-nyau₂
襓[2]
5583
R. 蕭
See 饒
Even Lower.

The cloth cover of a scabbard. *See* No. 3619.

nyau'
遶
5584

Same as No. 5580.

nyau₂
饒[2]
5585
R. 蕭
F. *ngieu, nieu*
Y. *joa, nwa*
See 繞
Even Lower.

Plenty; abundance; surplus. To be liberal; indulgent. To be merciful; to spare; to pardon.

豐饒 or 富饒 or 饒裕 plentiful; abundant.
頌饒歲 a plentiful year.
饒頭 a surplus.
白饒 to take trouble in vain.
饒一齣 to give an extra play at the end of an evening's performance.
饒棋子 to give pieces to opponents in chess, etc.
寬饒 to be lenient.
饒過 to pardon errors.
饒舌 to indulge one's tongue; to wrangle; to blab; to complain.
日月不相饒 the sun and moon never wait for each other.
饒命 to spare life. *See* No. 7962.
討饒 or 告饒 to beg for mercy.

饒[2]
5585

我替你討饒 I will intercede for you.
饒過數次 has been let off several times.
饒恕了罷 spare him! pardon him!
得饒人處且饒人 whenever you can spare a man, do so.
饒人非我弱 that I pardon is not that I am weak.
癡漢不會饒人 a fool never knows how to spare a person's feelings.

yau'
擾[3]
5586
R. 篠
C. *yiu*
H. *yau*
F. *yeu*
W. *ziöe*
N. *ziwa*
P. } *jau*
M. }
Y. *joa*
Sz. *jau*
K. *yo*
J. *ziō, niō*
A. *nyieu*
Rising Lower.

Docility; *see* No. 5522. To train to obedience. To give trouble; to annoy.

擾兆民 to train the masses to obedience.
擾畜龍 to train dragons.
擾於有帝 obedient to God.
俶擾天紀 they were the first to throw into disorder the regulations of heaven,—by want of attention to the calendar.
煩擾 to give trouble to; to bother. *See* No. 1375.
擾害 or 擾亂 or 騷擾 or 擾累 to disturb; to throw into confusion.
有擾有擾 I have given you a lot of trouble,—a conventional phrase to a host.
前日相擾 many thanks for your hospitality the other day.
何當厚擾 I really ought not to put you to all this trouble.
被陰人纏擾 under the influence of some supernatural being,—generally of the female sex.
六擾 the six domestic animals,—the horse, ox, sheep, pig, dog, and fowl.

yau'
驍[3]
5587
R. 篠
See 擾
Rising Lower.

A well-trained ox. Compliant; yielding.

nyok₄
弱
5588

See No. 5650.

yok₄
若
5589

See No. 5644.

nya'
偌[4]
5590
R. 鴈
See 惹
A. *niök*
Sinking Lower.

An interjectional character.

偌大的車 what a big cart!
偌大河山, 偌大天 vast indeed are the rivers and hills! vast indeed is the sky!
偌干的人 a great many people.

nya'
喏[4]
5591

See No. 3358.

nya'
惹
5592

See No. 5645.

nyet₄
熱
5593

See No. 5649.

nyet₄
爇[4*]
5594
R. 屑
See 熱
Entering Lower.

To burn; to heat.

爇僖負羈氏 they burnt down the house of Hsi Fu-chi.
卜以明火爇燋 divine by burning it (the tortoise-shell) at a bright fire.
爇山林以逐豺狼 to set fire to forests in order to drive out the wolves.
爇茶 to heat tea a second time.

nyik₁
日
5595

See No. 5642.

nyon'
揾
5596

See No. 5700.

JÊ.

Digitized by Google

JÊN.

nyun' 刃[4] 5597
R. 震
C. yên
H. ʿnyun
W. zang
N. jing
P. jên
M. ʿjên, jên²
Y. Sz. jên
K. in
J. djin, nin
A. ʿñyên
Sinking Lower.

The edge of a blade; a blade; a knife; a sword. To kill. *See* No. 4622.

刀刃 the edge of a knife or sword.
花錢，花在刀刃上 in spending money on a sword, put it into the blade.
兵不血刃 the edges of their weapons were not imbrued in blood,—they did not fight.
迎刃而解 splitting open as it meets the blade,—easy enough when a good beginning has been made; referring to a saying of 杜預 Tu Yü, 3rd century A.D., comparing the successful opening of a campaign with the splitting of two or three joints of a bamboo.
白刃可蹈也 you may trample naked blades under foot,—but you cannot attain to the Golden Mean.
執戈上刃 holding spears with up-turned blades.
鋒刃快 sharp spears and swords.
兵刃 weapons.
病死與刃死相去天壤矣 to die of disease and by the sword are as far apart (as different) as heaven and earth.
刃傷事主 wounded the leader.
手刃其子 killed her son with her own hand.
刃牛 to kill an ox.

nyun' 仞[4] 5598
R. 震
Y. ʿjên
Sinking Lower.

A measure of eight feet. To measure. To fill.

壁立千仞 the cliff rose to the height of a thousand *jên*.
高仞 high; lofty.
仞溝洫 measured the depth of the moats and ditches.
充仞其中 filled it full of it.

nyun' 忉 5599

Same as No. 5607.

nyun' 牣[4] 5600
R. 震
Y. ʿjên
See 刃
Sinking Lower.

To stuff; to fill.

橐貲充牣 a purse full of money.
實牣 crammed full.
於牣魚躍 how full of fishes leaping about!

nyun' 紉[4] 5601
R. 眞 震
C. yên
H. nyun
F. ʿing, cing²
W. zang
N. jing
P. M. Y. ʿjên, jên²
Sz. K. in
J. djin, nin
A. ñyên
Even and Sinking Lower.

To thread, as a needle; to string; to join together.

紉針 to thread a needle.
紉秋蘭以爲佩 string the autumn orchids for a girdle.
紉絲 to make floss silk into threads.
縫紉 to mend; to sew on or together.
紉謝 grateful thanks.
實深紉謝 (such action) is truly deserving of the utmost thanks.
紉荷 to bear in remembrance.
紉佩 to bear about one, as an amulet; to fully appreciate.

nyun' 肕[4] 5602
R. 震
See 刃
Sinking Lower.

Tough; strong; hard.

軟肕 flexible and tough.
鐵肕 as tough as iron.
肕皮 tough leather.
筋肕骨強 tough sinews and powerful bones.
肕心腸 hard of heart.

nyun' 訒[4] 5603
R. 震
Y. ʿjên
See 刃
A. ñyên²
Sinking Lower.

To speak with difficulty; to be slow of speech.

訒諾 to speak with hesitation; to stammer.
仁者其言也訒 the man of perfect virtue is cautious and slow in his speech.

nyun' 軔[4] 5604
R. 震
Y. ʿjên
See 刃
Sinking Lower.

To put a skid or a chain on a wheel; to hitch; to block; to stop. Used for No. 5598.

發軔 to release, as a hitched wheel; to let go a catch; to make a start.
以頭軔乘輿輪 he blocked the wheel of the chariot with his head,—done by the faithful 申屠剛 Shên T'u-kang to prevent the Emperor 光武 of the Han from leaving home.
掘井九軔 he dug a well seventy-two feet deep.

nyun' 韌[4] 5605
R. 震
C. yên, ngên
H. ngiun
F. noung
W. nung
N. nying
K. in
J. djin, nin
A. nyên
Sinking Lower.

Soft but tough. Also read *ning*[4].

堅韌 strong and tough.
他素常韌性 he is of an obstinate disposition.

nyun' 靭 5606

Same as No. 5605.

nyun, nyun' 忍[3] 5607
R. 軫
C. yên, ʿyên
H. nyun
F. üng, nung
W. zang, ngiang
N. jing, nying
P. M. Y. Sz. jên
K. in
J. nin, djin
A. ñyên
Rising Lower.

To endure; to bear; to forbear; to repress.

忍耐 to endure; to put up with.
忍耐一下 bear it awhile.
弗忍 unable to endure.
胡寧忍予 how can they endure that I should be thus?
忍不得 beyond endurance.
這樣疼我忍不住 I cannot bear this pain.
必有忍，其乃有濟 you must have patience, and you will be successful.
忍性 a patient disposition.
忍恥 to put up with the shame.
忍事 to bear things,—to be patient.
忍辱報仇 to put up with an insult at the moment in order to avenge it at a future date.
是可忍也，孰不可忍也 if he can bear to do this, what may he not bear to do?
小不忍則亂大謀 want of forbearance in small matters confounds great plans.
堅忍 resolute endurance.
忍字高 forbearance is a noble word.
多書忍字 he wrote "forbearance" a great many times,—said of 張公 Chang Kung.
得忍且忍 when you can forbear, forbear.
忍字家中寶 forbearance is a family jewel.
忍得一時之氣，免得百日之憂 to repress a moment's anger may save you a hundred days of sorrow.
忍氣吞聲 to repress anger and refrain from speaking.

Digitized by Google

忍[3] 5607

忍情 to repress one's emotions.
忍笑 to repress laughter.
含忍 to restrain,—as the feelings.
忍心 to give way to one's feelings; to give oneself licence,—to do wrong.
維彼忍心 there is a hard-hearted man.

朄[3] 5608
R. 震軫
See 刃
K. *in*
Sinking and Rising Lower.

Name of a District under the Han dynasty, called 朐朄縣, in Ssŭch'uan; now known as 梁山縣 Liang-shan Hsien. Also read *jun*[4].

認[4] 5609
R. 震
C. *ying, yên*
H. *nyin, ngin*
F. *neing, ning*
W. *ngiang*
N. *jing, nying*
P. M. Y. Sz. *jên*
K. *in*
J. *djin, nin*
A. *ñyên*
Sinking Lower.

To know; to recognise; to acknowledge; to confess.

認識 to know; to be acquainted with.
認見 to recognise.
不認得 I do not know him; I do not know it, as a character of the written language.
認不出來 cannot recognise it, as a character; cannot say, *e.g.* to whom it belongs.
認不清 or 認不眞 cannot make out for certain.
冒認 to pretend to be acquainted with.
認而不認 to recognise and not to recognise,—as when cutting a person in the street.
我認住了他 I have recognised him,—for what he is.
錯認 or 認左了 to mistakenly recognise.
認字 to know characters; to be able to read.
認眞辦理 to take action in good earnest, zealously, or energetically.
認罰 to admit that one deserves punishment.
認明 to acknowledge; to let it be clearly understood.
認爲己的 to recognise or acknowledge as one's own.
認粗爲細 to take coarse for fine.
認保無訛 to guarantee that there will be no mistake.
擔認 to act as surety for.
認餉接辦 to farm a tax,—*i.e.* to pay a given sum for the privilege of collecting a tax.

認[4] 5609

認繳 to agree to pay over,—a fixed sum.
認領 to receive .... on recognising.
認作 to consent to act as.
認帳 to acknowledge an account or debt.
認還 to acknowledge indebtedness; to be responsible for the payment of.
認虧 to accept the loss.
認喪氣 to recognise or acknowledge one's adverse luck,—to see that fate is against one.
認罪 to confess a crime.
認錯 or 認不是 to acknowledge one's faults.
招認口供 to acknowledge the truth of depositions,—as an accused criminal is supposed to do when his guilt has been established.
認是 to consider or suppose it to be.
錯認水 name of a kind of wine.

壬[2] 5610
R. 侵
W. *ngiang*
N. *nying*
See 任
Even Lower.

The ninth of the 天干 Ten Stems; *see* No. 5814 and *Tables Ve.* Great. [To be distinguished from 壬 No. 11,282.]

壬午 the nineteenth year of a cycle,—*e.g.* B.C. 39, A.D. 1882.
六壬 a book on lucky days.
有壬有林 grandly and fully,—of the performance of ceremonies.
何畏乎巧言令色孔壬 what occasion to fear any one of fair words, insinuating appearance, and great artfulness?—if only wise and kind oneself.

妊[2] 5611
R. 沁侵
C. *ʂyêm*
H. *ʂnyim*
F. *eing*[2]
W. *zang*[2]
P. M. *ʂjên*
See 任
A. *ʂñyêm*
Sinking and Even Lower Irregular.

Pregnant,—of women only.

有妊 or 懷妊 to be with child.

胜 5612

Same as No. 5614.

衽[4] 5613
R. 侵沁
See 任
A. *jêm*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

The breast of a coat, buttoned under the right arm. A mat. Fastenings for a coffin.

四夷左衽 the various wild tribes, with their coats buttoning under the left arm.
端肅斂衽 I respectfully salute you,—said by a woman. The salutation corresponds to the 作揖 of a man.
衽席之安 the peacefulness of a comfortable bed.
登斯民於衽席之上 he placed his people (as it were) upon a comfortable bed,—such peace did he give them.

飪[3] 5614
R. 寢
See 任
Rising Lower.

To cook food.

失飪不食 (Confucius) would not eat over-cooked food.
飪熟 well cooked.
饔飪 soups and meats,—a banquet.

任[4] 5615
R. 沁侵
C. *yêm*
H. *nyim*
F. *eing*[2], *ʂing*
W. *zang*[2], *ʂngiang*
N. *zing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *jên*
K. *im*
J. *djin, nin*
A. *ñyêm*
Sinking and Even Lower.

To employ; to put in office; to be equal to one's office; to bear; to tolerate; to sustain; to be responsible for.

任用 to employ.
任賢無貳 in your employment of men of worth, let none come between you and them.
任官惟賢材 let the officers whom you employ be men of worth and ability.
惟爾不任 it is that you are not equal to your duty.
重任 an important office; a serious trust.
赴任 or 上任 to proceed to one's official post.
赴任執照 an appointment; a commission; credentials.
革職留任 to deprive of rank but retain at his post,—to give the offender a chance of wiping out his previous errors.
接任 to take over charge of an official post.
任事 to perform the duties of a post.
任內 within the jurisdiction; within the term of office.

Digitized by Google

任[4] 5615

任滿 when the term of office has expired.
現任 the present incumbent or post; the *then* incumbent.
新任 a new incumbent.
前任 the previous incumbent; a former incumbent; the post previously occupied by an official.
原任 the post recently occupied,—as by an official transferred or deceased.
才不勝任 his talents are not equal to the post.
免任 to dismiss from office.
任喜 a pleasant term of office.
並賀任禧 I also congratulate you on your appointment.
歷任文簿 a statement of services; a list of appointments previously held.
初任 a first appointment.
再任 a second appointment,—to the same post.
後任難期 I can hardly hope for another appointment.
榮任何所 where are you stationed?
難以知任 (under such circumstances), it would be difficult for me to take up my appointment.
仁以爲己任 he regards charity as his proper burden.
任人不如任天 better trust in God than in man.
信任 to trust to; to confide in.
責任甚大 the responsibility is very great.
完了我的責任 my responsibility will be at an end.
負任 to take upon oneself.
任人家事 to manage other people's business.
保任 to go security for.
三百金我任其半 of the three hundred taels, I will be good for half.
不任其咎 he does not admit that he is to blame.
任意 according to one's wishes; arbitrarily.
任着意兒行 may it all turn out as you wish!
任自意 to indulge oneself; to be selfish.
任情任性 at one's own sweet will.

任[4] 5615

任性妄爲 to act in an arbitrary and reckless manner.
任氣敢爲 to act just as the fit takes one, without regard to consequences.
任你 or 任從你 as you please.
任憑 or 任聽 to allow; to leave at liberty to; as much as one likes; however much....
任催 in spite of what is urged.
任使 to do the pleasure of,—as a servant.
任償 to be responsible for the payment.
任他 let him! let him be! let him do as he likes!
任由 at the option of.
任從英商 at the option of the British merchant to.....
任便 at liberty; at one's own convenience; freely.
任便隨時 at one's own discretion and convenience.
任你是誰,不能依從 I don't care who you are, I cannot consent.
治任如汴 packed up his baggage and went to Pien.
任所 official residence.
任什麼不爲 nothing would do (but).
任那 *na*[3] 兒 anywhere at all.

Read *jên*[2]. To carry on the shoulders. Artful. Trustful.

是任是負 carried on shoulders and on backs.
衆怒難任 it is difficult to stand against the anger of a crowd,—against public indignation.
無任感佩 grateful in the extreme.
任人 people artful of speech.
仲氏任只 lovingly confiding was the lady Chung.
不敢與諸任齒 I dare not match myself against him.
任恤 kind; sympathising.
任邦 a name for Korea.

nyim
妊 5616

Same as No. 5611.

nyim
恁[3] 5617
R. 寢沁
C. *'yêm*
H. *nyim*
F. *eing*
N. *ngia*,
P. M. Y. Sz. *jên*
K. *im, nim*
J. *djin, nin*
A. *ñyêm*[2]
Rising and Sinking Lower.

nyim
紝[4] 5618
R. 侵沁
F. *'ing, eing*[2]
See 任 Even and Sinking Lower.

nyim
荏[4] 5619
R. 寢
H. *'nyim*
W. *zang*
See 任 Rising Lower.

nyim
衽 5620

Same as No. 5613.

nyim
鵀[4] 5621
R. 侵沁
See 任 Even and Sinking Lower.

yen
儿[2] 5622
R. 眞
See 人 Even Lower.

To think; to reflect upon. Thus; so. [To be distinguished from 您 No. 8322.]

恁樣 or 恁生 thus; in this way.
既然恁的 since it is so.
恁的不是他麼 of course it is he.
恁的不疼死我了麼 isn't this enough to kill me?

To lay the warp of a web; to weave.

縷紝 the warp.
織紝 to weave.

A large kind of bean. Soft; pliant.

藝之荏菽 he planted large beans.
荏染柔木,君子樹之 trees of soft wood, easily worked, are planted by wise men.
色厲而內荏 he was stern-looking, but had a soft heart.
荏苒至今 time in its flight has brought us to to-day. *See* No. 5557.
桂荏 an oily seed eaten by ducks.
荏桐 a name for the 梧桐 tree; *see* No. 12,707.

Same as No. 5613.

A head-dress of feathers, made from the plumes of a bird of this name.

Radical No. 10. The form in which No. 5624 appears when used as a radical and placed beneath the phonetic; *e.g.* 元, 允.

Digitized by Google

nyin
亻
5623

The form in which No. 5624 appears when used as a radical and placed to the left of the phonetic; *e.g.* 他, 佛.

nyin
人 ²
5624
R. 眞
C. *yên*
H. *nyin*
F. *ing, nông*
W. *zang, nang, ngiang*
N. *jing, nying*
P. M. Y. Sz. *jên*
K. *in*
J. *nin, djin*
A. *ñyön, ñyên*
Even Lower.

Mankind; a man; a woman; others, as opposed to self. Artificial, as opposed to 天 No. 11,208. Radical No. 9.

天地人 heaven, earth, and man.
人人 or 凡人 all men; mankind.
人物 men and things (including animals); a fine fellow.
山水人物 hills, water, men, and things.
大家人物 a worthy scion of a noble family.
充人物 to take the lead in affairs.
人烟 men and smoke,—population.
人家 people; somebody; others. *See* No. 1139.
是人家的 it belongs to some one.
人所共知 known to all.
正可驚人 just the thing to frighten one.
性不畏人 not afraid of any one.
可畏是人 what you have to fear is the people.
人間 among men; in the world.
人口 men and women.
販賣人口 to traffick in human flesh.
人類 man,—as opposed to brutes.
人類不齊 persons of all sorts.
一個人 one man (or woman); a man.
男人 or 人丁 a man; a male adult.
女人 a woman.
內人 my wife.
一群人 a crowd of people.
衆人 the masses; the majority.
人地相宜 the right man in the right place,—as a popular territorial official.
小人 a small man; a servant; the small or mean man, as opposed to 君子 No. 3269.

人 ²
5624

無爲小人儒 be not a scholar after the pattern of the mean man.
成人 to become a man.
長大成人 grown up and become a man.
君子成人之美 the superior man seeks to perfect the good qualities of others,—and not his bad qualities.
可以爲成人矣 he can be reckoned a perfect man.
不成人 or 不成人子 to be good for nothing.
人子 the son of a man; a man; used for the Son of Man, Christ.
爲人子, 止於孝 as a son, he was filial.
爲人父, 止於慈 as a father, he was kind.
上人 a superior; a Buddhist priest.
人不知, 鬼不覺 not a soul knows of it; absolutely secret.
人形 human form.
人理 human experience.
人世 mortals.
人事 human affairs.
人事不省 to be insensible.
人員 officers and others.
人氏 a family; stock.
人命 a life; human life.
人字帳房 a tent shaped like 人; a bell-tent.
人靜 man at rest,—when all was still.
人定時候 when all the world was at rest.
人財兩空 man and money both gone,—*e.g.* thief and his booty.
人夫 servants.
人文 human enquiry; human knowledge.
安人 *see* No. 44. Also, a husband's mother.
人工火食 labour and subsistence,—of workmen.
人望所歸 generally popular,—as a measure.
直指人心 pointing only to man's heart,—as the source and seat of true religion. Said of the teaching of 達摩 Bôdhidharma.
人貧志短 when a man is poor, he is wanting in enterprise.

人 ²
5624

人身 a man's body.
人材 talent; men of talent.
人品 a man's moral and intellectual level.
人心 sentiment; opinion; conviction.
人情 human passions; emotions; feelings.
人性 human nature.
人力 human strength.
人倫 man's relationships. *See* No. 7464.
人客 guests; visitors.
人犯 criminals.
工人 artisans.
農人 agriculturists.
黑人 black men. Used in works on Tibet for "laymen".
天生人, 天養人 God gives man birth and God finds him food.
人其人 make men of their men,—a phrase used by Han Wên-kung when suggesting the suppression of monasteries and the due employment of priests in ordinary life.
人爲萬物之靈 man is the divinest of all things.
人生一世, 草生一秋 man lives but for a generation, as plants for a season.
豈能爲人 how can he reckon as a man?
甲之爲人, 可想而知 you can imagine what sort of a man So-and-so is,—from what I have said.
其爲人也發憤忘食 he is simply a man who in his eager pursuit of knowledge forgets his food.
他不能人 he is impotent.
或人定勝天, 不可知 perhaps our determination may conquer fate: who knows?
無分於人己 to make no distinction between others and self; to make common interest with.
無競維人 what is most powerful is the being the man.
匪直也人 not only thus did he show what he was.
有美一人 there is a beautiful lady!
人生如夢 man's life is but a dream.

Digitized by Google

人[2] 5624

彼何人斯 what can he do to you?

有人緣 he has affinity with people,—he is welcomed wherever he goes.

至禮有不人 perfect politeness is not artificial.

人生一百，種種色色 in a hundred men, there are men of all sorts.

人人有臉，樹樹有皮 all men have faces (sense of shame), as all trees have bark.

人身一小天地 man is the universe in miniature.

人不求人，一般大 when no man seeks favours from any other, then all men are equal.

擡轎子也是人 he who carries the chair is also a man,—as much as he who rides in it.

人是樹樁，全靠衣裳 man is like the stump of a tree, he cannot get along without clothes.

人死如猛虎，虎死如綿羊 when a man dies, he becomes like a fierce tiger, when a tiger dies, it becomes mild as a lamb. The ghosts of animals are not supposed to haunt people.

人是衣裳，馬是鞍 clothes make the man, the saddle makes the horse.

天下只有兩人忙 on earth there are only two busy men,—Messrs. 利 Gain and 名 Glory, the ever present motives of human effort.

人參 image of man,—ginseng. A plant (*Aralia quinquefolia*, Planch. & Decne.) found in Manchuria, Korea, America, and elsewhere, the root of which is supposed to resemble a human body in shape. It is much valued by the Chinese as a strengthening medicine.

人參糖 a sweetmeat made with ginseng.

人日 man's day,—a name for the 7th day of the first moon, mentioned as being the most 靈 spiritual, man having been created on that day. [It is related by 東方朔 Tung-fang So that during the eight days of creation things appeared in the following order:—Fowls, dogs, pigs, sheep, oxen, horses, man, grain.]

nyin

朷[2] 5625

R. 眞

See 人 Even Lower.

nyin

魜[2] 5626

R. 眞

See 人 (in its regular forms) Even Lower.

yin

仁[2] 5627

R. 眞

C. *yên*
H. *nyin*
F. *ing, ning*
W. *zang*
N. *jing, nying*
P. M. Y. Sz. *jên*
K. *in*
J. *nin*
A. *ñyön*

Even Lower.

The rafters on which tiles are laid.

A fabulous creature, half man half fish. A merman.

An inward and spiritual love for all mankind, of which 義 No. 5454 is the outward and visible manifestation, best rendered by "charity", in its theological sense. Humanity; kindness; mercy. Sensitive, as to the touch. A kernel. Used for No. 5624.

博愛之謂仁 universal love is called *jên*. *See* No. 5615.

仁義充塞於中 full of charity and duty to one's neighbour.

至仁無親 perfect charity has no partialities.

仁可爲也，義可虧也 charity can be evoked, duty to one's neighbour can be wrongly directed,—in which senses, from a Taoist point of view, they are defective.

將仁待人，被人不仁 to treat people with kindness and get unkindness in return.

仁愛 or 仁慈 or 仁惠 or 仁德 benevolence; kindness; mercy.

仁聞 famous for benevolence.

仁政 a humane administration.

仁厚 humanity.

仁里 a well disposed neighbourhood.

仁壽 old age as the reward of a benevolent life.

仁獸 a fabulous beneficent animal.

仁孝 loving filial affection.

仁懷 compassion.

仁心 kind-hearted; benevolent.

仁[2] 5627

親親而仁民 be devoted to your parents and you will be humane to the people.

仁民而愛物 be humane to the people and you will be considerate to brutes.

仁兄 or 仁台 kind sir! my good sir!

仁憲 a just official. Also, a conventional phrase used in petitions and referring to the authorities petitioned.

不仁甚矣 the very opposite of charitable or kind.

手足不仁 hands and feet devoid of all sensation. *See* No. 8985.

仁子 a kernel. *See* 杏 No. 4637.

菓仁 the kernels of stone fruit.

仁頻 betel-nut.

花仁 the seeds of flowers.

鰕仁兒 shelled shrimps.

瞳仁 the pupil of the eye.

仁父 an adopted father.

能仁寂默 one capable of benevolence, living as a hermit,—Shâkyamuni Buddha.

yin

仍 5628

See No. 5636.

yin

孕 5629

See No. 13,846.

yen

撚 5630

See No. 8314.

jim

椹 5631

See No. 625.

jim

葚 5632

See No. 9843.

nyim

稔[3] 5633

R. 寢

See 荏

A. *ñiêm, nieng*

Rising Lower.

A kind of date, called 稔棗.

三稔 or 番稔 the carambola or polygonal Canton "gooseberry".

Read *shên*[3]. A kind of tree, resembling or identical with the Pride of India (*Melia Azederach*, L.).

Digitized by Google

nem'
稔 3.4
5634
R. 寢
C. nêm
H. ʿlem, lem²
F. ʿing, ʿsing, ngieng²
W. sang, ngie², zai₅
N. ʿzing, sing², ñgie²
P. jên, shên
M. jên, wên
Y. sên
Sz. shên, jên
K. im
J. nin, djin
A. ñyêm, nêm
Rising Lower.

Ripe grain; a harvest; a season. To store; to accumulate. Practised in; familiar with. Also read *shên*³.

稔穀 grain in ear; harvest.
稔年 or 歲稔 a good harvest.
不及五稔 in less than five harvests,—*sc.* years.
稔熟 abundant and ripe, as a harvest; familiar with.
稔頭 a term for sorghum which has the mildew.
甫及一稔 scarcely a year ago.
積稔 to hoard up; to store.
暗稔財主 a man who has secret hoards of wealth.
聞之稔矣 much spoken of; famous.
稔惡 very wicked.
一切稔悉 thoroughly versed in.
出入最稔 always in and out.
稔其況味 well acquainted with the condition of things.

nem'
腍 4
5635
R. 寢
C. ɕnêm, ʿnêm
H. ɕlem, ʿlem
F. ing
cf. 稔
K. im
J. djin, nin
A. jêm
Rising Lower.

To gormandise. Ripe; well cooked.

JÊNG.

yin
仍 2
5636
R. 蒸
C. ying
H. yin
F. ʿing
W. zing
N. dzing
P. jêng
M. jên
Y. ʿ jêng
Sz. ʃ jêng
K. ang
J. niü, djū
A. nyïng
Even Lower.

Forthwith. Usual. Still; again; yet.

仍執醜虜 forthwith he seized a crowd of captives.
仍几 the usual or ordinary bench.
仍舊 as of old; again.
仍照 or 仍前 as before.
遂仍其舊 and so we continued to do it.
仍係彼言 it is after all as he said.
仍行 again.
仍然如此 or 仍復如是 the same thing over again.

仍 2
5636
仍往彼處 to go again to that place.
仍蹈前轍 again treading in the old ruts,—at his old practices.
因仍苟且 to be remiss or neglectful.
仍駐勿遽回省 remain, and be not in a hurry to return to the provincial capital.
仍仍 disappointed.
仍孫 a descendant of the seventh generation below oneself.

wan
扔 2
5637
R. 燕庚徑
C. v. ɕwing
H. v. wang³
F. ʿling
N. dzing, v. ang
P. jêng, ʿjêng
J. shō, yō, sei, chō, djō
A. nyïng
Even and Sinking Doubtful.

To drag along; to drive; to push.

Read *jêng*¹·³. To throw.

扔石 to throw stones.
扔掉了 he threw it aside.
扔了罷 throw it away.
扔棄 to throw away as useless.
扔開 to dismiss from one's thoughts.

yin
祁 2
5638
R. 蒸
N. dzing
P. jêng
M. jên, yün
J. djō, niō
A. nyïng
Even Lower.

Happiness. To approach.

祈天百祁 I pray God to send you all blessings!

yin
芳 2
5639
R. 蒸
N. v. na "root"
See 仍
Even Lower.

Old roots; stumps of plants.

芳草當夏復生 the old roots will sprout again in summer.

ʿkiai
擲
5640

See No. 1860. Vulgarly used for No. 5637.

yin, yi
陾 2
5641
R. 蒸支
See 仍而
Even Lower.

All; a crowd.

陾陾 in crowds. *See* No. 2318.

nyih
日 4*
5642
R. 質
C. yêt, v. mêt
H. ngyit,
F. nik
W. zai, ne
N. jêh, nyih, v. mih
P. jï
M. jï
Y. jêh
Sz. jï
K. il, v. năl
J. djitsz, nichi
A. nyït
Entering Lower.

JIH.

The sun. A day. Oblong. Radical No. 72. *See* Nos. 1791, 6316.

日頭 the sun.
日頭出來 when the sun rises.
日頭冒嘴兒 the sun just appearing above the horizon.
日光 the sun's rays; sunlight.
日之方中 the sun at the meridian.
日輪 the disc of the sun.
日陽 sunshine.
日色 sunlight.
日落 or 日平西 or 日入 or 日側 the sun setting; sunset.
日出以前 before sunrise.
日食 or 日蝕 an eclipse of the sun.
日圍主水 a halo round the sun means rain.
東方發日 the sun rose in the east.
日就月將 by daily progress and monthly advance,—I shall learn.
丙與丁不藏日 on *ping* and *ting* days one is sure to see the sun.
有天無日 a sky without a sun,—*Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark, *sc.* nonsense.
日月星無私照 the sun, moon, and stars shine on no one in particular.
日罩 or 日照 the sun shining on; a parasol; a sun-shade.
日晷 a sun-dial.
日天 the *déva* of the sun. Sanskrit: *sûrya*.
天無二日，民無二王 there are not two suns in the sky, nor (can there be) two rulers of the people.
日往則月來 when the sun goes, the moon comes.
日往月來 days went and months came,—time passed.
日月不大好 times are bad.
日月扇 fans ornamented with figures of the sun and moon.
日新月盛 daily and monthly increasing.

Digitized by Google

日[4*] 5642

日新月異，校對無訛 each day's new (appointments) and every month's alterations accurately noted,—the motto on the Red Book (No. 2073).
日居月諸，出自東方 O sun! O moon! which come forth from the east.
日行 the course of the sun. *See below.*
日本 the source of the sun; the east; Japan.
日國 or 日斯巴尼亞 Spain.
日人 Spaniards.
日夕 day and night.
一個日子 one day; a day.
日日 or 連日 daily.
白日 daylight.
日間 in the daytime.
三日之間 within three days.
人日 *see* No. 5624.
今日 to-day.
限日下 this very day.
昨日 or 日昨 yesterday.
明日 to-morrow.
終日 all day long.
前日 the day before yesterday.
日前 formerly; on a previous occasion.
後日 the day after to-morrow.
近日 lately; recently.
日近日親 more intimate day by day.
日後 or 別日 or 異日 or 他日 another day; at some future date.
往日 or 昔日 formerly; in days gone by.
一日三，三日兩 for days and days.
一日三，三日九 one day became three, three days became nine,—time slipped away.
隔一日 or 間一日 every other day.
過一日澆一回 water (the flowers) every other day.
日子短 the days are short.
日重一日 or 日甚一日 more and more (or worse and worse) every day.
何日忘之 when can I forget them?—*sc.* never.
日對千金 a day is worth a thousand taels.
無日 or 不日 shortly; ere long; in a day or two.

日[4*] 5642

不日有暗 ere a day elapses, it is cloudy again.
不日不月 not for days nor for months,—not within any given time; indefinitely.
虛度日月 to waste the days and months.
後會有日 we shall meet again.
黃道日 an ecliptic day,—a lucky day.
日者 fortune-tellers who determine lucky days.
日來 lately; constantly.
日用 or 日給 or 日費 daily expenditure.
日用常事 the necessary services of every-day life.
日課 a daily task.
日新 daily improvement. *See above.*
日角 the protuberance on the heads of Buddhist saints.
日常 constantly; always.
日行事宜 daily routine; daily business.
日行通用 in daily and general use.
日迫 near the end of the year.
日甚 daily becoming worse.
日歷 a calendar.
日肆 aggravated daily.
靡日不思 not a day but what I think of it.
一日不見如三月 one day without seeing you is like three months.
不幾日行至 before many days he had reached.....
見風日好 seeing that the day was fine.
吉日 a lucky day.
除日 New Year's Eve.
日期 a day; a date.
日久 for a long time.
日記簿 (or 錄) a log-book; a diary.
日旺 daily prospering.
日形其敗 or 日見其衰 daily losing ground or going to decay.
日下 beneath the sun; the Emperor; these past few days. Also used for Peking.
日下五色雲 five-coloured clouds beneath the sun.
捧日心 to serve with loyal heart.
日字 the character *jih*; oblong.
日字步 the knight's move at chess.

nyih 衵[4*] 5643
R. 衣 See 日 Entering Lower.

Every-day clothes.

Read *ni*[4*]. A woman's underclothes.

皆衷其衵服以戲於朝 each of them wore an article of her underclothing, with which they made game with one another at Court,—alluding to Duke Ling of Ch'ên and two of his ministers who all had an intrigue with a beautiful widow.

yok 若[4*] 5644
R. 艸
C. *yök*
H. F. *yok*
W. *ja*
N. *ziah*
P. *jo'*
M. *jo*
Y. *jak*
Sz. *jo*
K. *yak*
J. *djaku, niaku*
A. *ñiök, niök*
Entering Lower.

JO.

To be as; as; as if; if; as to. To conform to; to follow; to be like. To approve. To be in sympathy with. In Peking colloquial, read *yao*[4]. *See* 何 No. 3941. [To be distinguished from 苦 No. 6258.]

有若無 having as though one had not.
匸讀若方 the character 匸 is read as 方.
若然來 if he comes.
若果然 if really.
若不然 or 若不及 otherwise,—as when suggesting an alternative.
倘若 if; supposing that.
如若 if. *See* No. 5668.
若要 if it is to be; in case of.
若遲不及 if there is delay, it will be too late.
若乃雲開現日 if the clouds clear off, the sun appears.
小子若不知，却也不來聽琴了 had I not been a connoisseur, I should not have come to hear the lute.
若論理而行 if it is to be a question of principle.
若是不好，就不買 if not good, don't buy it.
若不要 if you do not want it.
若不是，我就早來了 I should have come before, but that.....
若花若月若酒，皆足移情 such things as flowers, the moon, and wine, are enough to inspire one.

Digitized by Google

若[4*] 5644

與海相若 just like the sea.
其葉沃若 its leaves are glossy-like.
往往若輩爲之 they often do it like this.
彼此判若兩途 there are the two following methods of doing it.
民猶若不足 the people have still not enough.
病未若死 the disease is not mortal.
指不若人 if a man's finger is not like that of another man,—he is dissatisfied, but not so as regards his mind.
若人 or 若而人 the said man.
若士者 the said gentleman.
若而氏 the said woman.
若此無罪 as to these, who have committed no crime.
若彼若此皆可爲也 either this way or that way will do.
若老若幼 both old and young.
若民則喜 as to the people, they were pleased.
莫若 or 不若 or 豈若 there is nothing like...; it will be best to...
時寒若 seasonably cold.
曾孫是若 the wish of the distant descendant is gratified.
天子是若 in full accord with the Son of Heaven.
自若 just so; as before; self-possessed. *See* 自 No. 12,365.
若干 so much; a certain quantity or amount.
若許 so long; so many.
若汝予嘉 of you, being such as you are, I am full of admiration!
若否，罔有弗欽 with regard to those whom I approve and those whom I disapprove, let there be none who does not respect my will.
邦國若否，仲山甫明之 in the States, the princes, be they good or bad, are clearly distinguished by Chung Shan-fu.
杜若 name of a plant like turmeric.

若[3] 5644

Read *jo*[3]. Frequently used in the transliteration of Sanskrit words.

般若 wisdom,—the last and highest of the 六度 six *pâramitâ*, or means of passing into Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *pradjnâ*.
般若波羅密多經 the *sûtra* of the intelligence which reaches the other shore,—Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *pradjnâ pâramitâ*.
此是波若眼 this is divine wisdom,—said by 曇霍 T'an Huo pointing to his 錫杖 staff.
蘭若 a place for meditation; a hermit's cell.

nya'
惹[3] 5645

R. 馬
C. *ye*
H. *ngia*, *'ngia*
F. *nia*
W. *zi*, *zi*$_5$
N. *je*, *zo*
P. *jê*
M. *jê*
Y. *yei*
Sz. *je*
K. *ya*
J. *sha*, *nia*
A. *ñia*
Rising Lower.

To provoke; to rouse; to induce; to attract to oneself.

惹出來 to provoke.
我不敢惹他 or 惹他不起 I dare not provoke him.
那個人惹不得 he is a man you had better not provoke.
惹怒 or 惹惱 to excite anger; to irritate.
惹嫌 to provoke dislike.
惹禍 to bring misfortune on oneself.
惹火燒身 to stir up fire and burn oneself.
惹是非 or 惹是生非 to make mischief.
招惹 to stimulate; to excite.
惹人笑 to cause people to laugh.
引惹 to incite; to urge; to tempt.
花惹蝶 flowers attract butterflies.
惹我相思 roused my passion; inspired me with amorous feelings.
惹亂兒 to get oneself into trouble.

yeh
楉[4*] 5646

R. 藥
See 若 Entering Lower.

A kind of plum, called 楉榴.

yeh, nyeh
箬[4*] 5647

R. 藥
F. v. *nioh*
W. *ngia*
N. *niah*
See 若 Entering Lower.

The cuticle of the bamboo. A broad-leaved variety of bamboo.

箬篷 sails made of bamboo-leaves woven between splints.
箬帽芒鞋 bamboo-leaf hat and rush shoes,—retired from official life.
箬包船 boats used by a gipsy class in Kiangsu.

yeh
鄀[4*] 5648

R. 藥
See 若 Entering Lower.

A small feudal State, situated S.E. of 宜城縣 in Hupeh. Under the Han dynasty, a District.

nyeh
熱[4*] 5649

R. 屑
C. *yt*
H. *ngiet*
F. *yeh*
W. *ngie*
N. *jêh*, *ngih*
P. *jê*
M. *jê*
Y. *yeh*
Sz. *je*, *ye*
K. *yŏl*
J. *netsz*
A. *ñyiet*
Entering Lower.

Hot, as opposed to 冷 No. 6869 or 凉 No. 7025; to heat. With intent; purposely. [To be distinguished from 熟 No. 10,051.]

溫熱 or 熱和和 warm; tepid.
暑熱 or 炎熱 hot; scorching; burning.
悶熱 or 燥熱 hot and muggy.
熱氣烝人 hot damp air, enough to steam one.
熱天 a hot day.
天氣熱得狠 the weather is very hot.
熱如坐甑 as hot as if sitting on a boiler.
熱水 hot water.
熱酒 hot wine.
熱飯 hot food.
不分冷熱 not distinguishing hot and cold; no matter whether hot or cold; regardless of circumstances.
誰能執熱 who can take up a hot thing?
兩人打得火熱 the two men belaboured each other hotly.
吾心煩熱 I am very anxious in mind.
熱心 or 熱腸 or 熱心腸 warm-hearted; affectionate.
發熱 to put forth heat,—to be feverish.
熱病 fever.
熱癤 heat spots or boils.

Digitized by Google

熱 4* 5649

熱決之罪 a punishment meted out ere the matter has had time to cool,—*e.g.* the decapitation of a parricide.
熱鬧 busy; bustling; noisy.
熱河 hot river,—Jehol, a summer residence of the Emperors of China lying about 100 miles north of Peking, beyond the Great Wall.

nyok, **弱** 4* 5650
R. 藥
H. *ngiok* F. *yok*, v. *yok*, N. *ziah*, v. *hsiah*,
See 若 Entering Lower.

Weak, as opposed to 强 No. 1292. To treat as weak. To weaken.

弱質 weak in fibre; thin in substance.
軟弱 weak; weakly.
瘦弱 thin and weak.
衰弱 worn out; decrepit.
柔弱 soft and weak; pliable.
弱身子 a sickly person.
弱弟 a little brother.
濟弱 to help the weak.
懦弱 wanting in energy; imbecile.
弱不敵强 the weak cannot withstand the strong,—so says Mencius.
弱之勝强 the weak overcomes the strong,—so says Lao Tzŭ.
弱不勝衣 too weak to bear the weight of clothes.
勿爭强弱 do not struggle strong-weak,—to see who is master.
志氣弱 infirm of purpose.
弱冠 a young man of twenty. *See* No. 6373.
嫵媚孅弱 slim and graceful.
春寒花弱 when the spring is cold, the flowers are stunted.
弱水 the Weak Water,—the Euphrates.
無弱孤有幼 do not treat as weak the orphan and the young,—but employ each according to his capacity.
謀弱山東之諸侯 he plotted to weaken the feudal chiefs of Shantung.

ngyok, **蒻** 4* 5651
R. 藥
H. *ngiok*, W. *ngia*
See 若 Entering Lower.

A kind of water-plant or rush (*Typha*).

蒲蒻 edible shoots of the above.

yok, **爇** 4* 5652
R. 藥
See 若 Entering Lower.

Obedient. United.

爇木 a wonderful tree, found in 扶桑 Fu-sang, *see* No. 3613, said to be the Mexican aloe.

JOU.

yu, **柔** 2 5653
R. 尤
C. *yau* H. *yiu* F. *iu* W. *ziu* N. *ziu* P. *jou* M. *ju, jou* Y. *jêo* Sz. *jou* K. *yu* J. *djū, niu* A. *ɕniu*
Even Lower.

Soft, as opposed to 剛 No. 5895. Yielding; pliant.

柔軟 soft; yielding; meek.
柔順 yielding; accommodating.
柔和 soft; velvety.
剛柔並濟 tempering severity with mercy.
溫柔敦厚 benign and mild.
懷柔百神 he has attracted and given rest to all spiritual beings.
德以柔中國 by virtue to subdue the people of the Middle Kingdom.
媚態柔情 a soft, lascivious manner.
柔遠人 be kind to men from afar.
柔語 soft speech.
柔之勝剛 the soft overcomes the hard.
柔則茹之，剛則吐之 the soft is devoured, the hard is spat out.
柔毛 sheep's wool.
柔媚 attractive; beautiful.
柔佛 Johore.

yu, **揉** 2 5654
R. 尤有
C. *ɕiu* F. *ɕiu, ɕiu*
See 柔 (usually Even)
A. *ɕniu, ɕniu*
Even and Rising Lower.

To bend, as with fire; to twist; to subdue.

揉搓 to crumple in the hand; to bully.
揉碎 to twist to pieces.
揉球 to roll metal balls in the hand, in order to keep the fingers supple.
揉此萬邦 to subdue all these countries.
揉捺 to rub; to shampoo.
揉的一聲 there was a sudden whirr.

yu, **楺** 3 5655
R. 有
See 揉 Rising Lower.

To bend wood by fire or steam.

楺木爲耒 to bend wood into a plough-handle.

yu, **煣** 5656

Same as No. 5655.

yu, **糅** 3 5657
R. 尤有
See 揉 Even and Rising Lower.

Mixed.

同糅玉石 gems and common stones all mixed together.

yu, **腬** 2 5658
R. 尤
See 柔 Even Lower.

Fat; juicy; rich; abundant.

yu, **蹂** 2 5659
R. 尤有
C. *ɕiu*
See 柔 (elsewhere Even)
Even and Rising Lower.

To tread out grain; to trample under foot.

蹂去粃糠 to tread the grain from the husk.
蹂踐 to trample under foot.
蹂躪 the trampling of animals, as in a stampede; the devastation caused by troops, or by oppressive taxation.

yu, **輮** 3 5660
R. 有
See 揉 Rising Lower.

The felloe of a wheel.

行山者仄輮 for mountain travelling, use hard-wood felloes.

yu, **鞣** 2 5661
R. 尤
See 柔 Even Lower.

Soft, as well-dressed leather or kid.

yau, **猱** 5662

See No. 8161.

-nyuk, **肉** 5663

The form in which Radical No. 130 usually appears, chiefly at the left-hand side of the phonetic; *see* No. 5665. [To be distinguished from 月 No. 13,768.]

Digitized by Google

ㄖㄨㄟˋ
内 2.3.4
5664
R. 有
C. *ʿyau*
F. *ʿniu, ʿiu*
P. *jou'*
M. *yoṳ,*
J. *djū, nio*
A. *niu*
Rising Obsolete and doubtful.

A step; the track of an animal; to track. Radical No. 114.

ㄖㄡˋ
肉 4*
5665
R. 屋
C. *yuk*
H. *nyuk,*
F. *ngük*
W. *ju, ngiu*
N. *ngüo*
P. *jou'*
M. *jou*
Sz. *ju*
Y. *jouk, jou'*
K. *yuk*
J. *shiku, niku*
A. *nyuk*
Entering Lower.

Flesh; meat, especially pork; fleshy; substantial. The pulp of fruit. Radical No. 130.

肉釘 a collop of pork.
牛肉 beef.
羊肉 mutton.
魚肉 fish.
鷄肉 chicken.
飛肉 poultry; game.
肉丸 or 肉圓 meat balls.
肉片 meat in slices.
肉舖 a butcher's shop.
肉案子 a butcher's block.
肉市 a meat market.
長 *chang*³ 肉 or 生肉 to lay on flesh.
瘦肉 thin; wasted.
風入肉 the wind is cutting.
腐肉 rotten meat; sloughing flesh.
不入肉 not in accordance with requirements.
肉痲 the flesh creeps.
打肉 to sell meat.
要打肉 you'll get a whipping.
骨肉 bones and flesh; flesh and blood, as brothers, parent and child. Also, the structure of a written character from a calligraphical point of view.
親骨肉 one's own flesh and blood,—of brothers or parents.
骨豐肉潤 the bones and the flesh (of written characters) well proportioned,—not too thin nor too thick.
一身肉 fat; corpulent.
肉身 this mortal body.
剪肉焚香 to cut off flesh and burn incense,—as when one's parents are sick.
肉癢討打 your flesh itches to get a beating,—you want me to thrash you.

ㄖㄡˋ
肉 4*
5665

作爲熟肉 to treat as cooked meat,—to gobble up; to prey upon, as greedy officials.
肉視之 regarded him as a piece of meat,—as something good to eat, *sc.* as some one to squeeze money from.
如行屍走肉 like a walking corpse or a moving lump of flesh,—of a dull, heavy-witted person.
肉白骨 to put flesh on white bones,—to bring a dead person to life.
肉眼無珠 flesh-eyed, without pupils,—stupid; dull of apprehension.
肉眼不識英雄 can't tell a hero when he sees one.
肉食者鄙, 未能遠謀 the flesh-eaters are poor creatures, and cannot form any far-reaching plans.
割肉瘳親 to cut off a piece of one's flesh to (mix with medicine and) cure one's parents.
乾水肉 meat that has not had water blown into it to increase the weight.
肉刑 flesh-punishment,—mutilation.
肉鼓吹 the sound of flogging.
肉疔 an ulcer.
肉瘤子 a wen.
土肉 a kind of *Medusa* or sea-anemone.
肉香 a sort of joss-stick without the bamboo centre.
肉子 the blade of a knife.
肉桂 cinnamon.
肉菓荳蔻 nutmegs.
肉翅 clarified sharks'-fins.
一塊臭肉滿鍋腥 one piece of foul meat will make the whole pot stink. *Cf.* one black sheep, etc.
酒肉和尙 priests who take both wine and meat,—which they should not do. *See* No. 2260.
熟熟熟賣貴肉 though we are the closest friends, you sell me your meat dear!—*i.e.* you cheat an old friend.

ㄖㄨˇ
汝 3
5666
R. 語
See 如
Rising Lower.

ㄇㄧˇ
粖 3
5667
R. 語
See 如
Rising Lower.

ㄖㄨˊ
如 2
5668
R. 魚
C. *yü*
H. *yi*
F. *yü*
W. *zü, jü*
N. *jï*
P. *ju*
M. *yü*
Y. *lu*
Sz. *ju, yü*
K. *yê*
J. *djo, nio*
A. *nyī*
Even Lower.

JU.

You; your. *See* 爾 No. 3354 and 女 *ju*³ No. 8419. Name of two tributaries of the river 淮 Huai.

是非汝所知也 it is not one of the things you understand.
汝其于予治 do you try to govern them for me.
致意汝主人 repeat what I say to your master.
遵彼汝墳 along those raised banks of the Ju river.

Cakes made of rice-flour and honey.

If; as. Like. To go to. *See* 辟 *p'i*⁴ No. 9016, 譬 No. 9025.

如何 an interrogative phrase, asking for an independent opinion. Also, of what sort? what like?
何如 an interrogative phrase, asking for an opinion upon a suggestion of the speaker.
食之不足如何 but if one has not had enough to eat, how then?—*i.e.* what's to be done?
尊意如何 what is your opinion, sir?
如何是好 what is best to be done?
帝曰俞予聞, 如何 the Emperor said, "Yes, I have heard of him. What sort of a man is he?"
夜如何其 how goes the night?
如何不信 how is it he will not believe?
如之何勿思 how can I not think of him?
不知他學問如何 I don't know what his scholarship amounts to.
如何征稅 the manner in which duties are to be levied,.....

Digitized by Google

如² 5668

傷如之何 I am tortured for her, but what avails it?

蓺麻如之何 how do we proceed in planting hemp?

君以爲何如 what do you think, sir, of that?

相公何如 what do you think of her now, sir?—that you see her, implying, "Is she not as I said she was?"

以我爲何如人 what sort of a man will he take me for?—if I act thus.

其如我何 what can he do to me?

無如之何 there is no help for it; not concerned with.

無如 alas! unfortunately.

如其仁 whose charity is like unto his?

如有 if there is; if he has.

如遇 whenever; if ever.

如若 or 如然 or 如果 if; if indeed.

如或 if perchance.

如果屬實 if it is true.

如須 if it shall be necessary.

不如 or 莫如 not equal to; not to be compared with. *See* 親 No. 2081 and 與 No. 13,522.

不如不去 better not go.

與其悔之于終，莫如慎之于始 as compared with repenting at the end, there is nothing like being cautious at the beginning.

愛其二毛則如服焉 if you like graybeards, you had better follow them.

如之 the like; such as this.

如同 like.

如詳 in accordance with the report.

如數 in accordance with the amount; in full.

如賓 as a precious stone; very dear.

如一 much the same. *See below.*

如一日 as at the present time.

雖有不如無 better not have it than have it.

所獲不如所亡 what he gained was not equal to what he lost.

如此 or 如此這般 or 如是 like this; thus.

如² 5668

有如此 such is the purport; shall have as much.

不聽軍令，有如此 whoever commits a breach of military discipline shall be served like this,—said by 孫權 Sun Ch'üan, as he smashed a table to atoms.

如此如此，這般這般 telling him all the details as aforesaid,—a phrase used to avoid repetition of what is already known to the reader.

何至如此 how did it come to this pass?

有女如雲 there were girls as numerous as clouds.

如夫人 or 如嫂夫人 or 如君 as your wife,—your concubine.

如意 as you wish; in accordance with your heart's desire. Used as the name of a kind of sceptre often given as a present among the Chinese, and signifying good wishes for the prosperity of the recipient. It is seen in the hands of idols, and is the setting of 摩尼 Mani, the round pearl (one of the 七寶 *sapta ratna*) which is said to keep always clean and bright and to shed a brilliant light on all surrounding objects. Hence, it is the symbol of Buddha and his doctrines. Used for the Sanskrit *riddhi* and *riddhi-pada*, in the sense of magical powers.

如意草 trefoil; clover.

稱心如意 exactly as one wishes.

不如意事常八九 of things that do not accord with one's wishes, there are eight or nine,—in every ten.

如意襪 as-you-wish-stockings sold here,—a shop-sign.

手執燻爐如意 holding in his hands a censer and a *ju i.*

縱意所如 to give free play to one's inclinations; to do as one feels inclined.

如願 to fall in with one's wishes.

六如 the six likes,—如夢如幻如泡如影如露如電 like a dream, like a vision, like a bubble, like a shadow, like dew, like lightning,—such is life.

如² 5668

九如 the nine likes,—如山如阜如岡如陵如川如月如日如南山之壽如松柏之茂 like high hills, like mountain masses, like topmost ridges, like huge bulk of rock, like streams, like the moon, like the sun, like the age of the southern hills, like the luxuriance of fir and cypress,—so may be thy increase and descendants to come!

所如不偶 not in accordance with one's anticipations.

大如我 older than I am.

如今 now; at the present day.

如月 the second moon.

如故 as of old; as before.

一如一 once times one is one.

二三如六 twice three are six.

如來 the highest of all the epithets given to every Buddha, signifying that his coming and going is in accordance with that of his predecessors. Sanskrit: *Tathagata.*

空空如也 apparently quite empty.

善如爾之問也 a good question indeed!

安樂自如 tranquil and happy.

繩墨殺焉竝如字 *shêng, mo, sha,* and *yen,* are all to be read here as usual,—without any change of sound or tone.

如約 as agreed upon; according to Treaty.

如所擬 as suggested.

焚如死如 as many as were burnt, died.

如震如怒 like the rage of shaking thunder.

不如期 unpunctual.

突如其來 he suddenly came in.

突如來如 coming at uncertain times.

當如晉以告 you must say I have gone to Chin (Shansi). *See* No. 5615.

有如 the common form for beginning an oath. *See* 皦 No. 1369.

有如上帝 so help me God!

Digitized by Google

yi2
袘[2]
5669
R. 魚
See 如
Even Lower.

The binding at the end of a bow. A large napkin. A banner.

yi2
洳[4]
5670
R. 魚御
F. ü, öü
See 如
Even and Sinking Lower.

Moist; damp; marshy.

霧瀰衣欲洳 in a heavy mist the clothes become soaked.
沮洳 low and oozy,—as a marsh.
洳河 old name of a river in Hupeh.

yi2
筎[2]
5671
R. 魚
See 如
Even Lower.

The thin outside skin of the bamboo, used for caulking and other purposes.

yi2
茹[2]
5672
R. 魚語御
See 洳
Even, Rising, Sinking Lower.

To receive. To reckon; to deliberate. To eat; *see* 柔 No. 5653. Putrid. Madder. [Read *ju*[4] in the book-language, except the last entry.]

我心匪鑒，不可以茹 my mind is not a mirror: it cannot receive,—all impressions equally.
不可以茹 I cannot guess what it is.
來咨來茹 consult about and consider,—the rules which have been given to you.
玁狁匪茹 badly reckoned the Hsien-yün.
茹草 to eat herbs.
啜茹 to gobble up.
不茹葷 not to eat forbidden food,—as priests. *See* No. 5234.
貪茹 a great appetite.
茹素念經 to eat lenten fare and repeat the liturgies.
茹毛飲血 to eat the skin and drink the blood,—as savages do.
茹魚驅蠅 like taking stinking fish to drive away flies,—it only makes them come the more.
拔茅連茹 to pull up plants, roots and all.
香茹 a fragrant plant (*Elsholtzia cristata*, Willd.), allied to vervain. *See* No. 5680.
茹蔨在阪 the madder (*Rubia cordifolia*, L.) is on the bank.

yi2
袽[4]
5673
R. 魚
See 如
K. *niê*
Even Lower.

Rags; old clothes. *See* 絮 No. 4774.

繻有衣袽 for caulking, rags are used.
袽漸于罅 the caulking gradually let the water in,—being worn out by age.

yi2
鴽[2]
5674
R. 魚
See 如
Even Lower.

A kind of quail, said to be produced by transformation from a mole.

yi2
儒[2]
5675
R. 虞
C. *yü*
H. *i*
F. *ü*
W. *jü*
N. *jî*
P. *ju*
M. *yü*
Y. *lu*
Sz. *ju*
K. *yu*
J. *niu, dju*
A. *nyu, nyo*
Even Lower.

A scholar; a man of learning. A Confucianist.

女 *ju*[3] 爲君子儒 be a scholar after the style of the superior man.
無爲小人儒 be not a scholar after the style of the mean man.
儒者之道 the principles of the learned.
必歸於儒 they naturally turn to orthodoxy.
儒教 or 儒家 Confucianism.
儒士 or 儒生 the literati.
寒儒 a poor scholar.
迂儒 a simple scholar, without knowledge of the world.
小儒 the schoolmen.
腐儒 a rotten scholar,—a pedant.
儒醫 a learned physician.
儒雅 refined; accomplished.
儒學 a Director of Studies,—of whom there are generally two in every 縣 District.

yi2
嚅[2]
5676
R. 虞
C. *söü, syü*
H. *si*
F. *ü, sü*
W. *sü*
N. *sjî*
P. *sju*
M. *syü*
See 儒需
Even Lower.

Chattering; hum of conversation.

囁嚅 querulous.

yui2
擩[4]
5677
R. 糜
See 乳
Rising Lower.

To stain; to dye. To raise the hands; to rub the hands.

yi2
孺[2]
5678
R. 虞糜
F. *sü, ü, öü*
N. *jî*
See 儒
A. *nyu*
Even Lower.

A suckling; a child; to be childlike.

公將不利於孺子 the duke will do no good to the boy.
和樂且孺 happy and childlike.
黃口孺子 a young child. *See* No. 5124.
孺慕之私 my longing affection.
孺人 title of wives of officials of the seventh grade. Used on tombstones for a "deceased wife".
長者收拾進來，交付孺人 your husband took it in and gave it to you.

si2
濡[2]
5679
R. 虞
C. *söü, syü*
H. *si, sî*
F. *sü*
N. *shü*
P. *sju*
M. *syü*
Y. *lu*
Sz. *ju*
K. *yu*
J. *dju, niu*
A. *tu, niu*
Even Lower.

To moisten; damp; to be wet; glossy.

濟盈不濡軌 the full ford will not wet the axle of my carriage.
如濡 as though wet,—shining; glossy.
沾濡 or 濡溺 to dip; to immerse; soaked.
濡鷄 to dip a fowl in hot water, to make the feathers come off easily.
濡濕 to wet; to soak.
濡染 to dye.
耳濡目染 ears soaked and eyes dyed,—with learning.
含濡 to be patient; to endure.
無濡忍之心 having no patience; unable to put up with.
是何濡滯也 how dilatory and lingering!
濡需者豕蝨是也 parasites are like lice on a pig's back.
濡河 name of a river in Chihli, and of another in Kuangsi.

yi2
薷[2]
5680
R. 虞
See 儒
Even Lower.

A plant (*Elsholtzia cristata*, Willd.), called 香薷, a decoction of which is used as a cooling drink. *See* 茹 No. 5672.

yi2
襦[2]
5681
R. 虞
See 儒
Even Lower.

A short coat; a jacket.

單襦 a single jacket,—*i.e.* unwadded and without lining.
汗襦 an undershirt; a sweater.
腰襦 a belt worn round the loins.
襦袴 jacket and trousers.

Digitized by Google

yi2
醹[2]
5682
R. 鬳鬲
See 儒
Even and Rising Lower.

Strong, as wine.

酒醴維醹 his sweet spirits are strong.

yi2
韖[3]
5683
R. 鬲
See 乳
Rising Lower.

Shoes.

yuk4
辱[4*]
5684
R. 沃
C. H. yuk
F. ük
W. ju
N. zoh, joh
P. ʻju, juʼ
M. ju, jou
Y. juk
Sz. ju
K. yuk
J. djoku, niku
A. nyuk
Entering Lower.

Disgrace, as opposed to 榮 No. 5740. To be disgraceful. To insult; to put to shame; to disgrace; to defile. *See* 羞 No. 4658.

忍辱 to put up with insult. *See* No. 3354.

舍辱偷生 to swallow the shame and save one's life by flight.

辱身 to disgrace oneself.

辱親 to disgrace one's parents.

玷辱 to disgrace; to violate.

喪師辱國 the army destroyed and the country dishonoured.

不辱君命 not to dishonour the commands of one's sovereign.

辱膺寵命 disgracingly receive highly favouring commands,—you have condescended to favour me by commanding.

屈辱 a phrase used by host to guest,—I have to apologise for my shortcomings, etc.

辱臨敝舍 I disgrace you in bringing you to my humble home,—you honour me by coming.

辱承見召 I have been honoured by your invitation.

君無所辱命 you have no commands to honour me with.

使吾子辱在塗泥久矣 I have kept you too long employed in the humble work of brick-laying,—not knowing what your talents were.

辱沒了他 put him to utter shame.

受了一番羞辱 he was subjected to a bout of insult.

yuk4
嗕[4*]
5685
R. 沃
See 辱
Entering Lower.

To pity. Name of a Turkic tribe under the Han dynasty.

囑嗕 pityingly.

yuk4
溽[4*]
5686
R. 沃
See 辱
Entering Lower.

Damp; muggy. Rich; greasy. Name of a river where 穆王 Mu Wang drank.

林無不溽 the woods are always damp.

溽暑 or 溽熱 muggy and hot.

溽氣蒸騰 the muggy vapour rises.

不溽 not rich; plain; simple.

飲食不溽 do not eat or drink rich things.

yuk4
縟[4*]
5687
R. 沃宥
See 辱耨
Entering and Sinking Lower.

Ornamented; adorned; gay; elegant. To reckon with.

繁縟 gaily variegated,—as a robe.

密采珍縟 of many hues and adorned with gems.

yuk4
蓐[4*]
5688
R. 沃
H. yuk,
See 辱
Entering Lower.

Suckers; shoots; sprouts. Rushes. A silkworm frame. Name of an ancient petty State.

竹蓐 a fungus growing on the bamboo.

蓐收 the Spirit of the 孟秋 first month of spring.

茵蓐 a mat for a carriage.

蓐食 to take meals in bed.

臨蓐 near her confinement.

落蓐 to be born.

yuk4
褥[4*]
5689
R. 沃
H. yuk,
N. nyüoh
See 辱
J. djoku, toku
Entering Lower.

A mattress; a mat; bedding.

床褥 or 褥子 or 被褥 a mattress.

褥套 a bed-bag,—for travelling.

棉褥 a wadded quilt.

被褥 coverlet and mattress.

馬褥 a saddle-cloth.

椅褥 the cushion of a chair.

nyip4
入[4*]
5690
R. 缉
C. yêp
H. ngyip
F. ik, v. ʻtie
W. zai
N. jêh
P. juʼ
M. ju, yü
Y. lwêh
Sz. ju
K. ip
J. djū, niū
A. ñyêp
Entering Lower.

To go in, as opposed to 出 No. 2620; to make to enter; to put in. Radical No. 11. [To be distinguished from 人 No. 5624 and 八 No. 8504.]

入出數目 figures showing income and outgoing,—receipts and disbursements; debit and credit; a balanced account.

入險出險 to encounter a danger and escape unhurt.

入欵 or 入賬 or 入錢 or 入銀 receipts.

收入 to receive.

無入息 no interest accruing; no profit from.

入數 to enter among the number; to put in the account.

量入以爲出 estimate your income in order to arrange your expenditure.

入口貨 imports.

入官 to enter official life; to be confiscated.

學古入官 study antiquity in order to enter upon your official duties.

貨物入官 the goods are confiscated.

入華 to enter China; to invade China.

入川 to enter Ssŭchʻuan.

入內地 to go into the interior.

入門 to enter a door; to make a beginning; introductory.

無事休入吾門 unless on (important) business, do not enter my door,—a phrase seen at *yaméns*.

入場 or 入考 to go up to the public examinations.

入贅 to marry and live with the wife's family.

入學 to begin one's studies, as a boy; to take the first degree.

入泮 to take the first degree.

入幕 to fly in beneath the screen, as birds do in houses; to act as secretary.

入寇 to invade,—of rebels.

入選 to be placed upon the selected list.

入夜 nightfall.

入相 R.U.E., in theatricals.

不相入 not suited one to the other. *See* No. 5716.

Digitized by Google

入 4* 5690

故入人罪 to maliciously get people into trouble.
入理 reasonable.
入信 credible.
入定 to enter into the contemplative state,—as a Buddhist priest.
入聖 to be of the orthodox faith.
入化 marvellously.
入殮 to put in the coffin.
入朝 to go into the palace.
入手 elementary.
入眼 well-looking; pretty.
入骨 to enter the bone; to bite, as cold; to be very influential or powerful with.....
入山 to go to the hills,—to retire from the world.
入冊 to be entered on a register.
入告 to bring to the notice of his Majesty.
入稟 to enter a petition.
入奏 to present a Memorial to the Throne.
轉爲入奏 to present a Memorial on behalf of some third person.
入世 to be born.
入英籍 to be naturalised as a British subject.
入坐 to seat oneself with others at the table.
入耳之言 pleasant, agreeable words.
六入 the six organs of sense,—the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind. Sanskrit: *chaḍâyatana*.
眼入色 colour enters by the eye.
做個入話 by way of introduction.
起而入之 got up and let him in.
不諫亦入 without admonition, he went on in the path of goodness.
我入自外 when I come from abroad,.....
弗畏入畏 he who is without fear finds himself in fear,—be not over-confident.
長 *ch'ang*² 入 officers in constant attendance upon the Emperor.
入聲 the entering tone. *See* No. 9883.
不入八分 a class of Imperial nobility.

yui'
乳 3
5691
R. 乙
C. *yü*
H. *yui*
F. *ü*
W. *zü*
N. *jï*
P. *ju*
M. *yü*
Y. *lu*
Sz. *ju, yü*
K. *yu*
J. *dju, niu*
A. *ngiu*
Rising Lower.

Milk; to suckle; the breasts; a nipple; a teat.
乳汁 or 乳媚 milk.
乳母 or 乳媪 or 乳娘 or 乳媼 a wet-nurse.
斷乳 to wean.
乳哺 to suckle.
乳子 a suckling child.
羊羔跪乳 the kid kneels to suck.
乳名 the pet name given three days after birth.
石鐘乳 stone-bell teats,—stalactites.
馬乳葡萄 the long white Isabella grape.
蠅於蠶身乳子 the fly deposits its eggs in the body of the caterpillar.
牛乳餅 a kind of cheese curd.
行乳藥 to take poison.
乳金 liquid gold,—used in painting.
竹乳 tabasheer,—a siliceous concretion found inside the joints of the bamboo and used as a medicine.
乳香 gum olibanum or frankincense,—so called because the drops resemble nipples.
乳鉢 a mortar, as used by apothecaries.
天乳星 the stars α ω in Serpens.

ngip
廿
5692

Same as No. 5693.

nyam
廿 4*
5693
R. 艸
C. *ye*², *ya*², *a*²
H. *ngiam*²
F. *ik*, *nik*, *niek*, *nieng*²
W. *ngie*²
N. *ngiẽ*, *ngi*
P. *nien*²
M. *lien*²
Y. *niei*
Sz. *nien*
K. *ip*
J. *djū, niū*
A. *ñyêp*,
Sinking and Entering Lower.

Twenty. Also read *nien*⁴.
廿四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories of China.
打廿板 give him twenty blows.
廿多人 twenty and more persons.
勿管三七廿一 never mind that three sevens make twenty-one!—go on in your own stupid way.

nyuk
月
5694

See No. 5663.

nyuk
肉
5695

See No. 5665.

nui
稓 2
5696
R. 支
Theoretically same sound as 綷 which, however, is Irregular P. v. *'jwa*
Even Lower.

nyon'
奭 3
5697
R. 銑
See 軟
Rising Lower.

nyon'
堧 2
5698
R. 先
See 軟
Even Lower.

no' non'
愞 4
5699
R. 箇翰
See 懦煖
Sinking Lower.

nyon'
揉 1
5700
R. 先
See 軟
Even Lower.

nyon' yi
楺 3
5701
R. 銑支
See 軟而
Rising and Even Lower.

nyon'
瑌
5702

JUA.

Four handfuls of grain. To push; to crowd. Rumpled; creased.

紙張都稓了 the paper is all creased.

JUAN.

Soft; weak; pliable; elastic.

以奭脆之體 being of a very weakly constitution.
出奭梯 he produced a portable or rope ladder.

The vacant space inside a city wall.

堧垣 vacant spaces between enclosing walls.

Timid; nervous.

畏愞 fearful; apprehensive.
愞弱 timid and weak.
愞懦 wanting in energy.

To dip; to soak. To push. Also read *jo*⁴.

揉于醢 dip it in the sauce.

A name for *Diospyros lotus*, L., which looks black when dried for use.

Read *êrh*². Used for No. 3347.

Same as No. 5704.

Digitized by Google

nyon'
暥 5703

Same as No. 5698.

nyon' 3
碝 5704
R. 銑
See 軟 Rising Lower.

An opaque whitish quartz, with pieces of cornelian in it, used for ornaments.

琢碝爲瓶 to make a vase out of quartz.

yi nyon' 3
腝 5705
R. 支旱
See 而軟
A. *noun* Even and Rising Lower.

A disease of the foot. *See* No. 5712.

nyon' 1
襾 5706
R. 先
See 軟 Even Lower.

Seam; border; binding; selvedge.

nyon'
輭 5707

Same as No. 5712.

nyon' 4
鍰 5708
R. 釒
See 軟 Sinking Lower.

Soft, ductile silver.

鍰色九成 the touch of the silver is nine parts,—out of ten pure, *i.e.* ten per cent of alloy.

nyon'
壖 5709

Same as No. 5698.

nyon'
瑿 5710

Same as No. 5704.

nyon' 3
蠕 5711
R. 虫銑
See 儒軟 Even and Rising Lower.

To wriggle, as a worm.

蠕動 or 蠕蠕然 wriggling.

蠕蠕 contemptuous name for one of the Turkic tribes.

nyon' 3
軟 5712
R. 銑
C. *yün*
H. *ngüe*
F. *niong, nwong*
W. *ngüe*
N. *ngüeñ*
P. *jwan*
M. *jwan, yüan, jâng*
Y. *jou*
Sz. *jwan*
K. *yön*
J. *zen, nen*
A. *ñüen*
Rising Lower.

Soft, as opposed to 硬 No. 13,341; yielding; pliable; weak.

軟硬 soft and hard. In music, the former applies to the sound of stringed instruments; the latter, to that of flutes, etc.

浸軟 or 泡軟 to soften by soaking.

細軟 fine and soft.

比得軟脚病 that you had lately contracted the "soft foot" disease. *See* No. 5705.

看見了便心軟了 when she saw him, her heart was softened.

他的筆跡軟 his handwriting is soft,—wanting in boldness of stroke.

伸軟腰 to stretch oneself.

軟身 or 遍身發軟 delicate; weakly.

軟語 soft words; kind words.

軟翠 light blue.

軟壳蛋 an egg with a soft shell.

軟拐子 a man with bent ankles.

軟兒咕唧 or 軟嗒咕嘰的 affected; smirking.

軟指甲 partly detached pieces of finger-nails.

軟怯 nervous; timid.

軟芽 tender shoots.

柔軟 soft; yielding; meek.

軟弱 weak; weakly.

欺軟怕硬 to impose on the weak and beware of the strong.

軟和 accommodating; conciliatory; comfortable; easy; soft and warm.

軟軟勢 be more gentle.

軟飽 light refreshment; a snack.

軟包 or 軟片子 one who is too soft; a noodle. The latter also means materials that can be folded without spoiling them; *e.g.* silk crapes.

耳軟心活 soft ears and lively mind,—credulous and excitable; ready to believe anything.

軟煤 coal-dust and clay mixed into cakes for burning.

軟棚子 places where catamites are obtainable, generally kept by barbers.

nyon' 3
阮 5713
R. 阜
C. *yün*
H. *nion*
F. *ngwang, wong*
W. *ngö*
N. *nyüeñ, ngü*
P. *jwan*
M. *yüan*
Y. *jou*
K. *wön*
J. *gen, gün*
A. *ngüen*
Rising Lower.

Name of a mountain. Name of a small feudal State.

五阮關 name of a pass in Kansuh.

小阮 a nephew.

hou
筦 5714

See No. 6374.

nyon' 2
撋 5715
R. 先
See 軟 Even Lower.

To rub between the hands; to rumple.

Read *no*². To rub.

撋挲 to rub in the hands.

JUI.

nui 4
枘 5716
R. 聲
See 蚋 Sinking Lower.

The handle of a tool. [To be distinguished from 柄 No. 9298.]

枘鑿不入 the handle and the chisel do not fit,—used of two persons of unsympathetic dispositions.

幸不鑿枘 luckily they fitted her.

nui 4
汭 5717
R. 雲
See 蚋 Sinking Irregular.

The place of junction of two streams. A bay; a bight. Name of a branch of the river 涇 in Kansuh.

沙汭 a bay.

nui 3
蚋 5718
R. 蟲
C. *yöü*
H. *lui*
F. *yo*
W. *zai*
N. *zei*
P. *jwei*
M. *lei*
Y. *nwei*
K. *ye*
J. *zei, ne*
A. *ñüe*
Sinking Irregular.

A mosquito; a gnat. A venomous snake.

蚊蚋 mosquitoes; gnats.

蠅蚋 flies and gnats.

nui
蜹 5719

Same as No. 5718.

Digitized by Google

nuì
芮 3
5720
R. 艸
P. ʻjwei
M. jwei'
See 蚋 Sinking Lower.

Small plants budding. The thongs of a shield. Name of a State. Name of a river.

石龍芮 a species of buttercup (*Ranunculus Sceleratus*, L.).

芮芮 flourishing vegetation.

wei, sui,
緌 3
5721
R. 支
C. yöü
H. ʻsui
W. zü², jü², zai²
P. jwei', ʻjwei
Y. ʻt'wei
K. yu
J. ni, zui
A. ʻniui
Even Irregular.

Drooping leaves; a fringe. Soft; delicate. Used with No. 5723.

蕤 (or 萎) 緌 the rhizome of *Polygonatum officinale*, All.

蕤緌旗 a flag hung amongst flowers on the 3rd day of the 3rd moon, to encourage them to open.

緌賓 luxuriant vegetation; the fourth longest of the twelve 律 tubes, corresponding with the 5th moon and the 11th hour = F sharp.

布冠不緌 the (black) cloth cap of the people has no tassel.

lui'
蕊
5722

Same as No. 5723.

lui'
蕊 3
5723
R. 糸
C. ʻyöü
H. ʻlui, lui'
F. lwi
W. ʻjü, ngü²
N. ngü
P. jwei
M. ju, yü
Y. lui
Sz. jwei, yui
K. ye
J. dzui, ʻni
A. nyui
Rising Lower.

The stamen or pistil of a flower; buds; unopened flowers. Sap; juice.

蕊心 stamens and pistil.

花蕊 stamens or pistils.

花蕊頭 the bud of a flower.

發蕊 to put forth buds.

嫩蕊方開，蜂媒至問 the tender buds are hardly open ere the go-between bee comes to call,—as the go-between of real life, with a view to arrange a match.

玉蕊瓊英，未足方喻 it is impossible to describe her budding charms.

石蕊 lichen; moss.

燭蕊 the wick of a candle.

鴉片蕊 the juice of the poppy.

蕊汁 the viscid juices of plants.

lui'
蘂 3
5724
R. 糸
See 蕊
Rising Lower.

The stamen or pistil of a flower. Used with No. 5723.

玉蘂花 *Passiflora cærulea*, L.

lui'
纍 3
5725
R. 糸
See 蕊
Rising Lower.

Hanging down like fringe.

sui
瑞 4
5726
R. 玉
C. shöü, söü
H. shui
F. soui
W. zü
N. zei
P. jwei
M. } swei
Y. }
K. su, v. sê
J. sui, zui
A. t'wai, t'ui
Sinking Lower.

A jade tablet, given as a token of investiture to the various feudal princes, and varying according to the rank of each. Auspicious; lucky. A keepsake.

輯五瑞 he called in the five tokens,—he summoned the princes to audience.

瑞氣 auspicious influences,—as of the Emperor.

祥瑞 lucky; auspicious.

瑞日 an auspicious day; pleasant weather.

瑞世瓊瑤 Gem of a Prosperous Age,—a name given by Han Wên-kung to 李賀 Li Ho of the T'ang dynasty.

瑞雪 seasonable snow.

瑞獸 wonderful animals.

瑞色 a lovely colour.

瑞典 or 瑞敦 or 瑞國 Sweden.

yui'
銳 4
5727
R. 金
C. yöü²
H. ʻyui, ʻyui
Y. ʻnwei, lwei'
See 蚋
A. ñüe²
Sinking Lower.

A sharp-pointed weapon; piercing; acute; shrewd; zealous; valiant; resolute. Small; trifling; insignificant.

一人冕執銳 one man in a great officer's cap, and holding a sharp-pointed weapon.

銳利 pointed and sharp.

尖銳 pointed; sarcastic.

失銳 to have the point blunted; to be crestfallen.

口銳 sharp of tongue; pert.

銳氣 valour; ardour to fight.

銳氣不可墜 do not let your ardour abate.

精銳 skilled in; sharp at.

銳兵 or 銳師 or 銳卒 well-drilled troops.

敏銳 keen; acute; smart.

銳身救人 to rush forward to save another.

其進銳者，其退速 he who advances with precipitation will retire with speed.

食銳減 his appetite decreased.

yui'
睿 4
5728
R. 目
C. yöü
H. yui
F. yo
W. yü
N. zei
P. } jwei, wei
M. }
Y. lui, lwei
Sz. jwei
K. ye
J. yei
A. ñüe, jüe
Sinking Lower.

To be perspicacious; wise; shrewd.

思曰睿 (the outcome of) thought is called perspicacity.

睿作聖 perspicacity manifests itself in wisdom.

睿智 intuitive wisdom.

仁宗睿皇帝 our Humane Ancestor, the Divinely-wise Emperor,—the posthumous or "temple" title of the Emperor 嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing.

yui
叡
5729

Same as No. 5728.

JUN.

See No. 13,844.

yun,
允
5730

yun
閏 4
5731
R. 門
C. }
H. } yun
F. nung
W. yung
N. jing, yüing
P. jun
M. yün
Y. lwên
Sz. jun, yün
K. yun
J. djun
A. ñyuên
Sinking Lower.

Intercalary; extra.

閏月 an intercalary moon,—a thirteenth moon inserted seven times in nineteen years, in order to make up the annual deficiency of the lunar year as compared with the solar year. This moon is now inserted in such a manner that the winter solstice will always fall in the 11th moon, the summer solstice in the 5th, the vernal equinox in the 2nd, and the autumnal equinox in the 8th. Also, that it shall cover a period in which the sun does not pass from one sign of the zodiac to another, and that the 1st, 2nd and 12th moons shall never be reduplicated.

以閏月定四時 by means of an intercalary moon, fix the four seasons,—so said the Emperor Yao.

七閏爲一章 seven intercalations make a Metonic cycle of nineteen years.

逢閏不減 no reduction for an intercalary moon.

窮漢趕上閏月年 the poor man reaching a year with an intercalary moon,—worse off than ever, inasmuch as he will have more days for which to find the necessaries of life.

閏壽 a birthday in an intercalary moon.

閏日 a term for the 29th February.

添閏 to add a little extra.

Digitized by Google

yun
潤[4]
5732
R. 氵
C. } yun
H. }
F. ðün, v. nmng²
W. jung, yung
N. jïng, ngüing
P. jun
M. yün
Y. lwên
Sz. jun, yün
K. yun
J. djun, nin
A. ñyuên
Sinking Lower.

To soak; to moisten; to enrich; to increase; to adorn. Glossy; shining; sleek. To follow; to imitate.

浸潤之譖 slander that soaks,—into the mind and gradually gains credence.

水曰潤下 the nature of water is to soak down.

潤雨 a moistening rain.

澤潤生民 to exert an enriching influence upon the people.

雨露之所潤 the nourishing influence of the rain and dew.

若夫潤澤之 as to the softening and moistening,—*i.e.* the modifying and adapting.

河潤 river fertilisation,—used of the influence of good men upon those they come in contact with.

泡潤 to soak; to steep.

土潤溽暑 the vapour of the earth makes hot and muggy weather.

富潤屋，德潤身 riches adorn the house, virtue adorns the man.

潤色之 gave it the proper elegance and finish,—of a composition.

潤心養眼 to comfort the heart and please the eye,—as with good cheer.

容顏滋潤 a sleek shining face.

珠圓玉潤 round as a pearl and smooth as jade.

潤滑 slippery.

分潤 to share the spoils.

按股分潤 to divide the profits according to the shares.

潤筆 to moisten the pencil,—to give fees for assistance with the pen.

中潤 a present to an intermediary,—short of a bribe.

私自潤入 put the money into their own pockets,—of peculation.

潤着步兒來 follow me; follow my example.

潤州 an old name for Chinkiang in Kiangsu.

yun
瞤[2]
5733
R. 眞
See 𥁕 Even Lower.

The eyes twitching.

Read *shun*[4]. To wink; to blink.

nyun
蝡[3]
5734
R. 虫
See 蠕 Rising Lower.

To wriggle, as a worm.

蝡動 to move as a snake; to wriggle.

蝡蛇 a red snake found in the south.

yun
胤[4]
5735
R. 肉
See 閏 Sinking Lower.

A wingless insect or grub, called 胤䗪, so called from the name of a place where, under the Han dynasty, these insects abounded. *See* No. 5608.

yun
茸[2]
5736
R. 冬 腫
C. } yung
H. }
F. üng
W. zung
N. dzung
P. jung
M. yung, zyung
Y. jung
Sz. jung, lung
K. yong
J. shō
A. nyung
Even Lower.

JUNG.

Luxuriant growth of plants; soft; downy. Young shoots; horns. To repair. [To be distinguished from 茸 No. 1092.]

草茸 thick undergrowth.

蘢茸 (or *jung*[3]) growing thickly, as plants.

狐裘蒙茸 (or 戎) our fox-furs are frayed and worn.

醉脫紫茸裘 when drunk, he pulls off his red (fox) fur robe.

新蒲含紫茸 the young sweet-flag shows its rosy shoots.

鹿茸 the soft core of the young antlers of the deer.

茸膠 hartshorn jelly or glue.

茸片 horn shavings.

茸墊 the base of the antler.

在閭茸之中 among the lower orders.

鹿茸草 *Monochasma Savatieri*, Franch.

茸成 repairs completed.

茸城 a name for 松江府 Sung-chiang Fu in Kiangsu.

yun
揗[3]
5737
R. 冬 腫
See 茸 Even and Rising Lower.

To push; to beat; to pound; to stuff.

yun
稛[2]
5738
R. 冬
See 茸 Even Lower.

The aroma of growing grain; fragrant.

稛芽樹 a tree resembling the locust (*Sophora*), found in Honan, bearing small white flowers and a green fruit.

yun
鬨[2]
5739
R. 冬
See 茸 Even Lower.

Lank, unkempt hair.

yin (yung)
榮[2]
5740
R. 木
C. *wing*
H. *yin*
F. *ing*, v. *üng*
W. *yung*
N. *yung, ying*
P. *jung, yung*
M. *yung*
Y. *ying*
Sz. *yün*
K. *yông*
J. *yei, yō*
A. *ving*
Even Lower.

Honour; glory, as opposed to 辱 No. 5684; used conventionally for "your". Flourishing; prosperous, as opposed to 枯 No. 6256. Beautiful. Blood.

榮威 or 榮耀 or 榮光 splendid; noble; glorious.

榮華富貴 splendour, riches, and honours.

榮歸 or 榮旋 to return with glory,—to retire from public life.

榮行 or 榮程 your noble journey,—used conventionally.

榮任何處 where is your noble post?

榮增 may your happiness increase!

榮遷 your promotion.

榮喜 may you have brilliant happiness!—a common form of congratulation.

榮調 or 榮補 your appointment; appointed.

榮膺 to be honoured by the charge of.....

榮貴 prosperous.

恩榮九品 graciously honoured with the ninth grade,—*e.g.* as bestowed upon aged men at an Emperor's accession or marriage.

秀榮 flourishing; blooming, as plants.

榮宗耀祖 to do honour to one's ancestors.

榮衛不行，五臟不通 when the blood and the vital aura do not circulate, the five viscera cease to discharge their functions.

Digitized by Google

yin² 滎² 5741
R. 青
See 熒
A. hwing
Even Lower.

Streams of water; brooks. Name of a river.

滎水 rivulets.
滎陽縣 and 滎澤縣 two Districts in Honan.

yin² 瑩² 5742
R. 庚
P. ying, M. yung
See 榮
A. xing, waing
Even Lower.

A kind of pebble, used to make ear-plugs. Bright; shining; lustrous. Also read *ying²*.

琇瑩 or 瓊瑩 polished stones used as ear-stoppers.
晶瑩 brilliant; lustrous.
瑩潔 pure; clear.
瑩潤 bright and glossy; lustrous.
心地精瑩 clear-headed.

yin² 縈² 5743
R. 庚
C. ying
See 榮
A. waing
Even Lower.

To wind round; to reel; to coil. *See* 葛 No. 6069.

縈繞 to bind round; to encompass.
縈回 to go round and round.
縈懷 entwined around one's heart.
時縈夢寤 never free, even in dreams,—from certain thoughts or anxieties.
慚歉交縈 shame and grief alternating within me.

yin² 熒² 5744
R. 青
C. ying
H. yin
F. ing
W. yung
N. ying
P. ying, yung
M. yin, yung
Y. ying
Sz. yün
K. hyŏng
J. kei, giō
A. wing, waing
Even Lower.

Lights shining; bright; glittering; twinkling. Also read *ying²*.

熒然 brightly.
熒臺 a volcano.
熒惑星 the planet Mars.
熒熒鬼火 the fitful light of the will-o'-the-wisp.
是黃帝之所聽熒也 points upon which the Yellow Emperor doubted,—should Confucius be able to decide?

yin² 瀅² 5745
R. 青迥
See 滎
A. wing, hwing
Even and Rising Lower.

To curl in eddies, as rushing water.

池水瀅瀅 the water runs eddying from the pool.

yun² 戎² 5746
R. 東
C. yung
H. yung
F. üng
W. jung, zung
N. djung
P.
M. jung,
Y. yung
Sz.
K. yung
J. djū, shō
A. nyung
Even Lower.

Weapons of war; war; warlike; to make war; military; soldiers. You; your. Great. To help. Wild tribes of the west. *See* 副 No. 3705, 茸 No. 5736, 總 No. 12,010.

戎兵 weapons.
五戎 the five weapons,—弓, 殳, 矛, 戈, and 戟.
以修我戎 in order to get ready the munitions of war.
一戎衣, 天下大定 he did put on his armour and the empire was tranquillised,—of the victory of 武王 Wu Wang over 紂辛 Chou Hsin. *See* No. 1671.
戎行 warfare; the army.
戎機 the needs of the army.
戎成不退 war has done its work, but he withdraws not,—from evil courses.
用戒戎作 to be prepared for warlike action.
起戎 or 興戎 to make war; to begin hostilities.
戎商必克 my attack on Shang must succeed.
戎伍 or 軍戎 the army; the ranks.
戎車 a war-chariot.
元戎 a general; a leader.
從戎 to follow a military career; to join the army.
戎裝打扮 in military dress.
戎有良翰 you have a good support.
以佐戎辟 in order to aid your sovereign.
戎政 military organisation.
可以卽戎 they will be capable of going to war,—after seven years' training in the duties of citizenship.
肆戎疾不殄 though he could not prevent great calamities.
念茲戎功 thinking of this great service.
乃不畏戎毒 you do not fear the great evils.
每有良朋, 烝也無戎 when friends, however good they may be, will not afford help,—then will a brother come to the rescue.
狄戎 or 西戎 wild tribes of the west.

yun² 俄² 5747
R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

One of the six of the 西戎 wild tribes of the west, described as having three horns on the head.

yun² 揉² 5748
R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

To help. To push; to oppose.

yun² 毧² 5749
R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

Fine soft hair or fur; down. Especially used of camels' hair. Felt.

毧鞋 felt shoes.
毧毡 felt rugs.
毧帽 felt caps.

yun² 狨² 5750
R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

A large ape, found in Ssŭch'uan, with long yellowish-red hair. Violent; fierce.

yung² 絨² 5751
R. 東
C. yung
H. yung
F. üng
W. zung, jung
N. nyung
P. jung
M. yung
Y. jung
Sz. jung
K. yung
J. djū, niu
A. nyung
Even Lower.

Silk floss; nap; down; pubescence; wool; woollen.

絨頭 a floss or rough surface.
絨花 silk embroidered flowers.
絨線 woollen yarn.
絨氈 woollen goods.
絨綿布 woollen and cotton mixtures.
絨毛 wool.
絨毛布 woollen piece-goods.
回子絨 velvet; velveteen.
斜絨 twilled cloth; kerseymere.
小絨 flannel; Spanish stripes.
大絨 or 呢絨 broadcloth.
洋絨 velvet.
細絨 narrow native flannel.
哆囉絨 heavy woollen cloth.
紮絨 to make artificial flowers of velvet.
絨字 characters made of velvet.
打絨圓 to work chain embroidery.
火絨 tinder.
絨花樹 the silk tree (*Acacia julibrissin*, Durazz.).
香絨花 a species of *Centaurea*.

Digitized by Google

yun,
茙[2]
5752
R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

A malvaceous plant resembling *Hibiscus*.

茙菽 a kind of pulse.
茙茙 thick; abundant.

yun,
駥[2]
5753
R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

A stallion eight feet high.

絕有力駥 very powerful; full of martial ardour.

yung,
容[2]
5754
R. 冬
C. H. yung
F. üng
W. N. P. yung
M. Y. Sz. jung, yung
K. yong
J. yō
A. jung
Even Lower.

To admit; to contain. To bear; to endure; to forgive. To wait for; to attend upon. To depend upon. Appearance; air; manner; demeanour; the countenance. Also read *yung*[2].

入處不容人 the place where he entered would not admit a man.
如不容 as if not big enough to admit him,—of a gate.
容光必照焉 admit the light and it must necessarily illuminate.
容納 to contain; to tolerate; to behave kindly to.
約容酒十餘兩 capable of holding about ten ounces of wine.
容不下 not large enough to hold it.
無以自容 nowhere to hide himself,—from shame.
罪不容於死 the crime could not be contained in death,—death is not enough for the crime.
屋小容膝 a room just big enough to get into.
僅可容身 just big enough to hold me. *See* 棲 No. 9308.
稱不容口 was loud in her praises.
難容 difficult to put up with; unendurable.
足以有容也 fitted to exercise forbearance.
於人何所不容 among men who is there whom I will not bear with?
容忍 to endure; to tolerate; patient; forbearing.

容[2]
5754

容恕 to forgive.
容諒 to pardon; to allow.
容人之過 to overlook the faults of others.
容讓 to be yielding; complaisant.
容留 to allow to remain.
容稟 to be allowed to petition; to allow one to petition.
容我幾天 give me a few days' grace.
容俟 as soon as....; when.
包容 patient; forbearing; affable.
容物 tolerant; liberal-minded.
從容 an easy forbearing manner; leisurely.
從容辦理 to put the matter through quietly,—without fuss or precipitation.
如此之從容 taking it easy like this.
容日再來 I'll come again another day!
從容穿了衣服 leisurely put on his clothes.
容事 capable; having good business capacity.
容華 features and complexion.
華容 a pretty face.
容輝 the brightness of a face.
容貌 or 容顏 the appearance, looks, demeanour, etc. of a person.
容止 or 容體 carriage; demeanour; manner.
笑容 a smiling face.
正容 to compose the features.
動容 to disturb the features; to give facial expression to.
整容 to put the appearance in order, — as at a barber's. Used as a barber's sign.
沉魚落雁之容 a beauty that made fishes dive down and wild geese alight,—for shame.
容兮遂兮 how easy and conceited is his manner!
觀其容可以忘飢 looking at her face can make one forget hunger.
其容不改 their demeanour unvaryingly,—correct.
容色 looks; face.
享禮有容色 in offering presents (as ambassador), he wore a placid appearance.
失容 to lose self-possession; to blush.

容[2]
5754

容象 a portrait.
聖容 portrait of the Emperor.
先容 to introduce a person; to speak on behalf of.
求先容於婦 begged him to speak first to his wife.
無有爲先容者 no one to speak in my behalf,—until my arrival *or* until the truth comes out.
容易 easy. *See* No. 5497.
好容易嗎 precious easy, wasn't it?—meaning that it was not easy.
好容易而..... is similarly used, giving a sense of ironical opposition to what has gone before.
好容易喝住 it was all very well to tell him to stop,—he wouldn't.
好容易勸解半日方住 were half a day trying to make him stop (crying) before they succeeded.
容隱 to connive.

yun,
傛[2]
5755
R. 冬
See 容
Even Lower.

Uneasy; not at rest.

傛傛抱恙 the disease is very severe.
武藝傛傛 well skilled in warlike accomplishments.

yun,
榕[2]
5756
R. 冬
F. üng, v. süng
See 容
Even Lower.

The bastard banyan (*Ficus retusa*, L.), known as 不死木 the deathless, and worshipped for long life.

榕城 the Banyan City,—Foochow, so called from the number of banyans growing there.
榕談 the Foochow dialect.
榕樹公 or 榕鬚 the pendent rootlets of the banyan.

yun,
溶[2]
5757
R. 冬
See 容
Even Lower.

Water flowing full and gently within its banks.

溶盛 abundant; full.
月色溶溶 the moon shining brightly.

yun,
瑢[2]
5758
R. 冬
See 容
Even Lower.

Gems or ornaments hanging from the girdle.

瑽瑢 the tinkling of ornaments, as above.

Digitized by Google

yun 蓉² 5759 R. 冬 See 容 Even Lower.

Hibiscus mutabilis, L., called 芙蓉; *see* No. 3617.

yun 鎔² 5760 R. 冬 F. *üng*, v. *yong* See 容 Even Lower.

To fuse metal. A mould; a die. To influence.

鎔化 or 鎔銷 to melt.
鎔鑄 to melt and pour into a mould; to cast.
鎔兌 to melt and weigh,—as silver, to ascertain its fineness or "touch".
上之化下,下之從上,猶金之在鎔 the way that the upper classes influence the lower, and the lower imitate the upper, is like the casting of metal,—which flows as directed and takes the form of the mould.
鎔金就範 melted metal takes the form of the mould.

yun 慵² 5761 R. 冬 See 容 Even Lower.

Indolent; easy-going; careless.

疎慵 or 慵懶 careless and lazy.
慵而陋 slovenly and dirty.
慵懦自安 to take one's ease in indolence.
慵妝髻 dishevelled hair.

yun 融² 5762 R. 東 C. H. *yung* F. *üng* W. *yung* N. *yung*, *yüong* P. M. Y. Sz. *jung*, *yung* K. *yung* J. *yu*, *yo* A. *jung* Even Lower.

Steam or vapour issuing forth. Intelligent; clear; bright. Used with No. 5760.

昭明有融 may your bright intelligence become perfect!
融洽 to blend with; mutual consideration; to understand fully.
融會貫通 brought together and thoroughly understood,—from the connection thereby established.
融結 to combine; to condense into.
通融辦理 to make an arrangement by which each party abates somewhat of its claims; a compromise; an exceptional arrangement which must not be regarded as a precedent.
水乳交融 water and milk mixed,—completely blended.
天氣融和 mild weather.
融駿 long and great.
其樂也融融 joy is overflowing.
融散 to dissipate; to scatter.
融化 to melt; to destroy.

yun 冗³ 5763 R. 匪 C. *yung* H. *yung* F. *noung*, *üng* W. *gyung* N. *dzung* P. *jung* M. *jung*, *sjung* Y. *lung* K. *yong* J. *djō*, *niu* A. *niung* Rising Irregular.

Business; duty; affairs. Extra. Mixed; scattered.

公冗 public business.
貴冗 your official duties.
撥冗 to put aside business,—as to visit a friend.
爲俗冗所纏 or 俗事繁冗 much taken up with business,—having no leisure.
冗官 or 冗吏 unemployed officials; supernumeraries.

冗³ 5763

冗食之員 officers holding sinecures.
冗兵 extra troops.
冗費不可不省 extra expenditure must be reduced.
冗雜 miscellaneous; mixed; confused; numerous.
冗從 a great retinue.
流冗道路 tramps; vagabonds.

yun 冗 5764

Same as No. 5763.

yun 氄³ 5765 R. 匪 C. *gyung* F. *noung*, *üng* N. *dzung* P. *jung* M. *yung* K. *yong* J. *djō*, *niu* A. *ñiung* Rising Irregular.

Fine hair; down; nap. Used with No. 5749.

氄毛 soft fur.
氄羽 down.
氄鷄 a fledgling.
鶴氄 the down of storks,—used to staunch blood.
氄毛不自煖,張翼强相呼 its feathers are not enough to keep itself warm, while forced to spread its wings and keep calling out on all sides,—as a hen with a lot of chickens.

nun, nyun 襛² 5766 R. 冬 See 穠 Even Lower.

Thick, substantial clothes.

厚襛 well dressed.
何彼襛矣 why this get-up?

yun 軵 5767

See No. 3678.

KA.

hhak 嘎¹* 5768 R. 黠 P. v. *ka*, *'ka*, *sha* See 戛 elsewhere used for the sound *ka* A. *giak* Entering Upper.

Noise of chirping birds, laughter, etc. Also read *chia*⁴*. [To be distinguished from 啞 No. 9645.]

嘎嘎的笑 loud laughter.
備下幾色嘎程相送 got ready several kinds of food to give him for the journey.
嘎布先 (Manchu) name of a chair used for funerals.

嘎¹* 5768

嘎弸脆 crisp and crackling, as biscuits, etc.; prompt; quick.
嘎嗒 sound of clatter or crash.
嘎巴兒 toasted crackling.
嘎巴小夥兒 an active, limber young fellow.
嘎謬 eccentric; queer.

Read *k'a*³* or *ch'ia*³*.

嘎巴兒 an angle; a fork of a tree.
嘎巴蹉兒 with legs wide apart; straddling.

嘎³ 5768

嘎巴狗 a Peking dog with legs like a dachshund.
嘎巴襠 the fork of the trousers; the generative organs, of either sex.
嘎雜子 a cross-grained man.
打扮了好嘎體 very neatly dressed.

hha 卡 5769

K'A.

See No. 1188.

Digitized by Google

KAI.

koi
侅 5770

Same as No. 5777.

koi
垓[1] 5771
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

A boundary; a limit. A step; a ledge. A hundred million; see *Tables VIb*.

垓限 a limit; a frontier.
兼垓 all the limits,—the wide world.
垓級 a step; a degree.
垓心 in the crowd or press.
垓下 name of a place in Kiangsu, scene of a victory gained by 劉邦 Liu Pang, the founder of the Han dynasty.

koi
峐[1] 5772
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

A barren hill.

可洛峐 name of a place among the 突厥 Turkic tribes under the T'ang dynasty.

koi
晐[1] 5773
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

Bright light overspreading the world. All; the whole; thoroughly.

晐諭 to meditate well upon.
兼晐 all complete; thorough.

koi
賅[1] 5774
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

The great toe; the hair on the toe.

奇賅 name of a book on military regulations.

Read *kai*[3]. The articulation of the jaw.

頰賅 the cheeks.

koi
荄[1] 5775
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

Roots of plants.

根荄 the roots of grass.
邪荄 perverse roots,—evil principles.
浮荄 floating plants.

koi
該[1] 5776
R. 灰
C. H. *koi*
F. *kai*
W. N. *ke*
P. M. Sz. *kai*
Y. *kae*
K. *kai*, v. *hai*
J. A. *kai*
Even Upper.

To include; to connect; to belong to. To owe. Ought; right; proper.

該藏萬物 including all creation.
萬物該兼 all creation.
春可以該夏，秋可以該冬 spring may be held to include summer, and autumn to include winter,—thus "spring and autumn" means a year.
該欠 or 該下 to owe.
該錢 or 該賬 to owe money; to be in debt.
你該他多少 how much do you owe him?
那有該債的牢 where do you find prisons for debtors?—nowhere (in China).
該班 to be on duty.
該着 to be the turn of.
應該 or 該當 or 該派 ought to; bound to; to be fit, just, or proper.
該當該當 it was no more than my duty,—to do what you are thanking me for.
該應該應 or 活該 served you right!—used also in a good sense.
該殺的 he deserves to be killed.
該死 ought to die; good-for-nothing.
該死的奴才 you scoundrel!
不該如此 it ought not to be so.
總該 in any case it is incumbent.....
該管 ought to control,—under the control of; belonging to the functions of; my, his, or your, business.
該管之官 the official whose business it is.
不該是他的東西 if this thing ought not (by fate) to go to him, then.....
悔不該 I am sorry: I ought not to have,—said or done so.
該大臣 the said high official,—as used by the Emperor.
該道 the said Tao-t'ai,—as used by his superior officer.

該[1] 5776

該犯 the said criminal.
該處 the place in question.
該部議奏 let the proper Board consult and report,—the formula of an Imperial Rescript.
該衰 fulness and decay; flourishing and decaying.

koi
賅[1] 5777
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

To give. Uncommon; rare.

賅載 to be contained in; written down in.
賅備 to be provided for.
賅括 to include; to be included in.
建樣之賅 a wonderful achievement.
奇賅 extraordinary.
賅物 a rarity.
賅事 an unusual affair.

kai
陔[1] 5778
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

A step; a ledge.

一壇三陔 an altar raised on three steps or terraces.
期乎九陔之上 would that I were up in heaven!
南陔 name of one of the lost *Odes*.

koi
匄 5779

Same as No. 5788.

ai
呃 5780

See No. 36.

kai
街 5781

See No. 1434.

khai
剴[1] 5782
R. 灰隊
See 該愷
nearly always read Rising.
Even and Sinking Upper.

To sharpen a knife. To influence. Fully; carefully. [To be distinguished from 凱 No. 5795.]

剴動民心 to move the hearts of the people.
剴切曉諭 let it be clearly known to all.

Digitized by Google

kai'
改[3]
5783

R. 賄
C. kŏi
H. kŏi
F. kai, kwi
W. ke
N. ke
P. kai
M. kae
Y. kae
Sz. kai
K. ke
J. kai
A. kai
Rising Upper.

To change; to alter; to correct.

改換 or 改易 or 改變 or 改移 or 更改 to change; to put another in place of.
改換門閭 to change the position of a door,—*i.e.* to block up one and open another.
改換門風 to change the family occupation,—as from military to civil.
改頭換面 to disguise oneself.
地方改變了 the place has quite changed.
改名 to change one's name.
改色 to change colour,—as in blushing.
改容 to change one's appearance,—as from sickness. *See* No. 5754.
改形 to change one's appearance,—as when bettering one's circumstances.
改嫁 to marry a second husband.
改風水 to alter the *fêng-shui*,—of a house, grave, etc., with a view to improve one's luck.
改歲 change of year; the new year.
改天 another day.
改日再見 I will see you again another day!
改泊 to shift the berth,—of a vessel in harbour.
改包 or 改裝 to re-pack,—goods for re-export.
改裝易服 to adopt a disguise.
改運別口售賣 to change the destination of goods to another market.
改造 to rebuild.
改過 to mend one's faults.
痛改前非 earnestly amend the former error of your ways.
改削 to alter; to amend,—as a mistake in writing.
請改正改正 kindly correct,—my composition.
改註底簿 to change an original entry in the books.
改爲 to alter into.
敝予又改爲兮 when worn out, we will mako other (clothes) for you.
改照 to alter into accordance with.

改[3]
5783

改期 to change the date.
改轍 to change the rut,—*i.e.* a habit or way of life.
改悟 to come to appreciate.
改避 to change,—as a character used in an Imperial name. *See* No. 5217.
改常 to be changed from the normal.
改道 to change its course,—as a river.

kŏi`
蓋[4]
5784

R. 泰
C. *koi, k'oi*
H. *koi*
F. *kai*, v. *k'aing'*
W. *ke*, v. *kang'*
N. *ke*, v. *keiñ*
P.
M. *kai*
Sz.
Y. *kae*
K. *kae*
J. *kai*
A. *kai*
Sinking Upper.

To cover; to hide. To build; to roof. To put a seal on; to seal. An umbrella; *see* Nos. 2196, 9563. A particle. For.

蓋前人之愆 to cover the faults of one's father,—by one's own good conduct.
鰥寡無蓋 the friendless and the widow not covered over,—put out of sight; disregarded.
蓋上 or 蓋起 (*see below*) to cover over.
把肉蓋上 cover up the meat.
蓋上蓋子 put the cover on.
蓋不了羞恥 the shame cannot be covered up.
撬起石板乃是蓋下一個石槽 on prising up the flag-stone, he found that it covered a stone-built hole.
房蓋 or 屋蓋 the roof of a house.
茶碗蓋 the cover of a tea-cup.
蓋碗 or 蓋盅 a covered tea-cup, *i.e.* a cup provided with a cover, as commonly used for making tea.
蓋頭 a covering; a bride's head-dress. Also, to cover the head.
蓋藏 to store up; to hide.
蓋輿 roof and floor,—heaven and earth.
膊稜蓋兒 the knee-pan, from its movable structure. Also written 波淚蓋兒 pronounced in Peking *po¹-la-kai'rh⁴*.
遮蓋 or 掩蓋 to cover; to screen; to hide.
蓋被窩 to pull up the bed-clothes.

蓋[4]
5784

蓋住面 to cover the face.
天如圓蓋 the sky is like a round cover.
老蓋兒 my old cover,—my husband.
蓋世之才 talents which cover the age,—overtop all others.
功名蓋世 his merit makes him first man of the day.
蓋造 to build; to construct.
蓋起 (or 起蓋) 房子 to build a house.
蓋寶塔頂 to cover the top of a pagoda,—to subscribe towards finishing it off.
蓋頂兒 to put a roof on.
蓋了沒有 is it built?
蓋瓦 to lay tiles.
苫蓋 a grass thatch.
蓋印 and 蓋戳 to affix a seal. *See* Nos. 2939, 13,282.
蓋用關防 to affix a seal,—the oblong seal of certain officials. *See* No. 6368.
傘蓋 the cover or top of an umbrella; umbrellas.
地蓋 earth's umbrellas,—mushrooms.
車 *chū¹* 蓋 the head or cover of a chariot.
謂天蓋高, 不敢不局 we may say of the heavens that they are high, but I dare not but stoop under them.
我行既集, 蓋 *ho⁴* 云歸哉 when our expedition was accomplished, we knew that we should return home.
蓋有之矣, 我未之見也 should there possibly be any such case, I have not seen it.
蓋曰 now what is said is that...; now the meaning is that...
蓋亦反其本矣 for (with the desire which you have), you must likewise turn back to the radical course,—to succeed.
蓋碎了 to break up with the harrow.

kŏi`
蓋
5785

Same as No. 5784.

kŏi` kai'
盖
5786

Same as No. 5784.

Digitized by Google

koi, kai'
襘 4
5787
R. 卦
See 介
A. *kai*
Sinking Upper.

Outer garments to protect the dress.

koi`
丐 4
5788
R. 泰
C. *k'oi*
H. *koi*
F. *kai*
W. *ke, k'ŏ,*
N. *ke*
P. } *kai*
M. }
Y. *kae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *kae*
J. } *kai*
A. }
Sinking Upper.

To bĕg for alms. [To be distinguished from 丐 No. 7893.]

丐子 or 丐者 or 乞丐 a beggar. *See* 花 No. 5002.
丐頭 the head of the beggars,—over a given area. He manages the affairs of the fraternity, receives the subscriptions by which shopkeepers guarantee themselves against the begging nuisance, etc. etc.
丐飯 to beg for food.
吹簫丐食 to play the flute for his daily food,—as did 伍子胥 Wu Tzŭ-hsü when in exile.

khai'
摡
5789

Same as No. 5792.

khai'
概 4
5790
R. 隊
C. *k'oi*
H. *kai, k'ai*
F. *k'ai*
W. } *ke*
N. }
P. *kai*
M. *k'ai*
Y. *kae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *kae*
J. *kai*
A. *k'ai*
Sinking Upper.

To level; to adjust. Collectively; all; *see* 梗 No. 5994.

斗概 a piece of wood for levelling grain in a measure, so as to make it exactly full.
釜鼓滿則人概之 when measures are full, man levels them.
人滿則天概之 when man is full (*i.e.* proud), God levels him.
概乎皆常有聞者也 taking all things together, they each had a certain knowledge of it,—viz. of TAO.
概乎不論 the discussion refers to none of these; all these are beside the question.
一概 altogether; collectively.
一概而論 considering them all collectively.
概同 all alike; all the same.
概見 it is apparent throughout that.....
概不准行 altogether prohibited.
概行豁免 a general pardon.

概 4
5790

概行免稅 all (the above-mentioned articles) will be exempted from duty.
概無虛意 altogether without guile.
統概百人 altogether about a hundred men.
大概 generally speaking; a general plan or outline; a memorandum.
退概 dark; obscure.
我獨何能無概然 how could I help being affected?—by her death.
臣愚不概于王心 I am not a *persona grata* to your Majesty.
豪爽有風概 of manly and chivalrous bearing.
百折不回之概 the determination which will not yield though a hundred times defeated.
氣概 or 志概 energy; resolution; a pompous manner. The former is also "a somebody".

khai'
槩
5791
khai'
溉 4
5792
R. 隊
H. *k'oi*
W. *ke, k'e*
See 概
Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 5790.

Water flowing; to irrigate; to flood. To scour. Name of a river in Manchuria.

沆溉 water gently flowing.
灌溉 to irrigate.
滌溉 to scour and scrub.

koi,
祴 1
5793
R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

Name of an ancient tune, played to warn guests against drinking too much wine.

khoi,
開 1
5794
R. 灰
C. *hoi*
H. *k'oi*
F. *k'ai, k'wi*
W. } *k'e*
N. }
P. }
M. } *k'ai*
Sz. }
Y. *k'ae*
K. *ke*
J. *kai*
A. *k'ai*
Even Upper.

K'AI.

To open, as opposed to 關 No. 6368, 閉 No. 8990, and 塞 No. 9541. To explain. To begin; protasis, as opposed to 閣 No. 6059.

打開 to open. *See* No. 10,494.
開門 to open the door.
那個門開不開 that door does not open,—as a sham door.

開 1
5794

前門開不了 the front door is not opened,—except on special occasions.
開善門 to practise benevolence.
開縫兒 to leave (a door, etc.) slightly open.
這個門我開不動 I can't open this door,—being either locked or jammed.
開口 to open the mouth.
把嘴張開 open your mouth wide.
開口告人難 it is difficult to ask a favour.
開口不如緘口穩 to open the mouth (to speak) is not so good as to keep it tight shut.
開言 to begin to speak.
開舖 to open a shop.
開眼 to open the eyes; to gain experience.
把眼睛睜開 open your eyes wide,—and you will see it.
開花 to bloom; *see* No. 5002.
開關 to open and shut; to open the gates of a city; to open a Custom House.
開印 to open the seals,—as after New Year holidays.
開傘 to open an umbrella.
開鎖 to unlock; to release.
開市 to open the market.
開船 to weigh anchor; to get under way.
開行 (*k'ai hsing*^{2}) or 開駛 to start; to sail.
開行 (*k'ai hang*^{2}) to start a firm.
開艙 to open hatches; to break bulk.
開艙准單 to permit to break bulk.
開驗 to open and examine,—as packages at the Customs.
開包 to open a bundle; to get obstreperous.
那個口岸今年初開 that port was opened this year.
開心 to open the heart; to be merry.
他拏我開心 he amuses himself by chaffing me. Also, he vents his wrath on me,—instead of on the person who has made him angry.
開心見誠 if you open my heart, you will see my sincerity.
開弓 to draw a bow.

Digitized by Google

開[1] 5794

開解 to explain; to console.
開講 to begin one's subject, as in a book; to begin the explanation, as of a text.
開釋 to resolve difficulties; to release.
開闢 to open out; to extend; to develop.
開闢天地 the opening of the heavens and the hewing into shape of the earth,—the creation.
開路 to make a new road; to clear a passage.
開年 or 開歲 New Year's day.
開光 or 開眼 to light up the eyes,—of an idol, by painting the pupils, when finally ready for worship.
開導 to lead the way; to be a guide.
七十開一 in his seventy-first year.
走開 get away! stand off!
我走不開 I cannot get away,—having business to attend to.
聽見這話,便遠遠走開 hearing this, they moved away to a distance.
開放 to let go; to release, as detained goods.
開放大砲 to fire big guns.
開手 to open the hand; to begin.
開辦 to put in operation,—as a new system.
開設 to establish; to keep, as a shop.
開具 to prepare; to draw out, as a document.
內開 to the following effect,—as when quoting.
開載 to be stated; to appear as an entry, or as on a map.
開錄 to record.
開明 to state clearly.
開單 to make out a bill or a list.
開列於後 are enumerated as follows.
開列清單 to make up a balance-sheet; to draw out a list of subscribers, etc.
開藥方 to write a prescription.
開發 to disperse; to distribute.
不如開交 the best course is to break off the friendship.

開[1] 5794

開不得交 not to have done with a person,—used as a threat.
開水 boiling water.
鍋開了 the pot is boiling.
開科 to begin the examinations for the second or third degrees.
撥開 to put aside; to discard.
禍患勸開 exhort men to keep away from trouble. *See* 葦 No. 5234.
開陽 to enter upon the *yang* half of the year, which begins with the winter solstice.
開刀 to use knives; to kill.
開臉 to shave and dress the hair, as a married woman.
開謗 to boast.
開消 to expend; to dispose of.
開拳 to set to with fists.
開枷 to release from the cangue.
開衩兒 a slit at the front and back of a long Chinese coat or robe, giving greater freedom to the legs.
開帆索 halliards and sheets.
開酒 to mix with wine,—as sulphur by beggars in the north to keep them warm.
開挖 or 開浚 to clear out; to dredge; to excavate.
開演 to diffuse.
開送 to send particulars,—of cost, etc.
開雕 to cut a block and publish.
開擺 to start a ferry.
開篆 to re-open the seals,—after the New Year.
開呈 to present particulars,—in a document.
開端 to give rise to trouble; to begin a system.
開賬 to open accounts; to begin a new account, as after the New Year.
開摺 to draw up a despatch or statement.
開地 to open the soil; to begin the cultivation of; *exploiter*.
開山 to bring under cultivation; to open a temple on the hills.
開墾 to bring under cultivation.
開荒 to reclaim waste land.
開凍 to thaw; to relax; to give way.
開疆 to extend one's territories.
開隊 to march; to operate, as a military force.

開[1] 5794

開夜城 to open the city-gate at night. [The 前門 at Peking is opened about 2 A.M., to allow the entrance of those who have to go to Court.]
開腿 to stretch the legs; at full speed.
開仗 to begin battle.
開場 to open, as a gambling-house; to open negotiations or explanations.
開報 to state in writing.
開頭 to make a beginning.
開去 to do away with; to cancel.
卽行開去此項 then this item can be got rid of,—no longer charged.
開除 to subtract; to deduct.
開化黨 the Liberal, or Reform party.
開復原官 to reinstate a cashiered or degraded official.
開鎗 to fire; to open fire on.
開廟 to open a temple to public worship; to be open, as the temple fairs.
開通兒 to perform the overture.
開罪 to commit a fault; to dispense with the infliction of punishment.
開罪於人 to offend people.
開口箭 *Campylandra sp. nova*, used in mouth and throat diseases.
開封府 the capital of Honan. It was the capital of China under the Five Dynasties, and again under the Sung Dynasty; and was once the centre of a large Jewish population.
開平 name of a 營 military station in Chihli, where there are coal-mines.
開化府 name of a Prefecture in Yünnan.

t'ihai'
凱[3] 5795
R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

A victory; an army triumphing. Gentle; soothing; balmy. [To be distinguished from 剴 No. 5782 and 獃 No. 10,544.]

奏凱 to report a victory to the Throne.
凱旋 to return in triumph.
人唱凱歌還 amid songs of victory they returned.

Digitized by Google

k'hai'
塏[3]
5796
R. 貝
See 愷
Rising Upper.

A raised site for a house.

甘泉之爽塏 a pleasant residence near a good spring of water.

k'hai'
愷[3]
5797
R. 貝
C. *hoi*
H. *k'e*
F. *k'ai*
W. N. *k'e*
P. M. *k'ai*
Y. *k'ae*
Sz. *k'ai*
K. *kae*
J. *kai*
A. *k'ai*
Rising Upper.

Joyful; contented. Good; kind.

愷澤 or 愷惻 generous; benevolent.

愷悌君子 a kind and courteous gentleman.

八愷 the eight descendants of the Emperor 顓頊 Chuan Hsü (B.C. 2513) who, with the 八元 (*see* No. 13,744) aided Shun in the government of the empire.

k'hai'
鎧[3]
5798
R. 貝
See 愷
Rising Upper.

Armour; mail. [To be distinguished from 鐦 No. 679.]

鐵鎧 a coat of mail.

鎧甲 armour.

身被重鎧 having on a suit of heavy armour.

首鎧 or 盔鎧 a helmet.

袈裟爲忍辱鎧 the surplice of the priest is the armour which enables him to bear insult.

k'hai'
闓[3]
5799
R. 貝
W. *k'e*
See 愷
Rising Upper.

To open; to loosen. An archer's thumb-ring. Used with No. 5797.

豁闓于心 I fully understand the matter.

闓澤滂流 gracious favour extending on all sides,—as of the Emperor.

闓陽 the star ζ Mizar in the tail of the Great Bear.

k'hai'
颽[3]
5800
R. 貝
See 愷
Rising Upper.

Balmy; genial, as the wind.

k'hoi'
咳
5801

See No. 6100.

koi, kai
該[3]
5802
R. 言
See 該
Even Upper.

Many; numerous.

k'hai' kai
嘅[4]
5803
R. 口
C. *k'oi*[3], v. *ke*
See 慨
Sinking Upper.

To sigh after; to regret.

嘅然 mournfully.

無不嘅矣 every one regrets it.

嘅嘆 to bewail.

嘅其嘆矣 sighed regretfully.

k'hai'
慨[4]
5804
R. 心
See 慨
Sinking Upper.

Generous; noble-minded; loyal. Used with No. 5803.

慷慨 or 忼慨 noble; chivalrous.

慨允 to readily consent.

英雄慨悴 a discomfited hero.

意氣慨然 full of high hope and without fear.

慨歎 or 悲慨 mournful; melancholy; sad.

感慨繫之矣 worried; anxious.

k'hai'
愷
5805

See No. 4150.

k'hai'
楷
5806

See No. 1203.

k'ai, kai
顴[4]
5807
R. 合
See 磕
Entering Upper.

The top of the skull. Also read *k'o*[1]*. Same as No. 6114.

天靈顴 the fontanelle.

KAN.

hon
旱[4]
5808
R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

Dawn.

日光旱旱 the rays of the sun beginning to shine.

kon, khen
乾[1]
5809
R. 寒先
C. *kon, k'in*
H. *kon, k'en*
F. *kang, kieng*
W. *küe, kö, djie*
N. *keiñ, djieñ*
P. M. Sz. *kan, ch'ien*
Y. *kaa, ch'iei*
K. *kan, kön*
J. *kan, ken*
A. *ɕkan, kien*
Even Upper and Lower.

Dry; as opposed to 濕 No. 9938. Clean; dried, as opposed to 鮮 No. 4467. Exhausted; finished.

乾土 dry land.

照乾一盃 to show one another that their wine-cups are dry,—as after drinking a toast.

做乾工 to work for nothing,—without payment.

乾禮 dry presents,—money.

來了就乾乾兒的 there was nothing to eat or drink when I got there.

乾兒子 a dry son,—a son by a process of informal adoption, without any consequences involved, much as a "god-child" in the west, the boy remaining all the time at his own home. Parents of a delicate child often invite friends to become its 乾父 and 乾母, so that the former may share in their 福氣 and thrive.

乾兄弟 sworn brothers.

乾爹 and 乾娘 dry papa and dry mamma,—are the titles by which a child adopted as above addresses such parents. *See* 媽 No. 7579.

乾淨勁兒 very clean; clean-handed.

乾淨 or 乾爽 clean; bright; dry.

都賣乾淨了 all sold out.

一刀一個, 殺個乾淨 with a single slash to each one, he killed the whole lot.

炕乾 to dry at a fire.

乾燥 dried; parched; feverish.

杏乾 dried apricots. *See* No. 9497.

乾魚 dried fish.

乾花 dried flowers.

乾枯 dried up; withered.

乾瘦 shrivelled; shrunk.

乾飯 dry food,—rice without gravy.

乾灰 dry ashes,—lime, etc.

乾草 hay.

乾菓子 dried fruit.

乾點心 dried refreshments,—dried fruit, biscuits, etc.

乾餅兒 dry biscuits.

乾裂了 split or cracked from dryness.

Digitized by Google

乾[1] 5809

乾蜂兒 to prance, as a horse.
乾產着 altogether; simply.
乾麵 flour.
乾占酒 the name of a wine.
乾摔 to be short with; to "shut up" a man.
乾脩 gratuities given at monthly intervals to friends or relatives.
始爲小吏乾沒 he began by peculating as a petty official. *See* No. 8016.
乾回報 to report falsely.
言乾拱手而別 when he had finished speaking, he saluted and left.
乾汗草 *Mosla chinensis*, Max.
乾菸 *Polygonum cuspidatum*, S. & Z., the root of which is used for dyeing yellow.
乾鵲 the eastern magpie (*Pica media.*)
乾陀羅國 the kingdom of Gândhâra,—in the north of the Punjaub, once a famous centre of Buddhism.

Read *ch'ien*[2]. Heaven. Male. The first of the Eight Diagrams. A sovereign; a father. Continuous; lasting; stable; diligent; superior. The north-west.

乾元 heaven.
乾道 the "way" of heaven.
乾坤 heaven and earth; male and female.
終日乾乾 respectfully attentive all day long.
朝乾夕惕 morning attentive and evening careful,—ever watchful to behave with decorum.
體乾 to act in accordance with, or to embody in oneself, divine principles.
乾書行禮，隨換坤書 for the horoscope of the man, accompanied by presents, the horoscope of the woman is given in exchange,—when arranging the formal betrothal of a pair.
乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (*or* Kien Long) the fourth Emperor of the present dynasty, 1736–1796.
速賜乾斷 deign to issue definite orders,—of the Emperor.

Kon
幹[4] 5810
R. 翰
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Sz. Y. K. J. A. *kon, kang, v. 'kwang, küe, keiñ, kaañ, kan, kaa, kan*
Sinking Upper.

The trunk of a tree. To manage; to transact; to administer. Capable; skilled; efficient. Used with No. 5811.

幹枝 trunk and branches.
幹事 to manage matters; to attend to business. Also, to have sexual intercourse.
幹辦 to transact; to administer.
他幹不來 he is not capable of putting this matter through.
你不幹，我幹 if you won't do the business, I will.
可以幹任大事 capable of managing weighty affairs.
幹無天大事 to commit outrageous acts.
公幹 public business.
有何貴幹 what may be your business?
鑽幹營謀 to seek promotion by toadying and otherwise ingratiating oneself.
能幹 or 才幹 or 幹局 ability; talent.
取其幹才 to choose men of ability.
幹員 a capable official.
幹役 (or 差) a trusty official servant.
幹練 capable; skilful; trained.
骨幹 the "stuff a man is made of",—his mettle.
幹父之蠱 to follow in a father's footsteps.
打幹 to manage.
幹頭人 a manager.
不扎幹 not strong or durable.

Kon
擀[3] 5811
R. 旱
See 赶
Rising Upper.

To stretch out with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.

Kon
榦[4] 5812
R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

A slender variety of the bamboo.

箭榦 the shaft of an arrow.
榦珠 a kind of pearl-barley.
北榦山 a hill near Shanghai.

Kon
榦[4] 5813
R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

The trunk of a tree. Planks for building frames; *see* No. 668. A support. Name of a tree from which bows were made. Sugar-cane.

枝榦 branches and trunk.
枝不得大於榦 branches cannot be bigger than trunk.
强榦弱枝 a stiff trunk and weak branches.
榦不庭方 be a support against those princes who do not come to Court.
井榦之上 the railing round the top of a well.

Kon,
干[1] 5814
R. 寒
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Sz. Y. K. J. A. *kon, kang, küe, keiñ, kan, kaa, kan*
Even Upper.

A shield; a buckler; *see* 城 No. 763. The bank of a river. The stem of a tree; a staff; used with 杆 No. 5818. To seek for; to expose oneself to; to concern; to involve; to offend against. To arrange. Radical No. 51. [To be distinguished from 干 No. 1725 and 于 No. 13,537.]

干戈 shields and spears; weapons; troops.
動干戈 to begin hostilities.
二干戈 two shield-and-spearmen.
惟干戈省厥躬 let the shield-and-spearman (who goes forth to attack others) examine himself.
師干之試 a host of well-disciplined warriors.
寘之河之干 he places what he hews on the river's bank.
至河干 on reaching the bank of the river.
天干 or 十干 the Ten Heavenly Stems,—ten characters which are used in combination with the 地支 Twelve Branches (*see* No. 1873) to give names to the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. See *Tables Vd* and *Ve.*
干支 the system of the stems and branches, as above.
干旄 the staff and pennon of a great officer, displayed from his chariot.
舞干 an acrobat's pole; a quarter-staff.

Digitized by Google

干[1] 5814

干祿豈弟 in his pursuit of official emolument, he was easy and self-possessed.
子張學干祿 Tzŭ-chang was learning with a view to official emolument.
干求 to entreat; to beg.
以干先王之誅 rendering themselves liable to the death appointed by the former kings.
罔或干予正 hardly one is found to offend against the regulations of my government.
干犯 to offend against.
干咎 to render oneself liable to punishment; to be guilty.
干法 or 干例 to break the law.
有干例禁 it is an offence against the law.
干涉 or 干係 or 干連 to implicate; to involve; consequences.
我不干涉 I have nothing to do with it. *See* No. 9784.
不干係我 or 非干我事 or 於我無相干 it does not involve me; it is no concern of mine.
是我們鄉里的干係 for that, our district will be responsible.
不相干 without consequences; no matter.
干礙 involved in; compromised.
何敢自干重戾 how should I venture to do this great crime?
事不干己,休開口 on matters which don't concern you, don't open your mouth.
不干己事,少當頭 in matters that don't concern you, avoid coming to the front.
干預 to meddle.
拿話干他 entreat him. Also, scold him.
干諛富貴 to toady the rich and powerful.
干休 to settle; to arrange; to patch up.
那干人 those people; that party.
他們又是一干人 they are quite a different sort of folk.
一干人證 all the parties to a case,—both witnesses and principals.
若干 a certain amount; a given number; so many. *See* No. 5644.

kon,
忓[1] 5815
R. 寒
See 干
Even Upper.

To concern.

與我無忓 it does not concern me; it gives me no anxiety.
無忓時事 having no concern with the affairs of the day.

kon,
扞[4] 5816
R. 翰
C. *hon, ʿhon*
H. *hon, ʿkon, ʿkon*
F. *ʿhang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P.
M. *han*
Sz.
Y. *kaa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Sinking Lower.

To ward off; to guard; to hinder. Also read *han*[4] and (=No. 5811) *kan*[3].

手扞 to ward off.
扞衛 to protect; to guard.
扞堅 strongly guarded.
扞關 to guard a pass.
扞格 to obstruct; to impede.
扞格不入 obstructed; unable to enter. Used in the sense of the difficulty of cancelling a permission once granted, etc.
扞禁 to prohibit.

kon,
旰[4] 5817
R. 翰
F. *ʿhang*
See 扞
Sinking Lower.

Evening; sunset; dusk.

日旰不召 though late in the day, he did not summon them.
日旰天子忘食 the Emperor forgot his evening meal,—so hard was he working.
倦於旰食宵衣 tired of eating at sunset and wearing clothes at night,—as when overworked.
宵旰之勞 the toil of wearing clothes at night and eating at sunset. *See* No. 4296.
旰旰 abundant; prosperous.

kon,
杆[1] 5818
R. 寒旱
See 干桿
Even and Rising Upper.

The shaft of a spear; a pole; a staff. Numerative of guns, spears, steelyards, pencils, pipes, etc.

桅杆 the mast of a ship.
旗杆 a flagstaff.
一杆鎗 a spear; a gun.
便杆 a walking-stick.

kon,
玕[1] 5819
R. 寒
See 干
Even Upper.

An inferior kind of gem. *See* 琅 No. 6765.

kon,
秆 5820

Same as No. 5828.

kon
紆[4] 5821
R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

To spread out and smooth clothes.

kon,
肝[1] 5822
R. 寒
See 干
Even Upper.

The liver.

肝有餘氣多怒 fulness of the liver causes anger.
肝火盛 plenty of liver-fire,—apt to get angry.
比當 *tang*[4] 心肝 he is as my heart and liver,—as myself.
他心肝不好 his disposition is not good.
吐學士之心肝 you would give him your life.
肝腸寸斷 liver and bowels chopped into inches,—greatly afflicted.
肝腦碎裂 liver and brains exhausted,—as in the service of his country.
猪肝色 pig's-liver colour,—a dark red-brown.
肝膽 liver and gall; intimate.
作事有肝膽 he has plenty of courage.
肝木剋脾土 the liver, which is associated with wood, reduces the stomach, which is associated with earth,—therefore I have no appetite.
肝氣病 an attack of the spleen.

kon'
赶[3] 5823
R. 旱
C.
H. *kon*
F. *kang*
W. *küe*
N. *keiñ*
P.
M. *kan*
Sz.
Y. *kaa*
K.
J. *kan*
A. *kan, kien*
Rising Upper.

To pursue; to follow after; to drive away; to eject.

赶賊 to pursue a thief.
赶他回來 fetch him back! *See below.*
赶不上 I can't catch him!
赶不及 not able to be ready in time.
赶不了城 to be unable to reach the city,—before the gates are locked
我赶到你 I shall catch you up!
赶至無路 driven into a corner; without resources.
赶值 when it happens that.....
赶到了家 when we reached home.

Digitized by Google

赶[3] 5823

赶天有平西的時候 towards sunset.
赶到那時候 when that time arrives.....; by that time.
赶車的 a carter.
赶脚的 a donkey-boy.
赶早起來 get up very early.
赶路 to hurry on; to travel fast.
赶回來 to hurry back. *See above.*
赶辦 to hurry on with a work or other matter.
赶緊 or 赶快 or 赶忙 quickly; without delay.
赶忙着 in a hurry; with despatch.
赶着拿出來 quickly bring it out.
赶出 or 赶逐 to drive out; to expel.
赶順水 to avail oneself of a fair tide.
赶赴 to hurry to; to repair to.
赶考 to go to examination.
赶工生活 to hurry on with work,—as when guaranteed within a certain time.
赶站 to hurry on to the post-house,—as when travelling.
赶市 to go to market.
赶邊 to act as beaters.
赶去 to go in pursuit.
赶錐 a screw-driver.
赶上... (followed by a clause of action, etc.) to catch one (when, etc.).

kon
骭[4] 5824
R. 翰 See 幹 Sinking Upper.

The shin-bone; bones generally.

骭瘡 boils on the leg.

kon
鶾[1] 5825
R. 寒 See 干 Even Upper.

The magpie, called 鶾鵲. *See* No. 1388.

kon
黔[4] 5826
R. 翰 See 幹 Sinking Upper.

Dark spots or streaks upon the face.

kon
桿[3] 5827
R. 翰 See 汗 Used for 杆 Sinking Lower.

A pole; a handle. Numerative of spears, guns; steelyards, etc. *See* No. 5818.

一桿鎗 a spear; a gun.
一桿秤 a steelyard.
箭桿 the shaft of an arrow.
秤桿 the beam of a steelyard.
桿兒上的 headmen of the beggars in Peking, supposed to exercise a certain amount of control over them.

kon'
稈[3] 5828
R. 旱 See 赶 Rising Upper.

The stalk of grain; straw.

稈人 a straw man.
稈箒 a straw broom; a besom.
禾稈 straw.
稈頭 stubble.
一秉稈 a sheaf of straw.

kon'
趕 5829

Same as No. 5823.

kon,
竿[1] 5830
R. 寒 See 干 Even Upper.

The stem of the bamboo; a cane; a thin rod.

竿子 a pole.
竹竿 bamboo canes or poles.
一竿竹 a bamboo cane.
釣竿 a fishing-rod.
筆竿 a pencil.
插竿 to stick in a pole.
立竿見影 like seeing a shadow when you stick up a pole,—used of immediate results.
日紅三竿 the red sun is three poles high,—it is between 8 and 9 a.m.

kon,
榦 5831

Same as No. 5830.

kam,
甘[1] 5832
R. 曱
C. *kom*
H. *kam*
F. *kang*
W. *kŏ*
N. *keiñ*
P. } *kan*
M. }
Y. *kaa*
Sz. *kan*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *kam*
Even Upper.

Sweet; agreeable to the taste; agreeable to the feelings; willingly; voluntarily. Radical No. 99. *See* 帶 No. 10,554.

甘甜 sweet.
甘味 a sweet taste.
食不甘味 it has not a nice flavour. Also, I have no appetite for food.

甘[1] 5832

甘旨 delicacies.
甘雨 or 甘霖 sweet (*i.e.* seasonable) rain.
甘露 sweet dew; the favour of a patron.
甘草 liquorice-root.
甘棠遺愛 the pear-tree legacy of love,—alluding to the wise and benevolent administration of 召公 Shao Kung of old. He is said to have dispensed justice under a 甘棠 pear-tree, which was ever afterwards preserved in memory of his goodness.
甘言蜜語 honeyed words.
甘者 one who says sweet things; a flatterer.
甘苦 sweet and bitter; prosperity and adversity.
甘水 fresh water.
甘心 or 甘願 willingly; voluntarily.
不殺他我不甘心 I shall not be satisfied unless I kill him.
久將甘心 had an old grudge against him.
甘結 a voluntary engagement; a bond; frankpledge.
死也甘心 (in that case), I should be willing even to die.
自甘貧賤 happy in my poverty and low estate.
甘肅 the province of Kansuh. Its name is derived from the first characters of 甘州府 Kan-chou Fu and 肅州 Su Chou.
甘羅十二爲宰相 Kan Lo was Prime Minister at twelve.

kam,
柑[1] 5833
R. 曱 See 甘 Even Upper.

The loose-jacket or mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*, Lour.), known as 柑子 or 黃柑.

柑皮 orange-peel.
分柑同味 half an orange is as sweet as a whole one.
開柑票 a form of gambling on the number of pips in an orange.

Digitized by Google

kam,
泔[1]
5834
R. 覃
F. v. *ʿang*
See 甘
Even Upper.

Slops; dirty water. To boil thick, as gruel.

米泔水 water in which rice has been scoured. Used for washing sores.

Read *kan*[3]. Full.

泔淡 overflowing; full.

kam,
疳[1]
5835
R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

A disease of children. Ulcers; sores.

疳積 rickets; atrophy.
疳瘡 venereal ulcers.
牙疳 a gum-boil.
走馬牙疳 cancer in the mouth.
疳氣 poisonous matter; virus.

kam,
紺[4]
5836
R. 勘
C. *kom*
F. *ʿhang*
N. *keiñ*
P. M. *kan*
Y. *kaa*
Sz. *kan*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*
Sinking Upper.

A deep purple.

君子不以紺緅飾 the superior man (Confucius) did not use a deep purple, nor a puce colour, in the ornaments of his dress,—these being more suitable to women.

kam,
甘[1]
5837
R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

Liquorice,—freely used by the Chinese as a medicine in all sorts of complaints. *See* No. 5832.

kam,
詌[4]
5838
R. 勘
See 甘
Sinking Upper.

To keep one's mouth shut; to restrain oneself.

kam,
霅[1]
5839
R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

Hoar-frost; dew.

澤沛霅霖 moistened with the dew and rain,—of your kindness.

kam,
餂[1]
5840
R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

A bait. A sweet cake or dumpling.

kam'
敢[3]
5841
R. 感
See 甘
Rising Upper.

To dare; to venture. Presumptuous.

膽敢 boldly venturing to.
敢作敢爲 not afraid to act; having plenty of courage.
敢死士 a daring soldier.
敢問 I venture to ask.....
不敢 or 不敢當 or 豈敢 I do not dare *or* how should I dare?—accept the position or the honours you thrust upon me. A phrase of conventional humility.
敢不敬遵 could I dare not to respectfully obey?
用敢直陳 I have ventured thus to state my case.
惡 *wu*[4] 果敢而窒者 (the superior man) hates those who are presumptuous and at the same time of narrow wit.
邀駕敢至 I venture to ask you, sir, to come.
誰敢不讓 who will venture not to yield?
敢保敢結 are perfectly willing to guarantee.
敢强 to argue; to resist; to oppose.
敢則 or 敢自 or 敢竟 of course; truly; really.
敢怕 I dare say; I shouldn't wonder if.
敢是個賊 he must be a robber.
他敢不知道 he must know about it.
敢是面龐相像的,也未可知 he seems like in feature, but I can't say,—if it is he.

kam'
橄[3]
5842
R. 感
See 甘
Rising Upper.

The Chinese olive, known as 橄欖, the fruit of certain species of *Canarium*, viz.: 烏欖 *Canarium pimela*, König, and 白欖 *C. album*, Räusch.

橄欖泥 a sauce of pickled olives.

kam'
澉[3]
5843
R. 感
See 甘
Rising Upper.

Insipid. To wash.

澹澉手足 to wash the hands and feet.
澉浦 Kan-pʻu,—the port of Hang-chou Fu in Chehkiang. The "Canfu" of MARCO POLO.

kam'
感[3]
5844
R. 感
See 甘
J. *kan, kon*
Rising Upper.

To touch. To work upon the feelings; to influence; to rouse; to excite.

無感我帨兮 don't touch the handkerchief,—at my waist; hands off!
感于神明 (good government) appeals to the wisdom of the gods,—*i.e.* enlists their favour.
感化人心 to influence and convert people's hearts.
感動 to influence; to rouse; to excite.
感孕 to conceive a child by supernatural interposition.
感嘆 to feel melancholy; to sigh.
感傷 or 感懷 or 感泝 to be deeply affected.
感頌 to express one's deep sense of.
感發 to move; to disturb.
感悼 grieved.
交感 to mutually influence, or act upon.
感格 to affect favourably towards one,—as the gods by good deeds, repentance, etc.
內傷外感 internal complaints and those which come from outside sources.
感冒風寒 to catch cold.
受點兒感冒 to catch a slight cold.
感應篇 the Book of Rewards and Punishments,—a kind of "Commination" belonging to modern Taoism.
感心 or 感慰 grateful.
感恩 to be grateful for kindness.
感德深 very grateful for your goodness.
感激之至 (or 不盡) or 感情無盡 very grateful.
感激心,一言難盡 words fail to express my gratitude.
銘感五內 (your kindness) is graven on my five viscera,—on my heart.
感謝 many thanks,—from the Amoy pronunciation of which comes the word *cumshaw*.

kam'
鰔[3]
5845
R. 感
See 感
Rising Upper.

A fish about three feet long, found in the Yang-tsze. It has a large mouth, yellow gills, and a greenish back.

Digitized by Google

kam
鰔[3]
5846
R. 感
See 感
Rising Upper.

A fish. Used with No. 5845.

鰔魚 or 花鰔 a kind of shad, *Pimelodus guttatus*, found at Canton in the spring months.

kam
淦
5847

Same as No. 5850.

kam
贛[4]
5848
R. 送感
generally read as 紺
See 貢
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

A region south of the Poyang lake, called 章貢 Chang-kung under the Han dynasty, and altered to 贛州 Kan-chou under the Sung dynasty.

贛州府 a Prefecture in Kiangsi.

Read *kung*[4]. To present; to offer tribute.

Read *hung*[4]. Foolish.

kam
匳[3]
5849
R. 感
See 感
but used also as 槓 *q.v.*
Rising Upper.

A travelling-trunk made of bamboo-splints; a lid; to cover.

蓋匳收藏 shut down the lid and keep it securely.

Read *kung*[1]. A cup.

kam
灨[4]
5850
R. 勘送
H. *ong'*
See 甘貢
K. *kam, kong*
J. *kan, kō*
Sinking Upper.

The central river of Kiangsi.

kam
淦[4]
5851
R. 勘
C. *kêm*
F. *kang*
P. M. *kan*
Y. *kaa*
K. *kam*
J. *kan, kon*
A. *kêm, ʂham*
Sinking Upper.

Water leaking into a boat. Mud. To sink. Very; extremely. Name of a small stream in Kiangsi. Used for No. 5850.

khon, khon
看[4]
5852
R. 翰寒
C. *hon*
H. *k'on*
F. *k'ang*
W. *k'ö*
N. *k'eiñ, k'aañ*
P. M. Sz. *k'an*
Y. *k'aa*
K. *kan*
J. *kan*
A. *k'an*
Sinking and Even Upper.

K'AN.

To look at; to see; to examine.

看一看 to take a look. See *k'an*[1].

看不見 cannot see.

看不得 unfit to be seen; disgusting; obscene; can't bear to look at.

這碗粗的看不得 this bowl is horridly coarse ware.

看不遠 cannot see far.

看起來 as far as one can see; judging from appearances.

看不起 to despise.

看不過 cannot overlook it.

自己也看不過 he himself had no opinion,—of the young man.

看不上 (or 入) 眼 or 看不中意 not to think anything of; not to fancy.

久已看上了 had long thought highly of him.

看不出來 cannot make it out,—as a thing seen at a distance, bad writing, etc.

看不出好歹 cannot tell good from bad.

看不清楚 or 看不眞 cannot make out distinctly,—as by the sense of sight.

看不明白 cannot make out clearly,—as of something one does not understand.

看不盡 shall never have time to see them all.

看得呆 lost in admiration.

好看 or 受看 nice to look at; pretty; handsome.

難看 ugly; offensive; pitiable.

看書 to read.

看相 to be a physiognomist.

看輕 to treat lightly; to hold of no account.

看光景 or 看其情景 as far as one can judge; under the circumstances.

看破 or 看透 to see through,—as a trick, as the vanity of all things, etc.

看透世界 to see through the mockery of this life.

看[4]
5852

看不透 can't see through,—whether it is what it seems.

看官 reader! gentle reader!

看看 in a short time; "let's see".

看望 to visit; to see; to interview.

看燈 to see the illuminations.

看菜 to get food ready.

看坐 to find a seat.

看承 to behave to.

看下 to have a look at first.

看顧 to pay attention to; to regard.

看覷 to see; to visit; to regard as.

看覽 to watch.

看茶來 bring tea!

探看 to visit.

看風水 to be a geomancer.

看戲 to watch a play; to go to the theatre.

看病 or 看治 to attend to a case of sickness. The first is also to make a diagnosis; to practise as a doctor.

看脈 to feel the pulse.

問一問他可看 ask him and you will find out.

作人字看 to be regarded as the character for *man*.

一樣看法 the same manner of treating them,—treating all alike.

念起來看 read it and let me hear.

看着辦 act according to circumstances.

看馬 to know the points of a horse; to know a good horse from a bad one. See *k'an*[1].

看着我 for my sake.

看在友人面上 for my sake (do so); for your sake (I will do so).

看機會 to watch an opportunity.

看熱鬧的 lookers-on; by-standers.

看事作事 to act as the circumstances require.

看詢 to examine.

看頭 a thing to look at; something worth seeing.

看他不來 for fear he should not come.

Digitized by Google

看[1] 5852

Read *k'an*[1]. To watch over; to guard.

看馬 to take care of horses,—as a groom. See *k'an*[4].
看孩子 to look after children.
看門的 a gate-keeper.
看守 or 看護 to guard; to watch.
看管 to look after; to attend to.
留他在船上看船 keep him on board to look after the boat.
替我看一看 look after it for me. See *k'an*[4].
相看 to watch or look after each other.
看家 to look after (or guard) a house.
看座兒的 the attendants at a theatre.
看待 to behave towards; to treat.
看更 to look after the night watch.
獨看 to be alone in looking after.
看財奴 a miser; a niggard.
看作兒 watchers.

ɬam,
坩[1] 5853
R. 覃 See 砍 A. *ɬam* Even Upper.

An earthen vessel holding five 升 pints.

ɬham,
堪[1] 5854
R. 覃 See 砍 Even Upper.

To bear; to sustain; to be capable; fit.

受苦難堪 to suffer misery hard to bear.
人不堪其憂 others could not have endured this distress,—and yet he, etc.
未堪國家多難 unequal to the many troubles of the State.
下賤不堪 a vile, unbearable wretch.
堪以派委 fit to be deputed.
堪膺重任 capable of exercising the most important functions.
堪克 adequate to.
情何以堪 your kindness overpowers me.
堪以 is fit for; is suitable for.
可堪 able to sustain.
堪可委用 fit to have the post.
堪當 worthy of.

堪[1] 5854

堪虞 fraught with danger.
堪輿 that which covers and that which supports, *sc.* heaven and earth; geomancy. *See* 風 No. 3554.
堪布 the abbot of a Lama monastery in Tibet.

ɬham,
嵁[1] 5855
R. 覃 See 砍 Even Upper.

Rugged.

嵁巖 rugged; uneven.

Read *k'an*[3]. A cliff.

嵁嵼 mountain ridges.

ɬham,
戡[1] 5856
R. 覃 See 砍 Even Upper.

To subdue; to stab; to kill. Used for No. 5854.

西伯既戡黎 the Chief of the West having subdued Li.
戡亂 to suppress a rebellion or riot.
戡敗 to win and lose.
戡己 self-mortification.
戡定厥功 fully established their achievements.

ɬham'
歁[3] 5857
R. 感 See 砍 Rising Upper.

To eat and not be satisfied; dissatisfied.

ɬham'
勘[4] 5858
R. 勘 See 砍 Sinking Upper.

To investigate; to personally examine into. To collate.

驗勘 to make an examination of; to hold an investigation.
查勘 or 勘問 to examine into; to enquire into.
勘斷 to examine into and decide.
覆勘無異 upon rehearing of the case, the same results were shown.
磨勘 to investigate searchingly.
勘辦 or 勘理 to go into and deal with a case.
勘估 to estimate.
勘丈 or 勘度 to measure; to survey, as land.
勘量 to measure,—as a ship.
踹勘田疇 to make a personal examination of the boundaries, —under dispute.
勘對 or 校勘 to compare; to collate.

khaṁ'
勘[3] 5859
R. 勘 C. *hom'*, v. *k'an* H. *k'iam, ham'* F. *k'ang* W. *k'a* N. *k'eiñ* P. M. *k'an* Y. *k'aa'* Sz. *k'an* K. *kam* J. *kan* A. *k'am* Sinking Upper Irregular.

A cliff; a bank; a ledge; a step.

山勘將崩 the cliff is going to fall.
勘邊 the edge of a cliff.
砌石勘 to build a sea-wall or bund.
井勘 the brink of a well.
門勘 a door-sill.
石勘子 a stone door-sill.

khaṁ'
磡 5860

Same as No. 5859.

khan,
刊[1] 5861
R. 寒 C. *hon, k'hon* H. *k'an* F. *k'ang* W. *k'ö* N. *k'aañ* P. M. *k'an* Y. *k'aa* K. J. *kan* A. *k'an* Even Upper.

To cut; to carve; to engrave.

刊木 to hew wood.
刊刻 or 刊板 to engrave; to cut on blocks for printing.
刊字 to cut characters.
刊碑立石 to engrave and put up a stone tablet.
刊本 to cut (the characters and print as) a book.
刊印 to print.
刊發 to publish; to issue.
刊備 to engrave and print.
不刊之書 a book not to be altered,—as a divine revelation, a canonical work, etc.
千古不刊之論 a sentiment for all time,—one that will not bear alteration.

khan,
刊 5862

Same as No. 5861.

khan,
衎[4] 5863
R. 旱翰 C. *hon'*, *k'hon* H. *shen* F. *k'ang, k'ang'* W. *k'ö* N. *k'aañ* K. J. *kan* A. *k'an* Rising and Sinking Upper.

To be joyful. To please.

嘉賓式燕以衎 his noble guests feast with him, delighted.
衎然而作 he sat down contentedly.
衎我烈祖 to please our meritorious ancestors.

Digitized by Google

k'an,
栞[1]
5864
R. 塞
See 刊
Even Upper.

To make notches on trees.

隨山栞木 to notch the trees across the mountain,—so as to know the way.

k'an'
鴠[3]
5865
R. 旱
See 侃
Rising Upper.

Name of a bird, called 鴠鴟, which is said to sing night and day.

k'am,
龕[1]
5866
R. 龕
W. *hö*
N. *heiñ*
See 欿
Even Upper.

To contain. A niche for an idol; a shrine; a box.

龕受 to contain; to receive,—as a niche or shrine.
聖人龕 a niche or shrine for an idol.
禪龕 the mausoleum in which the ashes of priests, to the number of 5,008, are buried.
坐龕和尙 a priest in a box,—ready for cremation.
香龕 an incense box.

k'am'
吹
5867
k'am'
扲[3]
5868
R. 感
See 欿
Rising Upper.

See No. 2825.

To strike; to run against. To throw at.

扲碰 to knock against; to collide with.
磁不扲瓦 porcelain cannot come to blows with delf.
扲爛 or 扲破 to smash up; to break.
拿石頭扲狗 throw a stone at the dog.

k'am'
欿[3]
5869
R. 欿
C. *hom*
H. *k'am*
F. *k'ang*
W. *k'ö*
N. *k'aañ*
P. } *k'an*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *k'aa*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *k'am*
Rising Upper.

To cut; to chop; to fell.

刀砍 to cut with a sword or knife.
砍他一刀 gave him a cut with a knife.
砍了一下 gave a cut or chop.
砍斫 to cut and hack.
砍開 to cut open; to split.
砍傷 to wound by cutting.
砍腦袋 to decapitate.
砍死 to cut down and kill.
砍得動 able to cut it.
砍伐樹木 to fell trees.
砍下來 to cut down.
砍肩兒 a waistcoat.
灰砍 a mortar for mixing lime.
舂砍 a large mortar,—for hulling rice, etc.

k'am'
坎[3]
5870
R. 感
See 砍
Rising Upper.

A pit; a hole; a snare; a danger. The second of the Eight Diagrams. A bridge on a stringed musical instrument. A vase. An embrasure. Used with No. 5869.

坎子 a hole or break in a road.
坎穴 or 坎坑 a hole; a pit; a cave.
掘穴 to dig a pit.
心坎 the pit of the stomach.
坎陷 to make a pitfall for any one.
調坎兒 to speak in veiled terms.
七十三是個坎兒 seventy-three is a climacteric. It was the age at which Confucius died, and is thought to be a difficult age to pass. So also eighty-four, the age at which Mencius died.
坎坷 uneven; troublesome; used of a man whose luck is bad.
坎其擊缶 how you beat your earthen vessel!
坎坎伐檀兮 chop! chop! go his blows on the sandal-trees.
坎坎鼓我 I make the drums beat, do I.
坎宮 the north.

k'am'
撳
5871

Same as No. 5868.

kam'
堪
5872

Same as No. 5870.

k'am'
欿[3]
5873
R. 感
C. *om*
F. *k'ang*
W. *k'ö*
P. *k'an*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *k'am*
Rising Upper.

Dissatisfied with oneself; humble.

自視欿然 to look on oneself without being elated.

kam'
檻
5874

See No. 4510.

k'an'
侃[3]
5875
R. 旱
C. *hon*
H. *hong*
F. *k'ang*
W. *k'ö*
N. *k'aañ*
P. } *k'an*
M. }
Y. *k'aa*
Sz. *k'an*
K. } *kan*
J. }
A. *k'an*
Rising Upper.

Straightforward; bold.

侃侃如也 free and straightforward.
侃侃而談 to speak in an assertive tone.

k'am'
瞰
5876
k'am'
闞
5877
k'am'
矙[4]
5878
R. 勘
See 闞
Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 5878.

See No. 3806.

To spy; to watch.

矙孔子之亡也 he watched when Confucius was out.
雲車千餘，矙臨城中 from a thousand and more ornamented chariots, they gazed down upon the city.
魚矙 open-eyed, like a fish.

kam'
喊
5879
kam'
撼
5880

See No. 3831.

Same as No. 5881.

kan'
轗[3]
5881
R. 感
See 砍
Rising Upper.

Hindered; unable to get on; unlucky.

轗軻 *see* 坎坷, No. 5870.

kam'
凵[3]
5882
R. 嗛
See 砍
J. *ken, kon, kan*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To contain; a vessel. Radical No. 17.

kam'
扣[3]
5883
R. 嗛
F. v. *kwang*[2]
See 砍
Rising Upper.

To take in the hand.

kam'
豏
5884

Same as No. 5852.

Digitized by Google

KANG.

See No. 5917.

扛 [1] 5886 — R. 江 — C. *k'ong* H. *k'ong*, v. *kong'* F. *k'oung*, *gk'oung* W. *koa* N. *koñg* P. M. Y. Sz. *kang*, *gk'ang* K. *kang* J. *kō* A. *kang*, *giang* — Even Upper.

To carry with a pole on the shoulders of two men. To carry on the shoulders, as one man. To lift. To manage.

扛抬 to carry on a pole.
扛轎 to carry a sedan-chair.
扛棄 to carry off and throw away.
力能扛鼎 strong enough to lift a tripod.
扛不動 unable to carry it.
這事我扛得起來 I am equal to this matter.
筆力可獨扛 the strength of his pen is enough to lift,—a hundred-bushel tripod. Said by Han Wên-kung of 張籍 Chang Chi.
扛箒 brushes used in preparing cotton yarn and treating it with starch, one being drawn above and one below the stretched yarn.

杠 [4] 5887 — R. 江 — C. H. *kong* F. *koung* W. *koa'* N. *koñg* P. M. Sz. Y. *kang* K. *kang* J. *kō* A. *giang* — Even Irregular.

A cross-piece of wood; a cross-bar; yards on a mast; the cross-spar on which a Chinese flag is flown; the poles of a bier; a foot-bridge.

單杠 and 雙杠 single and double vertical lines placed at the right-hand side of characters which denote persons and places, respectively. *See* No. 5162.
杠房 a shop for funeral paraphernalia. *See* No. 5893.
杠香藤 *Mallotus repandus*, Marg.

Read *kang*[1] or *chiang*[1].

杠橋梁 or 徒杠 a foot-bridge.

缸 [1] 5888 — R. 江 — See 剛 — K. *hang* J. *kō*, *gō* A. *giang*, *koung* — Even Upper Irregular.

An earthen jar or vat.

水缸 a water-kong,—used to store water.
一口金魚缸 a jar to hold gold-fish.
糞缸 or 坑缸 a receptacle for night-soil.
七石缸 a vat to hold seven piculs.

缸 [1] 5888

金剛腿缸 fat squat jars, reminding one of the doubled-up legs of sitting idols. *See* 金 No. 2032.
缸鳧 to raise or float anything.

肛 [1] 5889 — R. 江 — See 扛 — A. *giang*, *koung* — Even Upper.

The large intestine.

肛門 the rectum.
脫肛 protruded intestine; blind piles.
胖肛 fat; bloated.

虹 5890

See No. 5265.

豇 5891

See No. 1207.

釭 [1] 5892 — R. 江 — See 江扛 — A. *giang* — Even Upper.

The tire of a wheel. The barb of an arrow. A hanging bowl, to hold a lamp or gold-fish.

排釭 to trim a lamp.
金釭 an ornamental lamp.
金魚釭 a bowl for gold-fish. *See* No. 5888.

槓 [4] 5893 — R. 送 — See 貢 used as 杠 in P. *kang'* F. *kaung'* — Sinking Upper.

A trunk; a box. A bier. A ream of paper containing 100 quires of 20 sheets each. Used with 杠 No. 5887.

皮槓 a leather trunk.
伙食槓 a case for eatables.
衣服槓 a clothes-box.
抬槓 to carry a corpse on a stretcher; to wrangle.
雇人抬槓 to hire men to carry away the body.
抬槓辯嘴 quarrelling like coffin-bearers,—who are noted for their habit of wrangling.
槓房 a shop for funeral paraphernalia.
槓箱 large cases fitted with poles for carrying; chests; cases in general.
槓具 fittings; furniture.
槓子 a horizontal bar; a pole; a club.
打槓子 to attack with clubs.

岡 [1] 5894 — R. 陽 — See 剛 — A. *köng*, *kang* — Even Upper.

The ridge of a hill; a mound; high and level ground. [To be distinguished from 罔 No. 12,512.]

陟彼高岡 ascending that lofty ridge.
如岡如陵 like the hills, like the mountains,—so will your friendship endure.
砂岡 a dirt-heap.
血岡 weals from a beating.
岡芋鳥 the whydah.

剛 [1] 5895 — R. 陽 — C. H. *kong* F. *koung*, v. *k'ang* W. *koa* N. *koñg* P. M. Y. Sz. *kang* K. *kang* J. *kō* A. *kang* — Even Upper.

Hard; unyielding, as opposed to 柔 No. 5653. Constant; enduring. Just now; recently. *See* 金 No. 2032. Used for 罡 No. 5906.

剛硬 hard; unyielding.
剛性 obstinate; pig-headed.
剛强 or 剛暴 or 剛烈 violent; overbearing.
剛正 or 剛直 inflexible; upright.
剛勇 or 剛大 brave; resolute.
剛志 or 剛毅 resolute; determined.
剛石 granite.
金剛石 the diamond.
剛日 and 柔日 the odd and even days of a moon, respectively. The former were considered appropriate for outside, the latter for inside or domestic matters.
剛勁 robust; hardy; unyielding.
剛一來 as soon as ever he comes.
剛……又 as soon as……, immediately……
剛纔 just now; a moment ago.
剛到 just arrived.
剛過了 just passed by.

堽 5896

Same as No. 5888.

摃 5897

Same as No. 5886.

Digitized by Google

kang
焵[4]
5898
R. 漾
See 鋼
A. *kang*
Sinking Upper.

To temper steel; a well-tempered blade.

kang
犅[1]
5899
R. 陽
See 岡
Even Upper.

A red bull; a sacrificial ox.

kang
綱[1]
5900
R. 陽
See 剛
Even Upper.

The large rope of a net, by which it is drawn together; that which regulates; laws; a bond; a tie. The subject, as opposed to the predicate. [To be distinguished from 綱 No. 12,515.]

若綱在綱 when the net is on the rope,—the result is order.
亂其紀綱 throwing the laws into confusion.
綱紀四方 giving laws to the four quarters,—of the realm.
四方爲綱 the whole empire takes you as its pattern.
之綱之紀 regulating all, and determining each point.
綱紀 laws; fundamental principles; to act for.
汝是敦紀綱乎 whose retainer are you?
統綱 the governing or connecting principle.
三綱 the Three Bonds,—between sovereign and subject, father and son, and husband and wife.
綱常 bonds (as above) and virtues (*see* No. 440),—moral obligations.
提綱 to bring out the leading idea; to illustrate the theme.
綱領 a bond; a connecting line; the idea or principle which runs through and connects all parts.
綱目 subject and predicate; text and commentary.

kang
鋼
5901

Same as No. 5888.

kang
堈[1]
5902
R. 陽
See 剛
Even Upper.

A trailing plant, like the 蒲萄草 *Vitis Labrusca*, Linn., which bears white flowers and small white grapes said to cure stupidity.

kang
鋼[1]
5903
R. 陽漾
C. *kong, kong'*
H. *kong*
F. *kaung'*
W. *koa*
N. *koŋ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *kang*
Even and Sinking Upper.

Steel. Hard; tough.

鋼椽 the steel beam,—a sword.
鋼鑽 a steel awl.
鋼刀雖快，不斬無罪之人 though the steel knife is sharp, it does not behead the innocent man.
男兒無志，鈍鐵無鋼 a man without energy is blunt iron without steel.
恨鐵不成鋼 angry because their iron does not become steel,—because their dull sons do not become eminent men.
鋼眼 an eye in a steel plate for drawing out iron wire.
鋼眼裏拔出來的手 one who has been drawn through a steel eye,—close; stingy.
鋼勁 lusty; vigorous.

kang
牄
5904

Same as No. 1212.

kang
將
5905

See No. 1212.

kang
罡[1]
5906
R. 陽
See 剛
A. *köng, kang*
Even Upper.

The name of certain stars. *See* No. 5895.

天罡 four stars which form the bowl of the 斗 constellation; *see* No. 11,427.
踏罡步斗 treading the *kang* and stepping the *tou*,—a particular way of walking around when performing magical rites, incantations, etc.
罡符 a kind of mesmerism, practised as a means of extorting money.
四大金罡 a popular name for the 四天王 Four Heavenly Kings, as guardians at the entrance to a Buddhist temple. *See* 王 No. 12,493.
罡風 a high wind.

kang
摾
5907

Same as No. 5886.

K'ANG.

khang
康[1]
5908
R. 陽
C. *hong*
H. *k'ong*
F. *k'oung*
W. *k'oa*
N. *k'oŋ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'ang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *k'ang, k'öng*
Even Upper.

Peace; repose. Health; strength. A point where five roads meet. *See* 里 No. 6870. [To be distinguished from 庚 No. 6001.]

無已太康 let us not enjoy ourselves to excess.
康寧 repose; tranquillity.
康居 to live in peaceful retirement.
小康 well-to-do.
康泰 in good health.
康强 or 康健 hale; hearty; vigorous.
身其康强 lusty of body.
康衢 or 康莊大路 a great highway.
康熙 K'ang Hsi (*or* Kang Hi),—the name of the reign of the second Emperor of the present dynasty, A.D. 1662-1723.
康了 *lit.* stronged, *i.e.* "ploughed" at an examination. From the story of a student named 柳冕 Liu Mien, who was so superstitious that he would not allow the words 安樂 to be used in his presence, the last character having the same sound as 落 to fail, but changed the phrase into 安康. When the list of successful candidates came out, he was not in it; and his servant coming back to tell him so, avoiding the odious 落了, announced his failure by using 康了.

khang
康[1]
5909
R. 陽
See 康
Even Upper.

Empty; unoccupied.

寂靜康寘 silent and deserted,—as a ruin.

Digitized by Google

慷[3] 5910
R. 陽養
C. 'k'ong, 'hong
H. 'k'ong
F. 'k'oung
W. k'oa
N. k'oñg
P. 'k'ang, k'ang
M. 'k'ang
Y. } k'ang
Sz. }
K. kang
J. kō
A. k'ăng
Even and Rising Upper.

Generous; magnanimous; noble. *See* No. 5804.

慷慨悲歌 to sing in a mournful key.

Read *k'ang*[1].

慨當以慷 full of noble sentiments; chivalrous.

糠[1] 5911
R. 陽
See 康
A. k'ang
Even Upper.

Chaff; husks of grain; bran. Petty; poor. Remiss; negligent. *See* 秕 No. 8945.

麥糠 wheat bran.
鋸糠 or 木糠 sawdust.
糟糠之妻不下堂 the wife of the grains and bran days must not go down from the hall,—she who was the sharer of poverty must not be put aside in prosperity. Said by 宋弘 Sung Hung of the Han dynasty.
妻子糠豆不贍 wife and children without enough bran and beans,—without enough to eat.
糠古老 the heads of fungus millet (*Setaria*), used as a diuretic.
梨糠了心 this pear is unsound.

糠 5912

Same as No. 5911.

驤[1] 5913
R. 陽
See 康
A. k'ang
Even Upper.

Tall; long. *See* 驤 No. 6772.

扛 5914

See No. 5886.

掆 5915

Same as No. 5886.

擺 5916

亢[4] 5917
R. 陽漾
F. k'oung k'aung
See 杭抗 燸慷
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

Same as No. 5886.

Violent; overbearing; strong. To oppose; to attack. An error; a mistake. Very; excessive. The second of the 28 constellations.

亢氣 a violent or domineering disposition.
不卑不亢 neither obsequious nor arrogant.
亢排 a bully; a braggart.
不能亢宗 unable to protect his family.
亢旱 or 亢陽 hot and dry weather.
亢池 four small stars near Arcturus.
亢金龍 a name for the 2nd constellation, which is supposed to bring drought.

伉[4] 5918
R. 漾
See 炕
Sinking Upper.

To compare; to match; a pair. To oppose; to dislike. High. Sincere. Used with No. 5921.

伉儷 a pair; husband and wife.
伉禮 the ceremonies between equals.
伉敵 to compete with; to oppose.
皐門有伉 the gate of the enclosure stood high.

匟[4] 5919
R. 漾
See 炕
Sinking Upper.

The divan or couch at the head of a guest-chamber, to seat two.

匟几 or 匟桌子 the low table placed on the divan between host and guest.

忼[3] 5920
R. 陽養
See 慷
Even and Upper Rising.

Excited; annoyed.

忼爽 in high spirits.
忼然嘆息 he sighed with disappointment.

抗[4] 5921
R. 漾
C. kong[2], k'ong
H. k'ong
F. k'aung
W. k'oa
N. k'oñg
P. } k'ang
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang, v. hang
J. kō
A. k'ang
Sinking Upper.

To set up; *see* No. 4006. To oppose; to resist. To screen; to protect. To carry on the shoulder.

抗旨 to oppose the Imperial will.
抗官 to oppose the officials.
抗敵 or 抗拒 to resist; to oppose.
抗斷不依 to set at nought a judgment.
違抗 to disobey; to rebel.
抗吞 or 抗覇 to refuse to give up what by right belongs to another.
抗傳 to refuse to obey a summons.
抗欠 to refuse to pay a debt.
抗捐 to refuse to pay,—as a tax.
抗粮 to refuse to pay the land-tax.
不抗王師 to follow the Imperial example.
抗性 or 抗頸之人 cantankerous; fond of opposing; obstinate.
無不與之分庭抗禮 not one but treated him with consideration,—said of the feudal princes in reference to 子貢 Tzŭ Kung.

Read *k'ang*[1]. Used with No. 5886.

抗舉 to raise up.
抗價 to keep up the market price.
抗口袋 to carry bags; a coolie.
把這個口袋抗過去 carry this bag over your shoulder.

沆 5922

See No. 3850.

炕[4] 5923
R. 漾
C. hong, k'ong
H. k'ong
F. k'aung, k'oung
W. k'oa
N. k'oñ
P. } k'ang
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang
J. kō
A. 'k'ang
Sinking Upper.

To dry. A brick bed warmed by a fire.

炕布 to dry cloth.
炕牀 to warm a bed; a stove-bed; a *k'ang*.
一鋪炕 or 暖炕 a stove-bed; a *k'ang*.
炕蓆 the mat on the *k'ang*.
炕面子 the top of the *k'ang*.
炕沿 the edge of a *k'ang*.
炕桌 a small table for a *k'ang*.
炕爐子 the fire-place for heating the *k'ang*; a portable stove for baking cakes.
炕罩 a valance in front of a *k'ang*.
炕洞 the fire-place in a *k'ang*.

Digitized by Google

khow
犼[4]
5924
R. 豕
See 抗
Sinking Upper.

A fierce dog. A hedgehog.

犼猿 a kind of small ape, found in Siam, said to be employed in hunting.

khoh
硫[4]
5925
R. 豕
See 抗
Sinking Upper.

The sound of stones striking together.

Read *k'ang*[1].

硫礑 the crash of thunder.

khoh
閌[4]
5926
R. 豕
See 抗
Sinking Upper.

Lofty and large **閌閶** as the gateway of a palace.

KAO.

kau
高[1]
5927
R. 豪
C. *kou*
H. *kau*
F. *koa*, v. *ʂkeing*
W. *kŏe*
N. *koa*
P. M. Sz. *kau*
Y. *koa*
K. *ko*
J. *kō*
A. *kau*
Even Upper.

High; tall; lofty, as opposed to **矮** No. 13 and **低** No. 10,899. Eminent; exalted. High in price; good in quality; loud in tone. Radical No. 189.

高大 high; lofty.
高厚 height and depth.
不分高低 not to distinguish between high and low,—between superiors and inferiors, good and bad, etc.
高矮不等 tall and short mixed together; some tall, some short.
登高必自卑 to go up high, you must begin from low down. *See* **登** No. 10,858.
高升 or **高登** to rise high; to be promoted.
幾丈高 how many *chang* high is it?
高地 high-lying land; uplands.
高人 a tall man; an eminent man.
身量高 tall of stature.
高翹 or **高脚** stilts.
高脚牌 a portable notice-board, consisting of a notice-board at the top of a long handle.
高掛 to hang up high.
高名 a great name; what is your name?

高[1]
5927

高姓 what is your surname?
高壽 what is your age?—more especially used to elderly people.
比我年高五歲 five years older than I am.
高祖 great-great grandfather. The title has been posthumously bestowed upon several Emperors who were the founders of their dynasties.
高風亮節 of lofty spirit and great force of character.
高於人，衆必非之 he who excels others is sure to be an object of calumny.
味高食部 its flavour beats anything in the whole range of food.
見識高出幾倍 in experience far superior to him.
才高學廣 of great ability and wide reading.
高賢 eminently worthy.
高位 a high station.
高着 up,—as the sun.
高蹤 your footsteps; your arrival.
高燈 ornamental lanterns carried on poles in marriage ceremonies.
高情 distinguished kindness.
高舉 to rise to high honours.
高樂 great pleasure; enjoyment.
高親 your honoured relatives.
高强 first-rate,—as a plan.
高帽子 *see* No. 7701.
高底 thicksoled,—of boots.
高攀 I have the honour of his acquaintance.
高狀 conical.
高見以爲何如 what is your opinion, sir?
志氣高 of great determination; very resolute.
清高 pure and lofty,—as one of disinterested and noble aims.
攀高枝兒 to cling to the high branch,—to associate with and esteem only those on a higher level, with a view to advancement.
高興 raised in spirits; merry; exhilarated.
高估 to assess at a high value.
價高 or **高行** high in price.
高昂 rising high,—as prices.
高聲 in a loud voice.

高[1]
5927

高腔班 a troupe or company singing in falsetto.
高手 a high hand,—one who is clever or skilled at anything.
高高手我過去 pardon me; let me off this time.
高談 to talk big; to brag; to declaim.
高堂父母 father and mother both alive.
高頭 used for **上頭** upon; also for **之間** at; during.
居然高臥 giving yourself such airs!
高下 up and down; relative height or value.
高下其手 he makes his influence much felt.
高麗國 Korea. *See* No. 478.
高昌國 a state of the Ouigours or Wigours.
高粱 *see* No. 7023.
高粮 the tall grain,—millet.
高搭 raised; elevated.
高唐夢 the dream at Kao-t'ang,—in which **懷王** Huai Wang of the **楚** Ch'u State became enamoured of the **巫山之女** nymph of Wu-shan (*see* No. 12,735). Used as a euphemism for sexual intercourse.

kau'
暠
5928

Same as No. 5931.

kau'
槁[3]
5929
R. 皓
N. *k'oa*, *koa*
See 高
Rising Upper.

Dry; rotten; withered.

形固可使如槁木乎 can the body be brought to the condition of dry wood?—by the suppression of mental activities.
槁木朽廢 a rotten worthless fellow.
形容枯槁 very much emaciated.
槁(or **藁**)**本** *Ligusticum sinense*, Oliver.

kau'
犒[3]
5930
R. 皓
F. v. *ʂkoa*
See 高
Rising Upper.

A scabby itching disease.

瘡痞 eczema.
關門賣瘡痞藥 to shut the door and sell medicine for eczema,—to trade privately.

Digitized by Google

kau'
皜[3]
5931
R. 皓號
See 高號
Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Clear; pure; white. Used with No. 3892.

皜身朱足 naked and barefooted.
皜然白首 a snow-white head of hair.

kau'
稿[3]
5932
R. 皓
See 高
A. *kau, kieu*
Rising Upper.

The stalk of grain; straw. A draft or rough copy; a proof.

禾稿 rice-straw.
稿荐 a mattress of rice-straw.
草稿 a rough copy; a draft.
文稿 a draft or copy of a despatch.
起稿 or 打稿 to make a rough draft; to draft.
留稿同正 keep the draft together with the original.
稿案 official papers.
稿案留在稿房 let the documents in the case remain in the record office.
稿公 a clerk of the records.
腹稿 a draft already drawn out in one's mind.
肚脾裏打稿子 to draft a document in one's mind, *i.e.* to think it out.
窻稿 a theme for composition,—as given among friends.

kau'
槀
5933

Same as No. 5932.

kau,
篙[1]
5934
R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A bamboo pole; to pole.

撐篙 to pole; to punt.
船篙 bamboo poles for poling junks.

kau'
縞[3]
5935
R. 皓
See 高
Rising Upper.

Plain white silk.

縞衣綦巾 in thin white silk and a grey head-dress.
縞冠 a white silk cap.
渾身縞素 in complete mourning.

kau, kau'
膏[1]
5936
R. 豪號
See 高告
Even and Sinking Upper.

Fat; grease; to grease; to fatten; rich; sleek.

猪膏 or 膏油 or 膏臊 lard.
膏肥 fat; greasy.
膏以脂 smear it with grease.
膏火 fat and fire,—the necessaries of life; means of subsistence.
膏露 fertilising dew.
膏澤 sleek; fat.
膏粱 rich; wealthy.
膏恩 rich favours; enriching grace.
膏藥 a plaster,—for a wound or sore.
公膏 or 藥膏 opium.
綠膏 cakes of green dye, from Chehkiang.
膏釐 the *likin* tax on prepared opium, known as the boiling tax or the *kao-li* tax.

Read *k'ao*[4]. To fertilise.

陰雨膏之 much rain has fertilised it.

kau' kau,
鎬
5937

See No. 3870.

kau'
鰝[3]
5938
R. 皓
See 皓
Rising Lower.

The large crawfish or *Palinurus*.

kau'
藁[3]
5939
R. 皓
See 高
A. *kau, kieu*
Rising Upper.

Straw; a straw mat. Used for Nos. 5929, 5932.

空藁 straw.
藁席 a straw mat.
里人藁葬之 the villagers buried him in a mat,—*i.e.* without a coffin.
不念藁砧 forgetful of her husband. *See* No. 622.

kau,
羔[1]
5940
R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A lamb; a kid. [To be distinguished from 羙 No. 12,846.]

羊羔子 a lamb; a kid.
胎羔皮 unborn lamb-skin.
珍珠羔 astrakhan.
黑羔皮 black lamb-skin.
羊羔美酒 a kid and good wine,—a feast.

kau,
糕[1]
5941
R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

Cakes; baked or steamed dumplings.

百菓糕 fruit cakes.
鬆糕 leavened cakes of rice-flour.
年糕 glutinous rice cakes for the New Year.
蛋糕 sponge cakes.
糕點 cakes and pastry.
糕餅 a pudding of glutinous rice-flour.
糕乾 a pudding of ordinary rice-flour.
糕神 cakes offered by the Emperor in worship to the sun on the 2nd of the 2nd moon.
糕粉 rice-flour.

kau,
餻
5942

Same as No. 5941.

kau,
皋[1]
5943
R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

A marsh; a pool in a marsh. To praise; to bless. High; eminent.

鶴鳴于九皋 the crane cries in the ninth (*i.e.* middle) pool of the marsh.
江皋 a river-bank.
漢皋 the bank of the Han,—Hankow.
皋門 gate of the *enceinte* of a palace.
皋月 the fifth moon.
皋皋 insolent.
皋比 a tiger's skin.
皋陶 Minister of Crime to the Emperor Shun.

kau,
臯
5944

Same as No. 5943.

kau,
槹[1]
5945
R. 豪
See 高
Even Upper.

Name of a tree.

桔槹 a well-sweep. *See* No. 1467.

kau,
咎
5946

See No. 2292.

kau,
榚
5947

Same as No. 5945.

Digitized by Google

kau, 1
鼜 5948
R. 豪
See 高 Even Upper.

A large drum, beaten to stimulate workmen to activity.

鼜鼓弗勝 the roll of the great drum did not overpower,—the noise made by the builders, so active were they.

kau, 1
橐 5949
R. 豪
See 高 Even Upper.

A quiver; a case for bow and arrows.

橐鞬 bow-case and quiver.
請垂橐而入 begged to be allowed to enter (the city) with their quivers slung upside down,—as a guarantee that no attack was intended.
載橐弓矢 he has returned to their cases the bows and arrows.

kau' 3
杲 5950
R. 皓
See 高 Rising Upper.

The sun shining brightly.

杲杲日出 brightly the sun shines forth,—and disappoints us of rain.
杲乎如登乎天 gloriously it rises in the sky.

kau' 1
昊 5951

See No. 3887.

kau` 4
告 5952
R. 號
C. *kou*
H. *kau*
F. *koa*
W. *köe*
N. *koa*
P. } *kau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *koa*
K. *ko*
J. *kō*
A. *kau*
Sinking Upper.

A piece of wood placed across the horns of a butting ox, in order to warn people. To inform one's superiors, as opposed to 誥 No. 5953. To tell; to announce to; to appeal to; to lay a plaint; to indict. Also read *ku* 3*. *See* 誥 No. 4691.

稟告 to inform a superior by petition.
告知 to inform; to notify.
告訴 to tell to.
告白 a notice,—as of lost property.
出告示 to issue an official Proclamation.
告祖 to inform one's ancestors,—by prayer.
告誡 to warn; to enjoin on.

告 4 5952

告假 to ask for leave of absence.
告病 to ask for sick-leave.
告休 or 告退 to resign,—an appointment.
告老 to apply to resign on account of old age.
告罪 or 告饒 to apologise; to ask to be pardoned.
告謝 to thank.
告免 to beg to be excused.
告別 or 告辭 or 告行 to take leave; to bid farewell.
告終養 to apply to be allowed to resign in order to take care of aged parents.
告便 or 告個便 to ask leave to retire for a few minutes.
告備 or 告竣 or 告成 to notify the completion of any work.
告貸 or 告借 to borrow money; to open a government loan.
告貸無門 I have nowhere to go to borrow money.
無告 those who have no one to appeal to,—the helpless.
告人 to tell a person; *see* No. 5794. Also, to accuse a person.
我告下你來 I have filed a plaint against you.
控告 or 告訟 to bring a charge against; to indict.
告狀 a plaint; an indictment; to prosecute. *See* No. 2756.
原告 prosecutor.
被告 accused.
兩告 the two parties,—prosecutor and accused.
原告贏三分 a prosecutor wins three-tenths of his case,—*i.e.* starts with three-tenths of the case gained, from his mere appearance as prosecutor.
告賬 to sue for debt.
上告 to appeal to a higher court.
抱告 to present a petition on behalf of another. Women and old men are obliged to sue by proxy, being themselves exempt by statute from examination under the bamboo.
首告 to lay information before a crime has become generally known; to be the first informant.

告 4 5952

放告 to issue a notification that he is ready to hear and decide cases,—as is done by a newly-arrived magistrate.
打聽了放告日期 enquired the dates on which plaints were allowed to be filed.
太尹放告已畢 when the magistrate had finished receiving the plaints.
告發 an information.
告進 to give notice of a charge, etc., to a magistrate.
告官 to bring a case before an official.
告寃 to make a complaint.

khau` 4
誥 5953
R. 號
H. *k'au`*
See 告 Sinking Upper.

To announce to an inferior; to order. To grant, as a title of honour.

誥授 to confer a title of honour upon an official,—of the Emperor.
誥封 to bestow the same upon a wife, living parents, etc.
誥封三代 to bestow titles of honour on three generations.
誥封亭 the pavilion erected for the Imperial Decrees relating to a deceased person.
誥贈 to bestow a title as a posthumous distinction.
皇清誥贈 conferred under the Imperial Ch'ing dynasty,—a phrase seen on tombstones.
誥命 the patents by which the above titles are conferred, from the 1st to the 5th ranks, inclusive.
誥命夫人 the wife of an official who has received a title.
金花誥 the patent given to an official's wife.
誥書 an Imperial patent for a title of honour.
誥條 the inscriptions of titles, etc., placed outside the front gate of a high official.
誥誡 to solemnly enjoin.
誥誓 Imperial orders.
納還官誥 to hand in one's resignation.
連刺史的誥身都沒有 his commission as magistrate was also gone.

Digitized by Google

háu⁴
郜
5954
R. 號
See 告
Sinking Upper.

Name of the fief in Shantung bestowed upon the eldest son of 文王 Wên Wang.

kaú³
交
5955
R. 皓
See 杲
A. haú²
Rising Upper.

To let go. To divide.

Read *hao*⁴. The sky.

K'AO.

khaú³
敲
5956
kaú³
熇
5957
R. 蕭皓藥
See 嗃歊考
Even Rising and Entering Upper.

See No. 1389.

To dry at the fire; to toast; to roast. *See* No. 4355.

微火熇着 warm it over a gentle fire.

熇肉 to roast meat. *See* No. 5969.

Read *k'ao*⁴ or *hao*⁴.

多將熇熇 (troubles) will multiply like flames.

kaú⁴
犒
5958
R. 號
C. *hoⁿ*
H. *k'au*
F. *k'oaⁿ*
W. *'köe*
N. *k'oaⁿ*
P. *k'auⁿ*
M. *k'auⁿ*, *'kau*
K. *ko*, v. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *k'auⁿ*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

To feast victorious soldiers on their return; to entertain; to grant rewards; to give presents.

犒工 to feast workmen.

吃犒勞 to have a feast after the completion of some work.

犒賞 to give rewards.

犒資 a prize; a reward.

犒農 to make grants of money in aid of agriculture.

大犒三軍 a great largess to the army.

犒以金 to reward with money.

選女犒邊庭 to select girls as presents to the frontier tribes.

kaú⁴
燥
5959
kaú⁴
藁
5960

Same as No. 5957.

See No. 5939.

háu¹
尻
5961
R. 豪
C. *hâu*
H. *kau*
F. *k'oa*
W. *'djiau*
N. *k'oa*
P. } *k'au*
M. }
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *k'au*
K. *ko*
J. *kō*
A. *k'au*
Even Upper.

The end of the spine; the buttocks; the rump.

尻骨 the *os coxendicis*.

以死爲尻 to regard death as the rump end,—of life.

化予之尻以爲輪 (death) will resolve my buttocks into wheels.

黑尻 black rump,—the heron.

háu¹
髇
5962

Same as No. 5961.

háu⁴
烤
5963
R. 號沃
See 栲熇
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Hot air; a dry, burning atmosphere. Also read *k'u*¹*.

kháu⁴
靠
5964
R. 號
C. *k'áu*
H. *k'au*
F. *k'oa*, *sk'oa*
W. *k'öe*
N. *k'oa*
P. } *k'au*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *k'oa*
K. *ko*
J. *kō*
A. *k'au*
Sinking Upper.

To lean upon; to rely upon.

倚靠 to lean against; to rely upon.

靠枕 to lean on a pillow.

靠火 to keep near to the fire,—for warmth.

靠頭 a support,—as the back of a chair.

靠椅 or 靠背椅 a chair with a high back.

靠山 to lean against a hill,—as a house, grave, etc., built against a hill.

靠傍 something to fall back upon; resources.

靠山喫山，靠水喫水 if you live near the hills, you must get your living from the hills: if near water, from water,—you must adapt yourself to circumstances.

靠天喫飯 to trust to Providence for one's daily food.

靠此生意 dependent on this for a living.

終身之靠 a support for life,—as a husband is to a wife.

靠賴 to rely upon.

靠不住 cannot be relied upon.

妥靠 trustworthy; reliable.

khaú³
攷
5965
khaú³
考
5966
R. 皓
C. *hâu*
H. *k'au*
F. *k'oa*
W. *k'öe*
N. *k'oa*
P. } *k'au*
M. }
Y. *k'oa*
Sz. *k'au*
K. *ko*
J. *kō*
A. *k'au*
Rising Upper.

Same as No. 5966.

To have long life; aged. A father; a deceased father. To strike. To complete. To examine; to question. [To be distinguished from 老 No. 6783.]

壽考不忘 may long life and an endless name be his!

胡考之寧 to give comfort to the aged.

考終厥命 the old live their allotted span,—when a wise ruler is on the throne.

殷乃引考 let the people of Yin enjoy protracted prosperity!

先考 my late father.

祖考 grandfather and father; ancestors.

考妣 deceased father and mother.

考妣三年 three years' mourning for parents.

考鐘 to strike a bell.

在宗載考 in the honoured apartment we complete,—our carousal.

作召公考 roused himself (to emulate) the achievements of Shao Kung.

考成 to verify completion,—as when a superior fixes a limit of time 期限 within which a matter is to be settled, 考成 being used of the settlement between the superior and his subordinate.

考察 or 考問 or 考究 to investigate.

考驗 to examine; to make trial of.

考驗輿地 to explore a country.

考較 or 考証 to compare.

考文章 to hold a competition in essay-writing.

考求 to discover.

考據 to seek for proofs or examples of.

考語 the character or description given of officials at the 大計 triennial scrutiny.

考試 to examine at the great public competitions.

考秀才 to go up for the examination of *hsiu-ts'ai*,—the first degree.

Digitized by Google

考[3] 5966

考中 *chung*[4] 了 he has passed,—for the 2nd or 3rd degrees. *See* 進 No. 2075.
考官 examining officials.
考竟 the examination finished,—of one who dies in prison before trial.
考場 or 考院 the examination-hall.
進考場 to enter as a candidate.
考取 to examine and take out; to pass (candidates) for examination; to examine for.....
考名 the examination name, a candidate sometimes adopting a different 名 name from his previous 學名 school name.
小考 a general name for the triple examinations before the District Magistrate, the Prefect, and the Literary Chancellor. Also the examination at which 童生 students pass for their 秀才 first degree.
考案首 to come out first at the preliminary examination, held by the District Magistrate and Prefect.
考卜 to enquire by divination.
考選局 an examining Board for the selection of officers to fill posts.
考功清吏司 Department of Scrutiny, to control the rewards and penalties of officials,—under the Board of Civil Office.

khaw
拷[3] 5967
R. 皓
C. *kháu*
H. *k'au*, *k'aù*
F. *k'oa*
W. *k'ö*
N. *k'oa*
P. *k'au*, *k'aù*
See 考 Rising Upper Irregular.

To beat; to flog.

拷打 to beat; to flog.
拷鼓 to beat a drum.
拷脚眼 to beat on the ankles.
拷問 or 拷訊 to interrogate with beating,—*i.e.* to administer so many blows of the bamboo whenever the witness either lies or refuses to answer.
三拷畫供 after the third bambooing, he signed the deposition.

khaw
栲[3] 5968
R. 皓
See 考 Rising Upper.

Platycarya strobilacea, S. & Z., known as 栲花 *See* No. 5080.

栲皮 foreign mangrove bark. *See* No. 1559.
栲紬 pongee dyed brown with mangrove bark.
栲栳 an osier bucket.

khaw
烤[3] 5969
R. 皓
See 考 Rising Upper.

To warm; to toast; to bake.

烤手 to warm the hands.
烤木 to bend wood by heat.
烤麵包 toasted bread.
烤餅 to bake a cake.
烤牛肉 roast (*i.e.* baked) beef.
烤焦 to burn in baking.
伏天烤日頭 in the dog-days, the sun is roasting hot.
烤爛了 over-roasted; burnt in cooking.

KEI.

kei
給 5970

See No. 927.

K'EI.

k'eih
刻 5971

See No. 6099.

KÊN.

kèn
艮[4] 5972
R. 艮
C. *kèn*
H. *kèn*
F. *kaung*
W. *kö*
N. *kêng*
P. *kèn*
M. *kèn*
Y. *kêng*
Sz. *kèn*
K. *kün*
J. *kon*
A. *kèn*
Sinking Upper.

The seventh of the 八卦 Eight Diagrams. A limit; to stop. Hard; perverse; obstinate. Radical No. 138. [To be distinguished from 艮 No. 7017.]

艮覆碗 the Diagram *kèn* resembles an inverted cup.
艮礓 a kind of hard stone; stony.
艮參子 crossgrained.

kèn
哏[2] 5973
R. vulgar
P. v. *gkèn* in *tow*, *gkèn*
Even Lower.

Noise of people wrangling.

鬪哏 to joke; to chaff. *See* No. 5974.

kun
根[1] 5974
R. 元
C. *kên*
H. *ken*
F. *koung*, *küng*
W. *kang*, *kö*
N. *kêng*
P. *kên*
M. *kên*
Sz. *kên*
Y. *kêng*
K. *kün*
J. *kon*
A. *kăn*
Even Upper.

A root; a base; foundation; origin; cause. Numerative of poles, masts, lamp-wicks, hairs of the head, etc.

根末 or 根稍 root and branches; beginning and end.
根本 or 根由 or 根基 or 根底 root; foundation; origin; cause.
根源 origin; (Buddhistic) sympathy.
好根底 of a good stock or family.
一條根 a root; a single root.
無根之草 a plant without a root,—a rolling stone; a ne'er-do-well.
除根 to pull up the root; to eradicate.
絕了根 the root or parent stock cut off, so as to prevent further growth; exterminated.
不是生根的 it is not rooted,—it can be moved.
地不生無根之草 earth produces no plant without a root,—no man without means of subsistence.
根蒂 root and bottom,—regular arrangement.
根深蒂固 the root is deep and the stalk is tough.
說話無根 idle, baseless talk.
苗根 or 根芽 shoots from old roots.
根子 one's antecedents; past history.
根查 to examine to the bottom.
根追 to trace up to the origin.
根詢 to thoroughly examine or question.
根株盡絕 to utterly extirpate.
以他爲根脚 to make a foothold or base of operations of it.
歸根 to go back to the root,—to the original condition; to the original question; to first principles, etc. etc.
尋根究底 to search and sift to the very bottom.
根子硬 hard of root,—an awkward person to meddle with.
根茶 *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb., used to adulterate tea.

Digitized by Google

根[1] 5974

雲根 the name of a hill.
倉 (or 蒼) 琅根 the brass rings, or handles, on a door. Also, the name of a tree.
五根 the Five Roots,—of moral strength, viz.: 信根 faith, 精進根 energy, 念根 memory, 定根 ecstatic meditation, and 慧根 wisdom. Sanskrit: *Pantcha Indryâni.*
六根 the Six Roots,—of sensation. Same as the 六入; *see* No. 5690.
六根清淨 his organs of sense are all purified,—by fasting, prayer, putting away earthly things, etc.
根附 a *netzké* or *netsuké*,—a small carved ivory figure, used as a kind of ornamental button.
存根 counterfoil,—of a bill of exchange or other document.
帶根 advice,—sent to drawee.

Read *kên*[2]. Comic; funny. *See* No. 5973.

褻根 to joke; to chaff.
沒根兒 unpleasant; disagreeable.

kên
茛[4] 5975
R. 願
See 艮
Sinking Upper.

毛茛 is *Ranunculus acris*, L.

kèn
誏[3] 5976
R. 願
See 艮
A. *kên, ngên*
Sinking Upper.

To speak with difficulty. To wrangle. To act perversely.

kèn
跟[1] 5977
R. 元
See 根
Even Upper.

The heel. To follow at the heel; to imitate.

脚跟 or 脚後跟 the heel.
跟隨 to follow.
跟不上 unable to keep up with.
跟踪 or 跟緝 to follow on the track of.
跟進去 to go into with others; to follow up, as an opportunity.
跟前有幾位令郎 how many sons have you?

跟[1] 5977

大人跟前 in your Excellency's presence.
跟班 or 跟丁 a servant.
跟的人 retinue; suite.
跟役 servants who ride behind a cart or chair.
跟車 the attendant's cart.
跟我去 go with me.
跟誰學的 with whom did you learn this?
跟壞品 to follow bad examples.
跟着又是雨 afterwards it rained again.
栽跟斗 to fall head over heels. *See* No. 2025.

kin
觔 5978

Same as No. 2019.

K'ÊN.

hen'
肯[3] 5979
R. 迴
C. *hêng, hang*
H. *k'en, hen*
F. *k'eing, k'ing*
W. *k'ang*
N. *k'êng*
P. *k'ên, k'êng*
M. *k'ên*
Y. *k'êng*
Sz. *k'ên, k'êng*
K. *kĭng*
J. *kō*
A. *k'êng*
Rising Upper.

The articulation of bones; *see* 綮 No. 1113. To be willing; to assent.

惠然肯來 kindly he seems to be willing to come to me.
莫肯念亂 no one is willing to think of the prevailing disorder.
此邦之人,不我肯穀 the people of this country are not willing to treat me well.
允肯 or 肯許 to assent.
你肯不肯 do you agree or not?
不繇他肯不肯 never mind whether he will or not,—make him.
肯指天日盟心 willing to point to the sun in the sky and swear by it.
中 *chung*[4] 肯 to hit off the wishes or fancy.
肯構肯堂 willing to roof and willing to build,—to carry out the plans or wishes of a father. *See next entry.*
厥子乃弗肯堂,矧肯構 if his son be unwilling to raise up the hall, how much less will he be willing to complete the roof?
討了他一個肯字 I have got the word *k'ên* out of him,—his consent.

hen'
啃[3] 5980
R. 緝
See 澀
Entering Upper.

To bite; to gnaw. *See* No. 5985. Correctly read *shih*[1]*.

只有靴子啃襪子,沒有襪子啃靴子 it is only the boot which wears out the sock, never the sock which wears out the boot.

khen'
揇[4] 5981
R. unauthorised
C. *k'êng'*
F. *k'aing'*
N. *'k'êng*
P. *'k'ên, k'ên'*
M. *k'ên'*
A. *'k'êng*
Sinking Upper.

To oppress; to extort from; to take by force.

揇勒 to extort money; to squeeze.
強揇 to take by force.
揇贖 to prevent from redeeming,—as a mortgage.
儘自揇着 to grab all,—without sharing.
揇口說話 to speak indistinctly.
揇手 a delay; a want of smartness in doing anything.
看個揇手 what a dawdler!
揇阻 to obstruct.
揇脚骨 to levy blackmail.
揇留 to detain against one's will.
揇吞 to monopolise.
一揇子 a bundle of things which it takes both hands to span.

kèn
琅[4] 5982
R. 眞願
See 齦
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

Veined jade.

Read *yin*[2]. A stone like jade.

kèn
硍[4] 5983
R. 潛願
See 限懇
A. *ngên*
Rising and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A stone with a flaw in it. Noise of rolling things along.

硍雷之聲 the rumbling noise of things being rolled along.
硍晶 a name for rock crystal.

kèn
裉[4] 5984
R. vulgar
P. *k'ên'*
See 齦
Sinking Upper.

A seam in a garment.

綻裉 or 煞裉 to sew a seam.
小裉 a small seam.

Digitized by Google

ken,
齦[3]
5985
R. 文阮
C. v. *lun*
F. v. *k'ae*
N. *gying, k'êng*
P. *gyin, k'ên*
M. Y. Sz. *gyin, k'ên*
K. *in, kăn*
J. *gin, kon*
A. *ngên, k'ên*
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

To gnaw; to bite. To bark, as a tree; to clean off. *See* No. 5980.

齦骨 to gnaw a bone.
齦聲 gnashing of teeth.
齒齦齦 determinedly.
齦杏核 to clean an apricot stone.

ken,
貇[3]
5986
R. 文阮
See 坤懇
Even and Rising Upper.

Read *yin*[2]. The gums; *see* No. 13,256.

To dig. To gnaw.

khen'
墾[3]
5987
R. 阮
See 懇
Rising Upper.

To break new soil. To reclaim land. [To be distinguished from 懇 No. 5988.]

開墾田地 to bring land under cultivation.
耕墾 to plough up new land.
墾種 to plough and sow.
墾地稅 taxes on reclaimed land.
墾力 with all one's might.
盡力墾傷 to exert all one's strength to plough up and break,—the soil.
墾佔畸葬 to plough into the limits of a grave.

khen'
懇[3]
5988
R. 阮
C. *hên*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'oung*
W. *k'ang*, v. *k'ang*[3]
N. *k'êng*
P. M. *k'ên*
Y. *k'êng*
Sz. *k'ên*
K. *kăn*
J. *kon*
A. *k'ên*
Rising Upper.

To beg; to implore. [To be distinguished from 墾 No. 5987.]

懇請 or 懇求 or 懇祈 or 懇乞 to beg; to entreat.
懇恩 to beg for favour.
懇爲過信 I beg you to believe me.
懇切 to urgently entreat.
肫肫懇懇 I most earnestly entreat you.
懇啟 to draw up a written appeal,—for assistance.
懇章 to make an application to creditors for a composition.
懇惻 perfect sincerity; good faith.

keng,
秔
5989
kan,
更[1]
5990
R. 庚映
C. *kêng, kang*
H. *ken, kang*
F. *keing, kaing*, v. *kang, kieng*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng, kañg*
P. *kêng, ching*
M. *kên, chin*
Y. Sz. *kêng*
K. *keng, kyŏng*
J. *kō*
A. *kaing*
Even Upper and Lower.

KÊNG.

Same as No. 5997.

To change; to alter; to substitute. To attend to, in addition to one's own duties. A night watch, in which sense it is also read *ching*[1].

更改 to change; to alter.
更正 to correct; to reform.
更換 to exchange; to substitute.
更變 to effect a change.
更衣 to change one's clothes. Used euphemistically by women for going to the w.c. *See* No. 10,011.
更名 to change one's name.
更加 to change and make additions. See *kêng*[4].
更訂 to amend,—as rules.
更定 to change. *See below.*
定更條約 to revise a Treaty.
說話不更移 what I say, I do not depart from.
烈女不更二夫 a virtuous woman will not marry two husbands.
更番 many times; repeatedly.
更迭 to alternate.
更張 to relax.
少 *shao*[4] 不更事 he is too young to act in matters.
五更 the five night-watches,—of two hours each, from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. In each watch, the watchman makes 五唱 five rounds, beating his wooden rattle to warn off thieves, in each case with as many strokes as denote the number of the watch.
定更 or 落更 or 起更 to set the watch,—at 7 p.m.
看更 or 守更 to keep watch.
轉更 to relieve the watch.
打更的 or 更夫 or 更練 a watchman.
更漏 a clepsydra or water-clock,—an arrangement by which the regulated leakage of water from a large jar is shown upon a bamboo index inside. By the time the water has fallen to a certain point, the first watch is at an end, and so on.

更[1]
5990
更漏已盡 the water-clock (of life) has run dry.
更樓 a watch-tower,—a place where a clepsydra is kept and where the watches are publicly announced by beating a drum.
更點 one-fifth of a watch,—24 minutes.
更香 sticks of incense which are prepared so as to burn for a given time, and are used in private houses to mark the night-watches.
更深 late at night.
伺候更深 waiting until the watch was deep,—until late into the night.
支更人 a quarter-master.
五更待漏 waiting for the clock to show the fifth watch,—viz. 3 a.m., at which hour the Emperor gives audience.
更次 the interval between two watches, *i.e.* two hours. See *kêng*[4].

ken'
Read *kêng*[4]. More; further.

更好 better.
更加 to add on more. See *kêng*[1].
更多 still more.
更要 still more necessary.
更不 still less; much less.
更兼 in addition; besides; moreover.
更有一件 there is still one more point.
更次 still more inferior; very second-rate. See *kêng*[1].

ken'
哽[3]
5991
R. 梗
H. *kang*
F. *keing*, v. *kang*
See 更
A. *ngaing*[2]
Rising Upper.

Choking from grief or rage.

哽塞 the throat choked,—so that one cannot speak.
哽咽 utterance choked with sobs.

ken'
埂[3]
5992
R. 梗
H. *ken'*
See 梗
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

A ditch or channel for irrigating purposes.

Digitized by Google

ken'
揀[3]
5993
R. 梗
See 更
A. *ngaing*[2]
Rising Upper.

To stir up. To sound.

拿竹揀過 get a bamboo and feel for it,—as for something which has dropped into the water.

ken'
梗[3]
5994
R. 梗
H. *ngang*[2], *kwang*, *ken*
See 更
A. *ngaing*[2], *kaing*[2]
Rising Upper

A spinous tree, *Hemiptelea Davidi*, Planch. (*Zelkora Davidi*, Hemsl.). Thorny; to prick. Strong; stubborn. Straight. The stem of a flower. Scope; bearing. Distress; sickness. *See* No. 8901.

吾所學者直土梗耳 all I have learnt is mere undergrowth,—rubbish.

頑梗 obstinate; perverse.

强梗 violent; overbearing.

梗性子 an obstinate disposition.

梗直 upright; straightforward; honest.

花梗子 the stalk of a flower.

脖梗子 the neck.

梗概 on the whole; generally speaking; a general idea of; an outline.

粗陳梗概 to submit a rough outline.

梗概已盡，此後但須熟耳 now that you have the general idea, it only remains to practise.

誰生厲階，至今爲梗 who is responsible for the evils which have led to the present distress?

ken'
瘦[3]
5995
R. 梗
See 更
A. *ngaing*
Rising Upper.

Disease; sickness.

ken'
綆
5996

Same as No. 5997.

kan, nan'
糠[1]
5997
R. 庚
C. *kêng, kang*
F. *keing, kang*
N. *kêng, kañg*
P. *kêng, ching*
M. *kên*
Y. Sz. *kêng*
K. *kō*
J. *kō*
A. *kaing*
Even Upper.

Rice which is not glutinous.

糠米 or 糠秔 or 香糠米 rice which is not glutinous.

旱稻糠米 upland rice,—as distinguished from 水稻水米 water-grown rice.

ken'
綆[3]
5998
R. 梗
See 更
A. *ngaing*[2]
Rising Upper.

A rope; a well-rope.

綆短者不可以汲深 if your rope is short, it cannot draw from a great depth,—a saying of 莊子; *see* No. 2650.

汲古得修綆 to reach into antiquity, you must have a long rope,—meaning plenty of energy, hard work, etc.

涕隕如綆 her tears fell like a rope,—so fast.

ken'
骾[3]
5999
R. 梗
C. *kêng*, v. *k'êng*
H. v. *ngang*[2]
F. *keing*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng*, v. *gañg*
P. *kêng*
M. *kên*
Y. Sz. *kêng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *ngaing*[2]
Rising Upper

Fish-bones; something sticking in the throat; unyielding; firm; outspoken. Used with No. 5994.

骾不落頸 the bone won't go down,—I can't swallow all that.

小骾 a trifling cause of enmity; a grudge.

直骾 straightforward; blunt; brusque.

骨骾之臣 outspoken, incorrupt officials.

爲人骾峭，不避權貴 he is an outspoken man, who is not afraid of the powerful and great.

kan'
鯁
6000

Same as No. 5999.

kan,
庚[1]
6001
R. 庚
C. *kêng*
H. *kang*
F. *keing*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng, kañg*
P. *kêng*
M. *kên*
Y. Sz. *kêng*
K. *kyŏng*
J. *kō*
A. *kaing*
Even Upper.

The seventh of the 天干 Ten Stems (*see* No. 5814), used in the sense of "age". To change; to restore. To reward. Reason; cause. A path; an orbit. North-east.

年庚八字 the eight characters which express the year, moon, day, and hour, of a person's birth.

庚帖 or 庚柬 a paper setting forth the eight characters as above, the exchange of which between men and women is equivalent to a formal betrothal.

貴庚 or 今年尊庚 what is your honourable age?

同庚 of the same age.

西有長庚 in the west is the day-prolonger,—Hesperus, the evening star.

呼庚癸 to call out "*kêng kuei*",—food and water, *kêng* referring to west and grain, *kuei* to north and water. These words were originally used with a view to conceal from an enemy want of provisions in the camp.

庚金 the west.

kan,
賡[1]
6002
R. 庚
C. *kêng*
H. *kang*
F. *keing*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng*
P. *kêng*
M. *kên*
Y. Sz. *kêng*
K. *kong*
J. *kō*
A. *kaing*
Even Upper.

To continue, as a song.

賡和 to carry on or continue the melody.

乃賡載歌曰 thereupon he continued the song, saying.....

賡揚功績 (the Emperor) proclaimed his merits.

kan,
鶊[1]
6003
R. 庚
See 庚
Even Upper.

One of the names of the mango-bird or oriole, called 鸎鶊; *see* 倉 No. 11,591.

kin,
脛
6004

See No. 4629.

Digitized by Google

kyaiˊ
頸
6005

See No. 2126.

kaiˇ
畊
6006

Same as No. 6007.

kaiˇ
耕[1]
6007
R. 庚
C. *kang*
H. *kang*
F. *keing*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng, kañg*
P. *kêng, ching*
M. *kên*
Y. *kêng*
Sz. *kêng*
K. *kyông*
J. *kō*
A. *kaing*
Even Upper.

To plough; to till.

耕地 or 耕田 or 耕稼 to plough land.
耕種 to plough and sow.
耕耨 or 耕作 to till; to cultivate.
耕牛 an ox trained to the plough.
耕夫 a ploughman.
亦服爾耕 attend to your ploughing.
開耕 to begin ploughing.
目耕 to plough with the eyes,—to read.
筆耕 to plough with the pen,—to write.
舌耕 to plough with the tongue,—to teach.
耕道得道 by ploughing (*i.e.* toiling) after TAO, you will attain to TAO.
青耕 a bird resembling a jay, with dark body, white beak, white eyes and white tail. Said to ward off pestilence.

kaiˇ
羹[1]
6008
R. 庚
C. *kêng*
H. *kang*
F. *keing*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng, kañg*
P. *kêng*
M. *kên*
Y. *kêng*
Sz. *kêng*
K. *keng*
J. *kō*
A. *kaing*
Even Upper.

Soup.

若作和羹，爾惟鹽梅 as in making good soup, do you be to me as the salt and the prunes,—which give the flavour.
如沸如羹 like the bubbling of boiling soup,—is the discontent of the people.
懲羹吹韲 he who is burnt by the soup will blow on the leek. A burnt child, etc.
塵羹土飯 dusty soup and earthy food,—said of the intellectual fare provided by a pretentious pedant.
調羹 or 挑羹 or 羹匙 a soup-ladle; a spoon.

kwenˊ
耿[2]
6009
R. 梗
C. *kêng*
H. *kwen*
F. *keing*
W. *kae*
N. *kêng*
P. *kêng*
M. *kên*
Y. *kêng*
Sz. *kêng*
K. *kiông*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

Bright. Upright; honest.

上帝之耿命 the bright ordinances of God.
文王之耿光 the bright glory of Wên Wang.
耿直 upright; honest; unyielding.
耿介 straightforward; honest.
忠心耿耿 rigidly loyal.
耿耿不寐 disturbed and sleepless.

kwenˊ
莖[3]
6010
R. 梗
P. *ching*
See 耿
Rising Upper.

The stalks of the 芋 taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, Schott.

蔫莖 the young stalks of the *Euryale ferox*, Salisb.

kwenˊ
亙[4]
6011
R. 徑
C. *kêng*
H. *kwen*
F. *keing*
W. *kō*
N. *kêng*
P. *kêng*
M. *kên*
Y. *kêng*
Sz. *kên*
K. *king*
J. *kō*
A. *kāng*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

An extreme limit. To fill; to reach everywhere; universal. Relics. The crescent moon. [To be distinguished from 亘 No. 4800 and 亙 No. 4972.]

亙古至今 from of old until now.
亙古一人 the one man from all antiquity,—關帝 the God of War; also applied to Confucius.
綿亙數千里 extending for many thousand *li*.

kwenˊ
堩[4]
6012
R. 徑
See 亙
K. *king*
J. *kō*
A. *kāng*
Sinking Upper.

Same as No. 5990.

kwenˊ
揵[4]
6013
R. 徑
See 亙
Sinking Upper.

The path or avenue leading up to a grave.

kwenˊ
揵[4]
6014
R. 徑
See 亙
Sinking Upper.

To violently thrum the strings of a lute.

kaiˇ
坑[1]
6015
R. 庚
C. H. *hang*
F. *k'áng*
W. *k'ae*
N. *k'êng, k'añg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'êng*
K. *keng*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'aing*
Even Upper.

K'ÊNG.

A pit; a hole; a ravine; a gully. To put into a pit; to entrap; to involve.

坑子 or 坑坎 or 坑窪 a pit; a hole.
水坑子 a puddle.
坑渠 a sewer.
火坑 a fiery pit,—a state of misery.
萬人坑 a pit into which the bodies of executed criminals are thrown.
山坑 a gully; a ravine.
坑谷 a valley.
坑田 paddy-fields.
塡坑不用好土 any dirt will do to fill a pit,—any stick will do to beat a dog.
坑害 to maliciously injure.
坑人 to put people into pits, *i.e.* to do them mischief.
皆坑之咸陽 these were all buried alive at Hsien-yang,—of the four hundred and fifty *literati* who disobeyed the commands of the First Emperor.
坑騙 to entrap; to cheat.
坑降卒 he destroyed the soldiers who surrendered,—of 項羽 Hsiang Yü, when the armies of 秦 Ch'in, to the number of 200,000, surrendered to him.
坑其民 he ruined his people.
神天菩薩坑死我了 may God strike me dead!
東坑 the eastern sea.
坑沙 manure-cake; *poudrette*.

k'aiˇ
阬
6016

Same as No. 6015.

k'ingˊ
傾
6017

See No. 2196.

k'enˊ
擎[1]
6018
R. 庚
See 鏗
cf. 牽 for which anciently used.
Even Upper.

To thump; to rap; to butt against.

Digitized by Google

k'en, 磬[1] 6019 R. 庚 See 鏗 Even Upper.

The tinkling of gems.

磬磬然小人哉 they are obstinate little men.

kien, 鏗[1] 6020 R. 庚 C. *hêng* H. *ken* F. *k'eing, k'ang*, v. *k'iang k'iang, k'iang* W. *k'ae* N. P. M. Y. Sz. *k'êng* K. *keng* J. *kō, kiō* A. *k'aing* Even Upper.

The jingling of metal. To strike. The sound of a ringing blow. *See* 錢 No. 1591.

鏗鏘 the jingling of bells, metal ornaments, etc.

鼓瑟希鏗爾 pausing upon his harpsichord while it was yet twanging.

鏗鏗聲 the ding-dong sound of a bell.

鏗鐘 to strike a bell.

k'en, 牼[2] 6021 R. 庚 See 鏗 Even Upper.

The shank bone of an ox.

han, 磬 6022

Same as No. 6019.

khen' 肯 6023

See No. 5979.

khen' 啃 6024

See No. 5980.

khen' 掯 6025

See No. 5981.

KO.

koh, 各[4*] 6026 R. 藥 P. *kò* See 擱 Entering Upper.

Each; every one; all; the various. Alternately. [To be distinguished from 名 No. 7940.]

各人 each man; every one.

各人各見 every man to his taste.

各一人 one man to each.

各有所長 each one has his strong point.

各有一說 or 各供一詞 each has his own story.

各各兒 each one; singly.

各管一條 each to look after a separate item,—as in division of labour.

各宜凜遵 let all tremble and obey!

各據此 according to the evidence of all of them.

各住 to live apart.

各屬 all his subordinates.

各皆 all; both.

各自 or 各自各兒 oneself; by oneself; of oneself.

各自味兒 peculiar; unlike others.

各各另另的 eccentric.

各各稜稜的 hobbling along.

各樣 or 各色 or 各項 or 各種 various kinds of; all descriptions of.

各樣都有 or 各樣俱全 to keep all kinds in stock.

各色貨 all kinds or qualities of goods.

各處 or 各地方 or 各路 everywhere.

各國領事官 the Consuls of the various Treaty Powers.

各商 the various merchants.

各事人等 the individuals connected with the several functions of; those who are charged with the duties of.

各等因 the various communications under acknowledgement; the various details or arguments contained in a despatch. *See* No. 10,877.

各該關 all the said Custom-houses.

名適其用者 each adapted to the use for which it is intended.

各羅斯 a gross.

各褙 pieces of cloth glued together, used for soles.

各部院 the chief departments of State, Peking.

koh, 咯 6027

See No. 7319.

koh, kah, 挌[2*] 6028 R. 陌 See 格 Entering Upper.

To strike; to box. To parry.

挌鬥 to brawl; to fight.

挌拳頭 to box.

挌武藝 the art of self-defence.

擋挌 to parry a blow.

kah, 格[2*] 6029 R. 陌 C. H. *kak* F. *kaik, kah* W. *ka* N. *kah*, v. *gah* P. *ké* M. *kê* Y. *kêh* Sz. *kê* K. *kiök, hek, kak* J. *kaku, kiaku* A. *kak* Entering Upper.

To come or go to; to reach. To correct. Intelligent; wise. A rule; a limit; a pattern.

帝曰格汝舜 the Emperor said, "Come, you Shun!"

有苗格 the prince of Miao came to make his submission.

格于上下 extending from earth to heaven.

格于皇天 so that he became equal to Almighty God.

格知天命 to reach the knowledge of the will of God.

神保是格 the spirits quietly come.

神之格思,不可度思 the approaches of spiritual beings cannot be calculated beforehand.

庶有格命 you may herein receive a most important charge.

惟先格王 the king must first be corrected.

惟帝降格于夏 God sent down correction on Hsia.

格其非心 to correct his vicious heart.

感格 to be moved; to be influenced.

格人 men of the highest wisdom.

格言 maxims; precepts.

格物 to enquire into the nature of things.

致知在格物者 the perfecting of knowledge depends upon the investigation of things.

格致 researches,—especially of natural science.

上格蒼穹 to move or favourably influence God above,—as by prayer, good deeds, etc.

資格 seniority; rank. *See* No. 12,342.

破格 or 不拘一格 not to adhere to seniority,—in promotions.

Digitized by Google

格 2* 6029

格例 the rule of promotion by seniority,—introduced under the T'ang dynasty.
格殺 to kill a person resisting lawful authority; to kill in self-defence.
格者不赦 those who resist shall not be pardoned.
看他骨格 look at the bones of his face,—to determine their physiognomical value.
品格 temperament; habit; character.
格式 a pattern.
印字格 a copy-slip.
影格 a copy-slip which is placed under the paper and traced over, as by beginners.
間格 or 跳格 to skip a line; on alternate lines.
格外 over and above; extra; extraordinary.
格外施恩 to grant a special favour.
一入了這個格局,再學不出來的 once get into this style (of composition), and you won't be able to get out of it.
一點兒格磴都沒有 there is no difficulty about it.
格其事不下 pigeon-holed the matter. *See* 行 No. 4624.
格眼 blanks left in documents to be filled up.
格結傷單 certified statements of injuries, to be made after an inquest.
野鳥格磔 wild birds chirrupped.
格鬪 to fight without arms.

硌 kok 6030

See No. 7322.

胳 kok 1* 6031
R. 藥陌
N. v. *kah*
P. *ko*, *kê*, v. *ka*
See 格各 Entering Upper.

The arm; the side.

胳臂 or 胳膊 the fore-arm; the arm.
胳髆 the upper arm.
胳膊折了往袖裏藏 if your arm is broken, keep it in your sleeve,—wash your dirty linen at home.
胳肢窩 or 胳肋底 the arm-pit.
胳臊人 a rank-smelling man.
胳星兒 a blemish; a flaw.

茖 kok 2* 6032
R. 陌藥
See 格各 Entering Upper.

Allium victoriale, L., known as 茖葱 and 山葱, and classified as 葷 (*see* No. 5234) by the Buddhist priesthood.

蛤 kok 2* 6033
R. 陌
See 格 Entering Upper.

A species of beetle.

蛭蛤 a name for the millipede (*Iulus*).
杜蛤 the mole-cricket or *Gryllotalpa*.

袼 kok 4* 6034
R. 藥
See 落各 Entering Lower and Upper.

A short-sleeved jacket for warm weather is called 袼被.

Read *lo*4*. A child's bib.

觡 kak 2* 6035
R. 陌
See 格
K. *kiök*
Entering Upper.

Horns; antlers.

鹿觡 deer's horns,—used as hooks to hang things on.

骼 kak 2* 6036
R. 陌
See 格胳 Entering Upper.

The skeletons of men and animals; dry bones. Used with No. 6031.

閣 kok 2* 6037
R. 藥
P. *ko*
Entering Upper.

A screen. A vestibule; a hall; a council-chamber. Women's apartments. A pavilion. A shelf; a book-case. Used with 閣 No. 6059.

閣老 cabinet elder,—a Secretary of State under the Ming dynasty. Written *Colao* by the Jesuit Fathers of that time.
內閣 the Grand Secretariat or Inner Cabinet,—under the Ming dynasty the Supreme Council of the empire, but now superseded in importance by the Grand Council; *see* 軍 No. 3276.
內閣學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.

閣 2* 6037

閣學 literary designation of a 學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.
東閣 and 體仁閣 names of halls over which two of the four Grand Secretaries are nominally appointed to preside.
入閣 to become a Cabinet Minister.
閣下 you, sir,—a term of address which admits of very wide application, and is one of the safest and most convenient for general colloquial purposes.
煖閣 a canopy in the 大堂 great hall of a *yamên*, beneath which are arranged the table and chair of the presiding mandarin.
坐閣 the seclusion of a girl before marriage.
出閣 to marry. *See* No. 6059.
水閣樓臺 a summer-house over water.
在閣上 he is upstairs.
暫置高閣 temporarily place on a high shelf,—for the moment dismiss from your mind (*e.g.* any preconceived opinions).
熟此者,大家諸篇,可束置高閣 those who familiarise themselves with this (style) may stow away their classical writers upon a high shelf,—they will not want them.
約之閣閣 they bound the frames for the earth exactly over one another,—of building.
閣道 the stars δ ε θ ν ξ ο π in Cassiopeia.
地閣方圓 an oblong jaw,—a physiognomist's term.

擱 kok 1* 6038
R. 藥
C. H. kok
F. *kauk*
W. *ko*
N. *koh*
P. *ko*
M. *ko*
Y. *kak*
Sz. *ko*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*
A. *kak*
Entering Upper.

To put; to place; to lay down. To delay; to hinder. To run aground, as a ship.

擱在那裏 where am I to put it?
擱在心裏 lay it to heart.
擱一邊 to put aside.
擱過一邊 put it aside.
擱平 to lay flat.
擱開 or 擱起來 to remove; to put aside. The first is also to defer.
擱下 to put down; to abandon; to leave off.

Digitized by Google

擱[1*] 6038

櫃子滿了，擱不下 there is no room to put it in the cupboard.
擱不住 unable to leave off; can't be kept for long, as food.
擱不了許多的日子 it won't keep many days.
擱筆 to lay down one's pen,—and think.
擱起去罷 put it away.
耽擱 or 延擱 to delay; to hinder.
耽擱多時 to delay a long time.
擱淺 or 擱沙 to go ashore; to run aground,—as a ship.
擱居 a gambling-hell.
擱着我 if *I* had been there,...

柯[1] 6039
R. 歌
C. *o*
H. *o, k'o*
F. *kio, k'o*
W. *u, k'u*
N. *kou*
P. *kô*
M. *k'o*
Y. *kêo*
Sz. *ko, k'o*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *k'a*
Even Upper.

An axe-handle. An agent, specially as applied to matrimony; a go-between.

斧柯 an axe-handle.
伐柯如何 how does one cut an axe-handle?—through the medium of another as pattern. The *Ode* in which these words occur goes on to say that a wife must similarly be taken through the agency of a go-between. Hence the term "to cut an axe-handle" has come to mean a go-between.
這幾件東西爲伐柯之敬 these few things are meant as a present to the go-between.
執柯伐柯 to take an axe-handle (as a pattern) to cut an axe-handle,—to employ an agent.
代人執柯 to act as marriage go-between.
一柯菜 one head of greens; one stalk or root, as of celery.
柯枝 Cochi or Cochin, on the Malabar coast.

坷[1] 6040
R. 歌
P. *kô*
K. J. A. *ka*
Even Upper.

A rope; a boat's painter. *See* No. 11,586.

笴[3] 6041
R. 哥
See 哥
A. *k'a*
Rising Upper.

The shaft of an arrow; a stalk.

奚胡之笴 (*kao*[3]) arrow-shafts from Fên-hu,—a Turkic country.

舸[3] 6042
R. 哥
C. *kho*
F. *k'oa*
N. *k'ou*
See 哥可
Rising Upper.

A large boat; a barge.

舸艦 a travelling-barge; a house-boat.

哿[3] 6043
R. 哿歌
See 可
Rising Upper.

To be able to. Excellent. To commend.

哿矣富人 the rich may possibly be able,—to survive these calamities.
哿矣能言 well is it for the words that can be spoken!

滒[1] 6044
R. 歌
See 何
Even Lower.

Name of an ancient marsh which was drained by the Great Yü.

滒澤縣 a District in Shantung.

哥[1] 6045
R. 歌
C. H. *ko*
F. *koa*
W. *ko*
N. *kou*, v. *kŏn*
P. M. Sz. *ko*
Y. *kêo*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *ka*
Even Upper.

An elder brother. *See* No. 1.

哥哥 or 大哥 or 哥子 an elder brother.
哥嫂 an elder brother's wife.
哥兒們 brothers.
哥兒倆 brothers,—used in a satirical sense = Arcades ambo.
表哥 an elder cousin on the mother's side.
老哥 old brother,—sir.
阿哥 the sons of the Emperor are so called. The term is taken from the Manchu *agêh*.
關靈哥 a spiritualist; a medium.
八哥 a singing-bird (*Acridotheres cristatellus*).
白鼻哥 a white-nosed brother,—an actor; a rascal.
哥兒姐兒 brother and sister.
哥兒幾 how many brothers have you?
哥老會 Ko-lao Hui,—name of a famous secret society.

歌[1] 6046
R. 歌
W. *ku, ko*
See 哥
Even Upper.

To sing; a song.

歌唱 to sing.
歌曲 to sing songs.
歌誦 to chant.
歌舞 to sing and dance.
歌本 a song-book.
詩言志，歌永言 poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.
歌聲嘹喨 the singing was loud and clear.
秧歌 the song of the rice-planters.
謳歌 songs in *patois*; local ditties.
歌詞 songs; verses of songs.
歌兒 a verse or doggerel rhyme.
歌笑 to laugh and sing; to be merry.
歌姬 singing-girls.
可與晤歌 she can respond to you in songs.
歌謠 to lampoon in verse.
我歌且謠 I play and sing.
是用作歌 therefore I make this song.

謌 6047

Same as No. 6046.

鶻[1] 6048
R. 歌
See 哥
A. *ho, gia*
Even Upper.

A goose; a parrot.

忔[4*] 6049
R. 物
N. *ngwah*
P. *kê*
M. *kê*
K. *hïl*
J. *kitsz, kochi*
A. *ngêt*
Entering Irregular.

Discontented. To dislike.

忔憎 to be angry; aggrieved.

疙[1*] 6050
R. 物
N. *kêh, kah*
P. *kê, kê*
K. *ïl*, v. *hïl*
J. *gitsz, gochi*
A. *ngêt*
Entering Lower.

A pimple; a boil; a sore.

疙瘩 a pimple; a knot; a string button.
長 *chang*[3] 了疙瘩 I have got a boil.
瘋疙瘩 a rash; pimples.
脾氣疙瘩 an irritable disposition.
疙瘩事體 a troublesome business.

Digitized by Google

nyeh
肐
6051

Same as No. 6031.

nyeh 4*
蚻
6052
R. vulgar.
P. *kê'*
M. *kê*
Y. *kêh*
Entering Upper.

Used for No. 6033.

蚻蚤 a flea.

nyeh 1*
跕
6053
R. vulgar.
cf. **疙** P. *kê, ch'ê*
Entering Irregular.

To jolt. A hindrance.

走路跕蹬 to go jolting along, —in a cart.

nyeh
骼
6054

Same as No. 6031.

koh 1*
割
6055
R. **曷**
C. H. *kot*。
F. *kak*
W. *cüe*
N. *kah*
P. *ko*
M. *ko*
Y. *kêoh*
Sz. *ko*
K. *kal*, v. *hal*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *kat*
Entering Upper.

To cut; to gash; to injure; to destroy. To sever; to divide. To cede; to renounce.

割禾 to reap grain.
割草 to cut grass.
拿鐮刀把葦子割下來 cut the reeds down with a sickle.
割肉 to cut meat.
割首 to decapitate.
斬首無二割 to behead at a single blow.
割鷄焉用牛刀 why take a pole-axe to kill a chicken?
割一塊 cut off a piece.
割辮子 to cut off the queue.
割烹 the cut off and cooked,—fare; food.
割損 to injure.
割開 to cut open.
割勢 to castrate.
割斷 to sever; to divide.
割地 to cut off territory.
割情 to sever friendship.
割席 to cut the mat,—to separate from an unworthy friend, as **管寧** Kuan Ning did from **華歆** Hua Hsin, because the latter was too fond of filthy lucre.
割工錢 to cut a servant's wages.
割數 to reduce the amount,—as of a sum to be paid.
割價 to reduce the price.
割紋 a flaw,—in a gem or in wood.
割愛 the love (which extends to) cutting off (a piece of one's flesh), *e.g.* as medicine for a sick parent, —self-sacrificing love.
難以割愛 it is hard to part with a beloved object.
割所愛 to carry off or filch what a person is attached to. *See* No. 9336.
割臂之盟 the covenant of cutting the arm,—between **孟任** the eldest Lady Jên and **莊公** Duke Chuang; *sc.* eternal friendship.
天降割于我家 God sends down calamities upon my house.
割捨不下 could not bear to part with,—her son.
口裏雖如此說，心中割捨不下 although he spoke thus, in his heart he did not renounce,—his plan.
割與 to cede to.

See No. 3947.

kah
合
6056

kah 4*
佮
6057
R. **合**
See **鴿**
Entering Upper.

To bring together, as a company of friends.

kah 2*
蛤
6058
R. **合**
C. *kop*。
H. *kap*
F. *kak*
W. *kö*
N. *kah*
P. *ko*
M. *ko*
Y. *kêoh*
Sz. *ko*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*,
Entering Upper.

A frog; a lizard. Bivalves of various kinds.

田蛤 or **蛤魚** the edible frog.
蛤蚧 a red spotted lizard.
蛤蜥 a gecko.
山蛤 a large yellow reptile found in rocks, which lives on air and drinks the dew.
文蛤 ribbed shells.
蛤蜊 a species of clam (*Venus*) with a thick shell.
蛤蜊板 boards halved at the edges for rabbeting.
蛤蚌 oysters.
蛤蚌皮 oyster-shells.
蛤子 a clam.
蛤子肉 clams without shells.
蛤壳 coblet shells.
蛤粉 powder made from oyster-shells and used as a medicine.

hap 2*
閤
6059
R. **合**
W. *kö*
N. *koh*
P. *ch'o*
Y. *kak*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*
Entering Upper.

A small side door. Used with No. 6037. The apodosis of a sentence; *see* **開** No. 5794.

閨閤 the women's apartments.
近因小女出閤 as my daughter is shortly to be married.
入閤 to go into the side hall,—where, according to the institutes of the T'ang dynasty, the Emperor gave audience on the 1st and 15th of each moon, when his Majesty was too full of solemn thoughts to be able to go through the usual Court ceremonial.
閤閭 the bow of a vessel; the forecastle.
閤邑 a name for **登州府** Têng-chou Fu in Shantung.

hap 1*
鴿
6060
R. **合**
C. *kop*。
H. *kêp*。
F. *kak*, v. *ak, tak*
W. *kö*
N. *kah*
P. *ko*
M. *ko*
Y. *kêoh*
Sz. *ko*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*,
Entering Upper.

A dove; a pigeon. *See* **鳩** No. 2267, **鶉** No. 9364.

鴿子 or **白鴿** domestic pigeons.
野鴿 wood-pigeons.
放白鴿 to let go the white pigeon,—to gamble on a system known as the "white pigeon", said to have been so called because gamblers outside the city of Canton at night used to send off carrier pigeons to their homes inside with news of their operations.
白鴿眼 to look down upon.
蒲鴿 name for a plant of the melon family.

ko 1
戈
6061
R. **歌**
C. *wo, kwo*
H. *kô*
F. *kwo*
W. *ku*
N. *kou*
P. *ko, kwo*
M. *ko, kwo*
Y. *kou*
Sz. *kwo*
K. *kwa*
J. *kwa, ka*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.

A lance; a spear. Radical No. 62.

修我戈矛 I will prepare my lance and spear,—for war.
載戢干戈 he has called in the shields and spears,—for peace.
干戈四起 shields and spears on all sides,—as in civil war.
操戈 to fly to arms.
枕戈待旦 they lay down with their arms awaiting the day.
倒戈相向 approached each other with their spears turned, —the blunt end in front, in token of friendly motives.
戈什哈 (or **喀**) petty military retainers of a high mandarin, who wear provincially-granted white buttons. Also, the servant of a petty military officer.

Digitized by Google

kak
鬲 6062

See No. 6894.

kak 2*
嗝 6063
R. 陌
See 隔 Entering Upper.

The cackle of a fowl. To vomit. To gag.

嗝泛 to vomit.
嗝噎 to choke.

kak 2*
槅 6064
R. 陌
See 隔 Entering Upper.

The yoke of harness. A screen. A shelf; *see* No. 6067.

紗槅 a gauze screen.
槅扇 a shutter; a screen.
多寶槅 a cabinet for curios.

kak
翮 6065

See No. 4002.

kak 2*
膈 6066
R. 陌
F. *kaik, k'aing*
See 隔 Entering Upper.

The diaphragm; the midriff; any membrane or pellicle which separates bodies; to screen. A bell-frame.

膈膜 the diaphragm; anything which separates. Also, behind the times; slow.
無留膈中 do not keep in your mind.
不下膈 or 膈食 unable to digest food.
打膈兒 or 打膈噫 to hiccough.

kak 2*
隔 6067
R. 陌
C. H. *kak*
F. *kaik, kah,* v. *k'ang*
W. *ka, ga*
N. *kah*
P. *ʂko, ʂkê,* v. *ʂchieh*
M. *kê*
Y. *kêh*
Sz. *ke*
K. *kyŏk*
J. *kaku, kiaku*
A. *kak*
Entering Upper.

A partition; to divide; separated. A shelf. A bar in music. To strain; to filter.

隔壁 a partition; next door, as neighbours.
窩風隔 a movable screen.
隔扇 a screen; a movable partition.
隔開 to separate; to put apart.
隔一條水 separated by a stream of water.
隔一道街 separated by a street.
一水之隔 separated by the ocean.
隔絕 to sunder; to break off, as friendship.
隔斷 to shut off; to block up, as the way.

kak 2*
隔 6067

阻隔 to hinder; to embarrass.
隔得遠 far apart.
隔牆抓癢 to scratch an itch with a wall in between. *See* No. 4837.
天淵相隔 as far apart as sky and sea.
隔別多年 separated for many years.
隔山 separated by mountains; step-brothers and sisters.
隔夜 a night intervening; from overnight.
隔日來 come on alternate days.
隔牆有耳 walls have ears.
隔板 panelling on a wall.
隔勒 a roof-gutter of split bamboo; one of the insignia carried at funerals.
何所隔閡 what grudge is there?
三隔架 a book-case with three shelves. *See* No. 6064.
準隔 a bar of music.
隔渣盤 a filtering dish.
隔肢隔肢 to tickle.
隔冬青 *Ilex, sp.*; also *Symplocos, sp.*

kot
轕 2* 6068
R. 曷
W. *ka*
See 葛 Entering Upper.

The appearance of spears and chariots in martial array.

轇轕 an array of men under arms; hubbub; confusion.

kot 2*
葛 6069
R. 曷
C. *kot*
H. *kot*
F. *kak*
W. *cüe*
N. *kah, kêh*
P. *ʂko*
M. *ko*
Y. *kêoh*
Sz. *ko*
K. *kal*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *kak*
Entering Upper.

A creeping, edible bean (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Benth.), from the fibres of which a cloth is made. Connection; relationship.

葛之覃兮 how the *Pueraria* spreads itself out!
葛布 a coarse yellow cloth of *Pueraria* fibre.
葛紗 or 黃葛紗 the crape coats worn by officials in summer.
野谿葛 a fine grass-cloth.
葛藟荒之 covered by the *Pueraria* creepers,—used in reference to a numerous family.
有何瓜葛 what connection is there between them?—alluding to the intertwining of creeping plants.

kot 2*
葛 6069

瓜葛之愛 the love of relatives.
毫無膠葛 there are no connecting links between us.
葛藤 *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Bth.; tendrils; creepers; complications; used of "implications" which are apt to spread far and wide from the centre of great criminal cases.
葛藤立斷 to immediately stop all further implications, as above.
乾葛 or 粉葛 *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, Rich., a long shuttle-shaped tuber used for food.
葛粉 a kind of arrowroot made from the root of the above.
葛蘭 or 小葛蘭 Quilon (Kollam) the great mediæval trading port on the Malabar coast.

kot 4*
擖 6070
R. 黠
See 劼
A. *hiet*,
Entering Upper.

To grate; to scrape.

kot
轕 6071

Same as No. 6068.

khak
呃 6072

See No. 36.

kak ket 2*
革 6073
R. 陌
H. *ket*
See 格 Entering Upper.

Hides; skins with the hair on. To moult; to change. To flay; to remove; to deprive of. The ends of reins. Radical No. 177.

齒革 ivory and hides,—given as tribute.
羔羊之革 lambskins and sheepskins.
鳥獸希革 birds and beasts have their feathers and hair thin, and change their coats,—in summer.
如鳥斯革 like a bird which has changed its feathers.
政由俗革 government must be varied according to prevailing customs.
殷革夏命 Yin superseded the appointment of Hsia.

Digitized by Google

革 2* 6073

天地革而四時成 the universe changes and the four seasons are duly arranged.
兵革 armour.
革車 a war-chariot.
革故更新 to leave off old habits and reform.
此俗遂革 this usage was then changed.
改革 to alter; to change.
革除 to get rid of; to deduct.
革酒 to give up strong drink.
革條 a notice of dismissal.
革面洗心 to flay the face and wash the heart,—to reform.
革官 or 革職 to take away an official's rank,—the offender being sometimes left in office to give him a chance of recovering it.
革去頂戴 deprived him of his button.
革退 to dismiss from employment.
革役 to discharge a *yamên* runner.
革責 to dismiss and punish.
革出 to expel; to dismiss.
革名 to erase a name,—from a list.
革換 to exchange.
革旦而行 to go next morning.
僾革沖沖 the ends of their reins hanging down.

Read *chi* 2*.

疾革 to be very sick.

ko kai 個 4 6074

R. 箇
C. *ko*
H. *ko, kai*
F. *koa*
W. *kai, ku*
N. *kou*, v. *gou*
P. *ko*
M. *kwo, ko*
Y. *kêo*
Sz. *ko*
K. *ka*
J. *ka, ko*
A. *ka*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

A numerative of almost universal application. This; this one.

這個 this one,—of things, men, animals, etc.
那個 that one.
一個 one.
第二個 the second.
有幾個 how many are there?
一個都沒有 there is not a single one.
每個 or 個個 each one; every one.
個個都有 each one has some. Also, there are some of every kind.
個個如此 all are like this.
他是個好人 he is a good man.

個 4 6074

十個八八十 ten times eight are eighty.
個換個 to exchange one for one,—as an apple for a pear.
好大個兒 very large-sized.
一個一個的走 to go one after the other.
個男子 this young fellow.
萬勿漏洩則個 on no account let any one know. [The two last characters have a force "that's the thing required".]
告罪則個 it only remains for me to apologise,—for leaving you.
趁著衆不在,看看則個 take the opportunity of all being absent to have a look.
不是個兒 not good enough; no match for.

ko kai 箇 6075

Same as No. 6074.

kai' 蓋 6076

See No. 5784.

kai 个 6077

Same as No. 6074.

K'O.

k'o' 可 3 6078

R. 口
C. *ho*
H. *k'o*
F. *k'oa*
W. *k'o*
N. *k'ou*
P. *k'o*
M. *k'o*
Y. *k'êo*
Sz. *k'o*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *k'a*
Rising Upper.

To be practicable; to give occasion for; may; might; can; could; possibly. [In many instances colloquially read *k'o*1.]

可以 it can be so; that will do.
可以做得 it may be done; it is allowable.
不可以風 cannot stand the wind.
不可 not practicable.
有何不可 how is it not practicable? where's the difficulty?
可乎可,不可乎不可 the possible is possible, the impossible is impossible.
可不可 may it be done?
可否 whether or not it may be possible to.
可不是麼 or 可麼 can it be that it is not so?—why of course it is so.

可 3 6078

可是寶玉麼 can this be Pao-yü?
可不是寶玉麼 why, it's Pao-yü!
可是的呀 of course!
可要 mind you....!
可又 but yet; but yet again.
可着那兒 all that is there.
可准 to permit.
可意 to suit one's fancy.
可意得人 to suit people's fancy; very taking.
可人意 acceptable to people.
可巧 when as luck would have it....; as it so happened....
可怎麼樣 what is to be done?
可大可小 able to become of any size.
可爲 to do; to serve as (or for); to suffice.
可爲善人 he may become (or be considered) a good man.
可眞 really....; indeed.
這事可眞麼 is this really true?
你可曾問過 have you enquired?
可在這兒麼 is he (or it) here?
可還去麼 are you going again?
可着這麼樣作 do it just like this.
小可的事 a small matter.
非同小可 not as if it were a small matter; not a matter of indifference.
無可無不可 I have no course for which I am predetermined, and no course against which I am predetermined.
可不必 or 可以不必 not needful; may be dispensed with.
可食者食之磬 what there was to be eaten, all eaten up.
可期漸旺 one may hope for a gradual rise.
可就晚了 it is now too late however.
可不謂大哀乎 may not this be called a great cause for sorrow?
可也 this will do,—a final phrase in letters following wishes expressed, a course of action pointed out, etc.
即請查照可也 of which I beg you to take note accordingly.
好可也 pretty good.

Digitized by Google

可[3] 6078

其亦庶乎其可也 it also belongs to the category of the possible,—and the plan is feasible enough. [To be distinguished from the preceding usage.]

可人 a competent man.

可者與之，其不可者拒之 associate with those who can advantage you: put away those who cannot do so.

可看得來 able to be seen; visible.

可行 may be done; allowable.

可見 it is evident that; from which one may see.

可惜 what a pity!

可恥 shameful.

可惡 (*wu*[4]) hateful.

可異 or 可怪 strange; how strange!

可愛 lovable.

可笑 laughable.

可怕 or 可慮 or 可懼 terrible; alarming.

可無慮 there is no fear of it.

可疑 suspicious; doubtful.

可比 comparable; connected with.

可惱 irritating.

可憫 pitiable.

可憐 have pity!—a beggar's cry.

可口 palatable; nice.

可親 attractive.

可容 admissible.

可敬 worthy of respect.

你可冷罷 aren't you cold?

你可慌了 you will be late!

病可了 the disease has left him; he is convalescent.

無行可悔 did nothing that he had need to regret.

可八十里 about eighty *li*.

可有四千餘僧 there may be some four thousand or more priests.

Read *k'o*[4].

可汗 an imitation of the word *Khan*.

kho'
坷[3] 6079
R. 土 F. *k'oa*[3] W. *k'u* See 可 Rising and Sinking Upper.

Uneven; rugged. Unlucky. *See* 坎 No. 5870.

告訴坎坷 poured out his grievances.

kho
岢[1] 6080
R. 山 See 軻可 Even Upper.

A range of hills in Shansi, known as 岢嵐, from which comes the Department of that name.

kho'
哿[4] 6081
R. 口 See 訶可 Rising and Sinking Upper.

To thump; to beat. Colloquially read *k'o*[1].

哿打臭虫 to knock out the bugs,—from a quilt.

哿打烟灰 to knock out the ashes,—from a pipe.

哿哿乾淨了 knocked it clean,—as rapping a box to get out the dirt.

哿籃賣了 sold them all in a lump.

kho
珂[1] 6082
R. 玉 C. *o* W. *k'u* See 可 Even Upper.

An inferior kind of jade. A sea-shell. Name of a metal.

馬珂螺 small shells used for ornamenting bridles, etc.

諫珂 a bird with a striped body and red legs, which is said to dislike other birds and to be fond of foxes.

o
疴 6083

See No. 8439.

kho
苛 6084

See No. 3937.

khe
軻[1] 6085
R. 車 C. *o* H. *k'o, o* W. *k'u* See 可 Even Upper.

A pair of wheels upon an axle-tree. [Being the 名 of Mencius, this character is 諱 taboo, and is read 某 *mou*[3]. *See* No. 2310.]

轗軻 difficult; hampered. *See* No. 5870.

khu
齣[4] 6086
R. 齒 See 齾 A. *k'u* Even Upper.

To crunch with the teeth.

齣齾 arranged like teeth; serrated.

kho'
哿 6087

See No. 6043.

kho'
㪷[4] 6088
R. 竹 F. *k'oa*[3], v. *ç'k'oa* P. v. *ko*, for which 擱 is used. See 可 Sinking Upper.

To run aground. *See* No. 6038.

㪷淺 to go ashore; to run aground.

㪷在樁上 ran upon a stake.

kho
科[1] 6089
R. 斗 C. *fo* H. *k'o* F. *k'wo* W. *k'u* N. *k'ou* P. M. *k'o* Y. *k'ou* Sz. *k'o* K. *kwa* J. *kwa* A. *k'wa* Even Upper.

A class; a series; the classification of graduates of the second degree.

力不同科 people's strength is not equal.

科班 of the rank of 舉人 *chü-jén*.

科甲 or 科第 the classes of graduates of the second and third degrees.

科甲出身 or 科目出身 to enter official life through the public competitive examinations.

不以科目取士 not to choose officials by competitive examinations.

貴科 or 貴科分 the year of your degree.

請問閣下貴科分 in what year did you take your degree, sir?

科分較深 of older standing as a graduate,—than some one else.

科塲 the examination-hall.

科塲條例 rules for the literary examinations.

科塲銀 a fee on stamping documents, which goes to the expenses of examinations.

開科 to open the examination for the second degree.

科籃 the basket of necessaries carried in by candidates at the examinations.

三科 three consecutive attempts as candidate for the third degree,—which confer the right to appear before 大挑 a Commission of Selection, and, if all is satisfactory, to receive an appointment without further trouble.

科試 or 科考 the preliminary examinations of students, held by the provincial Literary Chancellor, qualifying them for entrance at the triennial provincial examinations.

科名 honours or successes at examinations.

Digitized by Google

科[1] 6089

登科 to succeed at the examination for graduate.
小登科 to succeed at the small examination,—to get married.
六科 the Six Boards. *See* No. 9484.
科房 the various offices in a *yamên*, among which the work is distributed, on the lines of the Six Boards. Also, the general office of any petty *yamên*.
十三科道 the thirteen circuits of the Censors,—referring to the thirteen provinces of the Ming dynasty.
內科 and 外科 inward and outward treatment, respectively,—the two great subdivisions of Chinese medical science; pathology and surgery.
祝由科 the name of a book of charms, etc. for curing various diseases.
犯科 to offend against the law.
科斷 to decide according to statute.
二罪相等，同一科斷 two crimes of the same class should receive the same punishment.
如何科罪 how a crime is to be dealt with. *See* 罪 No. 11,910.
設科 to give lessons.
科征 to fix or assess a tax; taxation.
科稅 extra duty; to levy a tax.
收科 to finish; to wind up.
科派 to distribute; to assess.
科頭 the hair done up in a knot; bareheaded; at leisure.
科頭休沐 nothing to do but wash,—referring to the one day in every ten, set apart under the T'ang dynasty for bathing, etc.
科斗字 the so-called "tadpole" characters, as seen (*e.g.*) on the Tablet of Yü. They are supposed to resemble tadpoles. *See* No. 6090.
盈科而後進 it fills up every hole, and then advances,—of a spring of water.
不盈科不行 (water) will not proceed until it has filled all the hollows,—in its way.
科爾沁 the Khorch'in tribe of the Cherim League of Mongols.
科布多 Kobdo in Mongolia.

khoˌ
蝌[1] 6090
R. 歌
See 科
Even Upper.

The tadpole, known as 蝌蚪. *See* No. 6089.

khoˋ
堁[4] 6091
R. 哿 箇
See 哥科過
A. *ʿlwa*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Clouds of dust.

揚堁而弭塵 to stir up clouds of sand in order to stop the dust,—pouring on oil to quench flames.

khoˌ
稞[4] 6092
R. 歌哿馬
Irregular.
See 科顆課
Irregular Upper.

Grain ready for grinding.

青稞 a name for oats.

khoˌ
窠[1] 6093
R. 歌
C. *fo*
H. *wo, kʻo*
F. *wo, kʻwo*
W. *kʻu, u*
N. *kʻou*
P. } *kʻo*
M. }
Y. *kʻou*
Sz. *kʻo*
K. *kʻwa*
J. *kwa*
A. *kʻwa*
Even Upper.

A hole; a burrow; a nest.

鼠鳥同窠 like a bird and a rat living in the same hole,—on friendly terms. The allusion is to an actual association of a bird and a rat, whence the name of a mountain mentioned in the *Canon of History*.
蛇蠍一窠，深知可畏 like a snake and a scorpion in one hole, very much to be feared,—meaning that one reptile would have been enough.
蜂窠 a wasps'-nest.

khoˋ
課[4] 6094
R. 箇
C. *fo*
H. *kʻo*
F. *kʻwo*
W. *kʻu*
N. *kʻou*
P. } *kʻo*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *kʻou*
K. } *kwa*
J. }
A. *kʻwa*
Sinking Upper.

An example; an exercise; a task. Taxes; revenue. To counsel; to exhort. To examine.

工課 a job; a task; work.
日課 a daily task.
月課 the monthly examination of 童生 students and 秀才 graduates of the first degree, instituted as a means of keeping up their scholarship.
訓課 to teach.
課期 the day for the examination.
會課 a private literary club or association of students who meet for purposes of mutual improvement.

課[4] 6094

課文 or 詩課 an essay or poem, for private circulation only, as opposed to regularly published works.
課業 literature, as a profession.
課勸 to exhort.
課試 to try; to experiment.
課稅 Customs' duties.
課館 a revenue office.
餉課 revenue from taxes.
鹽課 the salt tax.
起課 to divine; to tell fortunes.
占課的 a fortune-teller.
課筒 a tube used in fortune-telling.
六壬課 name of a book on fortune-telling.
馬前課 to take counsel before the battle,—and not when all over and too late. *See* No. 8742.

khoˋ
錁[4] 6095
R. 馬哿
See 夸哥
P. *kʻuᵒ*
(used officially, in 銀錁 with the sound 課
A. *kwa, lwa*
Rising Upper.

A grease-pot for carts. Bullion; mock money.

銀一錁 an ingot of silver.
送錁子 or 燒錁錠 to burn paper ingots in worship.
元絲錁 a small ingot with a coil on its top.

khoˋ
顆[1] 6096
R. 哿
C. *ʿfo*
H. *kʻuᵒ*
F. *ʿkʻwo, ʿliu*
W. *kʻuᵒ*
N. *ʿkʻou*
P. *ʿkʻo*
M. *ʿkʻo, ʿkʻo*
Y. *ʿkʻou*
Sz. *ʿkʻo, ʿko*
K. } *kwa*
J. }
A. *kʻwa², lwa*
Irregular Lower.

A numerative of small round and other things.

一顆珠 a pearl.
一顆樹 a tree.
萬顆明珠 vast quantities of bright pearls.
幾多顆 how many are there?
顆兒 a single grain,—as of corn.
顆粒不收 not a grain have we harvested.

khoˋ
騍[4] 6097
R. 箇
See 課
Sinking Upper.

Female of horses, mules, etc.

騍馬 a mare.
騍騾 a she-mule; a jenny.

Digitized by Google

kho˘
髁[3]
6098
R. 骨
N. *k'ou*
K. *hwa*
J. *kwa*
A. *k'wa²*
Rising Upper.

Rib-bones; the socket of the hip-joint.

髁髖蓋 the knee-cap.

Read *k'ua⁴*.

諼髁無任而笑天下之尙賢 take any worthless fellow who laughs at the world for holding virtue in esteem.

khel˩
刻[1*]
6099
R. 職
C. *hak*
H. *k'et*
F. *k'aik*, v. *k'iak*
W. *k'e*
N. *k'ah*
P. *k'ê²*, *ʂk'ei*, *ʂk'ê*
M. *k'ê*
Y. *k'êh*
Sz. *k'e*
K. *k'ek*
J. *koku*
A. *k'ăk*
Entering Upper.

To cut into; to carve.

雕刻 or 刋刻 to carve; to engrave.

刻字 to engrave characters.

刻板 to cut blocks,—for printing from. Hence, certain; fixed.

刻圖書 to cut a seal.

刻明 to engrave legibly.

刻鏤 to inlay.

重 *ch'ung²* 刻 to cut again,—a new edition. *See* 翻 No. 3390.

刻下 incised; let in. *See below.*

刻骨銘心 engraved on my bones and heart,—of an act of kindness.

刻花 to do ornamental carving.

刻畫 carved and painted; cut, as lines with a knife; laboured; artificial, as style.

刻畫二王 to write as well as the two Wangs,—viz. 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih and 王獻之 Wang Hsien-chih, 4th century, A.D.

精心刻書 set to work in good earnest,—as if engraving, which demands close attention.

刻絲 silk woven into a gauze ground.

刻化不動 unable to digest; cannot endure it.

減刻 to reduce; to cut off.

刻 or *k'o⁴* 薄 to treat badly; severe; mean; miserly; to ridicule.

刻薄成家,理無久享 money made by meanness is never long enjoyed.

刻待 or 刻剝 or 刻搜 or 刻毒 to oppress; to ill-use.

刻苦 to suffer hardships; to be indefatigable.

刻苦人 oppressive; tyrannical.

尙不刻苦 you don't feel its hardships.

刻求 to be exact; to be particular.

刻[4*]
6099

Read *k'o⁴*. To dwell upon; to devote oneself to. A quarter of a 時辰, *i.e.* half an hour; also (for foreign time), a quarter of an hour.

刻念 to dwell upon in thought.

刻意效之 determined to imitate her.

時刻 time; from time to time; incessantly.

刻期 to fix a date.

限刻 a fixed time.

刻日 a fixed day; at an early date.

刻今 or 刻下 or 玆刻 or 此刻 now. *See above.*

刻下光景 the present state of affairs.

少刻 or 一刻的工夫 in a little while.

刻已 have already.....

刻漏 a water-clock. *See* No. 5990.

khel˩
咳[2*]
6100
R. 口
C. *k'ět*
H. *k'et*, *'k'em*
F. *k'aök*, *k'aöh*, *k'aöng²*
W. *k'ö*
N. *k'ah*
P. *ʂk'ê*
M. *k'ê*
Y. *k'êh*
Sz. *k'e*
K. *ke*, *he*
J. *kai*, *gai*
A. *k'ai*
Nominally Even Upper Irregular in China.

To cough.

咳嗽 to cough.

驚怕咳嗽 to be startled by a cough,—as a light sleeper.

風咳 a dry cough.

咳痰 to cough up phlegm.

咳頃 in the time of a cough,—in a moment.

khel˩
欬
6101

Read *hai¹* or *hai²*.

咳聲 the exclamation "Hai!"

Same as No. 6100.

khoi˩
頦[1]
6102
R. 灰賄
C. *k'oi'*, *ʂhoi*
H. *ʂkoi*
F. *ʂhai*
W. *'gö*
N. *ah*
P. *k'o*, *ʂhai*, *'hai*
M. *k'o*, *hai'*, *ʂhai*
Y. *k'ak*
K. *he*
J. *kai*, *gai*
A. *ʂhai*
Even and Rising Very Irregular.

The chin.

手承頦 resting the chin upon the hand.

頦頷 or 頦頰 or 頰巴頦 the chin.

頦皮 the fur on the neck of an animal.

hok˩
殼[1*]
6103
R. 殼
C. *hok₀*
H. *hok₀*
F. *k'aök*
W. *k'o*
N. *k'oh*
P. *ch'iau²*, *ʂk'o*
M. *ch'io*, *k'o*
Y. *ch'iak*, *k'ak*
Sz. *ch'io*, *k'o*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*, *koku*
A. *hsak*
Entering Upper.

The husk or shell of fruits; the shell of eggs; the exuviæ of snakes, insects, etc.; the shells of molluscs. [Commonly written as below.]

空壳 an empty shell; a husk,—a quack; a charlatan.

鷄蛋去壳 take a hen's egg and remove the shell.

龜壳 the shell of a tortoise,—used in divination.

壳灰 lime made from burnt shells.

笑面壳 a laugh-face-shell,—a mask.

帽壳 the skeleton of a hat or cap.

湯壳 a soup-ladle.

水壳 a ladle to dip out water,—generally half a gourd.

hok˩
榖[1*]
6104
R. 殼
C. *hok₀*, *k'ok₀*
See 壳 Entering Upper.

The dried skin of *Citrus fusca*, used as a bitter medicine and known as 枳榖.

hok˩
殼
6105

Same as No. 6103.

hok˩
鷇[1*]
6106
R. 殼
See 確 Entering Upper.

An egg-shell. *See* No. 6103.

鷄出蛋鷇 the chick has come out of the shell.

khi˘
去
6107

See No. 3068.

hap˩
盇[2*]
6108
R. 皿
See 罨
A. *hap*
Entering Upper.

A cave in a hill-side. To store.

Digitized by Google

hap
搕 1,2*
6109
R. 合
P. ‹k'o
Y. k'êh
See 磕
A. hap, hat
Entering Upper.

To strike. To take in the hand.

搕碎 to smash to pieces.
搕扁 to flatten.

hap
榼 2*
6110
R. 合
P. ‹k'o
Y. k'êoh
See 闔磕
K. kap, hap
A. hap, hat
Entering Lower.

Read *o*1*. To cover. A dung-barrow.

A wooden cup or bowl; *see* No. 4954. A creeper.

執榼承飲 he took the cup and drank.
壺榼 to carry a pot in the hand.

hap
磕 2*
6111
R. 合
See 溘
A. hap, hat
Entering Upper.

To comply with. To die.

磕逝 to die.

hap
溘 2*
6112
R. 合
C. hêp,
P. ‹k'o, ho,
M. k'o, ho
Y. k'êoh
See 闔
Entering Upper.

To strike, as a boat touching the bank.

溘然 suddenly; to die.

hap
瞌 2*
6113
R. 合
C. v. hêp,
cf. 哈
P. v. ‹k'ê, ‹k'o, k'o
Y. k'êoh
See 磕闔
A. hap, hat
Entering Irregular.

Sleepy; worn out.

瞌睡 to sleep heavily,—as when fatigued.
瞌眼 sleepy-eyed; tired.

khap
磕 1*
6114
R. 合
C. hop, v. ‹k'o
H. k'ap,
F. k'auk, k'ouk,
W. k'ö,
N. kah
P. ‹k'o
M. k'o,
Y. k'ö, k'êoh,
Sz. k'o,
K. kap
J. kō
A. hap, hat
Entering Irregular.

To strike; to knock; to bump.

磕碰 to bump against; to strike.
磕頭 to salute by bumping the head on the ground (*see* 叩 No. 6175); to kotow. Often used in the sense of "Thank you!"
磕頭蟲兒 a kotow-bug,—a sort of insect which nods its head when crawling.
磕烟灰 to knock the ashes out of a pipe. *See* No. 6081.

khap
磕 1*
6114

路有磕絆 there are obstacles in the way.
磕了 or 磕了筐兒了 to have knocked, or knocked out the basket, — to be at daggers drawn.
磕瓜子 to crack and eat melon-seeds.
磕磕巴巴 stammering.
磕給 to turn (it all) over (to someone).

khek
克 4*
6115
R. 職
See 刻
Entering Upper.

To be able to; competent; adequate. To prevail against; to subdue. Lines crossing, as on the scorched tortoise-shell used in divination.

允恭克讓 sincerely courteous and capable of great complaisance.
克明峻德 he was able to make the capable and virtuous distinguished.
克諧以孝 he has been able by his filial piety to live in harmony with them,—of the filial Shun, his father and step-mother.
惟帝時克 it was only the Emperor (Yao) who could attain to this.
予則罔克 I am unequal to the difficulties of my position.
協于克一 harmony in attaining to the One,—such is the invariable characteristic of 善 moral goodness.
惟克天德 they attained to divine virtue.
惟予弗克于德 I fall short in virtue.
匪斧不克 without an axe it cannot be done.
克壯其猶 full of vigour were his plans.
既克有定 if the determination is fixed,—nothing can withstand it.
不克分身 I am not able to get away,—from business.
克當 or 克堪 adequate to; capable of; fit for.
弗克勝任 not fit for the post.
克勤克儉 very diligent and thrifty.

克 4*
6115

克享 to be able to enjoy; in good health.
克閫 keeping up the family,—reputation.
克繩祖武 able to walk in his ancestors' footsteps.
既克商二年 two years after the conquest of the Shang dynasty.
剛克 and 柔克 strong and mild measures in government, respectively.
如不我克 as if it could not overcome me.
既克淮夷 they have subdued the tribes of the Huai.
攻城不克 to make an unsuccessful attack upon a city.
不測不克 inscrutable and invincible.
克復 to recover,—as a captured city.
攻克 to break through the enemy's lines.
不忌不克 neither to love nor to hate.
克滅俗情 to restrain all lusts of the flesh.
飲酒溫克 though drinking wine, to be gentle and master of oneself.
克己 to control oneself.
克私 to control one's passions.
掊克在位 an extortionate set in office.
克食 a dole; bounty.
克敦 the consort or concubine of a Khan; a lady; the Czarina of Russia.
克鹿卜 Krupp,—the famous gun-maker.

khek
剋 4*
6116
R. 職
See 刻
K. kik
Entering Upper.

To overcome; to destroy. Used for Nos. 6099 and 6115.

剋煞凶神 to expel evil demons.
剋制 to dominate; to prevail against; to restrain.
相生相剋 mutually producing and mutually destroying each other,—of the Five Elements, as seen in the following table:—

Digitized by Google

shek
剋[4*]
6116

金剋木 metal destroys wood.
木 „ 土 wood „ earth.
土 „ 水 earth „ water.
水 „ 火 water „ fire.
火 „ 金 fire „ metal.
金生水 metal produces water.
水 „ 木 water „ wood.
木 „ 火 wood „ fire.
火 „ 土 fire „ earth.
土 „ 金 earth „ metal.

取其相剋 to get its antidote,—as (*e.g.*) water to put out fire.

肝旺剋脾 the liver (which is classified under *wood*) overcomes the spleen (which is classified under *earth*).

剋父母 to bite one's nails.

剋期而至 to come at the appointed time.

剋日 within a certain time.

剋扣 to deduct; discount.

shek
尅
6117

Same as No. 6116.

kok
咯
6118

See No. 7319.

khok
愙[4*]
6119

R. 藥
C. *k'ok*
H. *lok*
F. *k'auk*
W. *k'o*
N. *c'iah*
P. *ch'io*, *ch'üe*
M. *ch'üo*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'io*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*
A. *k'ak*
Entering Upper.

Reverent; respectful. Also read *ch'üo*[4*].

謹愙 reverent; respectful.

執事有愙 to be reverent in the management of matters.

愙恭己職 to respectfully attend to one's own duties.

愙守規範 to reverently abide by rules of conduct.

愙遵 to respectfully or scrupulously obey or conform to.

thiak
齪[2*]
6120

R. 陌
See 咯
Entering Upper.

To be smeared with blood; to vomit blood.

齪血數升 he vomited several pints of blood.

khak, hak
客[4*]
6121

R. 陌
C. *hak*
H. *hak*
F. *k'aik*, v. *k'ah*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'ah*, *k'êh*
P. *k'ê'*
M. *k'é*
Y. *k'êh*
Sz. *k'e*
K. *kek*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *k'ak*
Entering Upper.

A guest; a visitor; a customer; a stranger.

客人 or 人客 or 賓客 a guest; a visitor. The first is also a travelling merchant.

客廳 a reception-room.

主客 host and guest; shopkeeper and customer.

貴客 or 嘉客 an honoured guest or customer. The first is also specially applied to a proposed son-in-law.

海客遇之 treated him as an uninvited guest.

拜客 to pay calls.

請客 to invite guests; to entertain.

客饌 a meal for a visitor.

堂客 or 女客 lady guests.

請客莫請女客 when inviting guests, don't invite lady guests,—they will want to bring their babies.

一客不煩二主 one guest does not trouble two hosts,—one is enough.

寧可慢客,不可餓客 better be rude to a guest than starve him.

宴客切勿留連 when you entertain guests don't keep them too long.

客無親疎 show no preferences among your guests.

做客莫在後 when a guest, do not keep in the background.

請客不催客,反以得罪客 if when you invite guests, you do not repeat the invitation, you will rather offend them than otherwise,—Chinese custom demanding that every invitation should be repeated on several occasions.

寒夜客來茶當酒 to receive a guest on a cold night with tea instead of wine,—the latter being an indispensable of true Chinese hospitality.

將酒待客 he treats his guests with wine,—he is really glad to see them.

不可殺鷄問客 never ask a guest if you shall kill a chicken for him,—he will feel bound to say no.

客[4*]
6121

衣服破時賓客少 when your clothes are ragged your visitors are few.

客套 guest-trammel,—conventional; ceremonious.

這都是客套話 all these are conventional phrases.

客氣 ceremoniousness; formality.

客氣客氣 you are treating me too ceremoniously,—a polite phrase used in acknowledgement of a courteous reception.

客家 customers. Also, the *Hakkas*, a race said to have migrated from the north of China (Kiangsu or Shantung) to the Kuangtung province at the time of the Yüan dynasty, A.D. 1206–1368.

發客 for sale to customers,—seen on shop-signs.

客頭 agents for the supply of emigrants.

客單 passenger-tickets.

客居 to stay temporarily at.

客商 or 客帮 a travelling merchant; a commercial traveller.

茶客 the teamen who bring tea from the interior for sale at the Treaty Ports.

客貨 goods from another part; merchandise bought on account for others.

客寓 or 客棧 or 客舍 or 客店 an inn; a lodging-house.

客旅 or 客爺 a traveller; a lodger.

在客中 to be at a distance from home; to be abroad.

暴客 highwaymen; burglars.

客兵 mercenary troops.

客妻 a courtesan.

清客 a retainer; a kind of companion or private secretary; an amateur actor.

食客 a retainer; a parasite.

說客 one with the gift of talk,—specially applied to officials sent in ancient times from one State to another to arrange treaties, etc.

仙客 a fairy; one of the Genii.

客歲 last year; the past year.

Digitized by Google

喀 khak 3* 6122
R. 陌
C. k'ék, k'ak, v. ha, k'a
H. k'at, k'ak,
F. k'aik
W. k'a
N. k'ah
P. v. 'k'a, 'k'ê, 'ch'ia
K. kek
J. kaku, kiaku
A. k'ak
Entering Upper.

Used to represent the sound *k'a* or *k'o*.

喀喇烏蘇 the Kara-usu.
喀咕 the common cuckoo.

搽 khak 2* 6123
R. 陌麻
C. k'a
H. k'ak, k'a
N. k'ah
P. ch'ia
Y. 'k'a
K. kek
J. kaku, ka, ke
A. k'ak
Entering Upper.

Read *ch'ia*3* or *k'a*3*. To cough. *See* No. 6100. To strain, as in vomiting.

喀着嗓子 cough it up.
骨頭喀住了 a bone has stuck in his throat.

潤 kal 6124

闊 kal 6125

Same as No. 6645.

See No. 6645.

渴 hot 3* 6126
R. 曷厝
C. H. hot,
F. k'ak
W. k'üe, c'üe
N. k'ah
P. 'k'ê, 'k'o
M. k'o
Y. k'éoh
Sz. k'o
K. kal, köl
J. katsz
A. k'at
Entering Upper.

To seize. Also read *ch'ia*1*.

搽出去 drag him away.
搽勒 to beat violently.

Thirsty; parched.

口渴 thirsty.
解渴 to slake thirst.
非飢非渴 neither hungry nor thirsty.
渴者甘飲 a thirsty man finds all water sweet.
話梅止渴 to talk of sour plums and stop thirst,—by making the mouth water. Said to have been actually done by the famous 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao on an occasion when his troops were in great want of water.
嗜義如渴 to be as ardent after righteousness as a thirsty man after water.
渴懷 longing for.
渴念 or 渴想 or 渴慕 to longingly think upon.
渴想得狠 delighted to see you!
水渴 water dried up. Also, water flowing backwards. Here read *chieh*4*.
口渴葬也 to bury hurriedly,—before the proper time.

廓 kok 6127

鞹 kok 6128

擴 khok 6129

搉 khok 6130

See No. 6651.

Same as No. 6649.

See No. 6648.

See No. 3262.

㪷 hok 6131

遹 hia 1 6132
R. 歌
C. kwo
F. k'wo
W. ku
N. k'ou
K. kwa
J. kū
A. kwa
Even Upper.

Correct form of No. 6103.

Plants; vegetation. An indifferent look.

碩人之遹 that large man, with such an air of indifference.

緙 kê 2* 6133
R. 陌
P. 'k'ê
M. k'ê
See 格革
Entering Upper.

To form the woof in a loom.

緙絲 cloth having figures woven in with the woof.

峇 hap 2* 6134
R. 合
N. k'ah
J. kō
A. hap
Entering Upper.

A cave; a hole in a hillside.

峇峇 a name for the locally-born children of Chinese emigrants.

勾 keu 1 6135
R. 尤
C. kau
H. keu
F. keu, v. kau, 'keu
W. kau
N. köü
P.
M.
Sz.
Y. kêo
K. ku
J. kō, ku
A. kêu
Even Upper.

KOU.

To mark off; to punctuate. To hook; to inveigle; to connect; to arrest. Used with Nos. 6137, 6138. [To be distinguished from 句 No. 2947 and 勻 No. 9767 and 匀 No. 13,821.]

勾決 to mark off for execution,—as the Emperor does, with a ○ alongside the name of the condemned man. Those who escape twice have their sentences reduced.

勾 1 6135

一筆勾銷 cancelled it with a stroke of his pen.
勾除 to mark off for rejection.
我勾了去了 I have struck it out,—as a passage in writing.
畧一勾撥 just gave a fillip and a thrum,—to the guitar, by way of prelude.
勾起舊病 brought back the old complaint.
勾生意 to fish for custom.
勾扶 to plaster.
勾魂 to bewitch.
勾 *kou*4 當 affairs; job; business.
誰知你幹的勾 *kou*4 當 who knows what you are up to?
你勾上我的心事來 you have hit on the very thing I was thinking about.
勾結 to entangle; to implicate.
兩人勾搭上了 the two formed an illicit connection,—as two men for gambling, or as a man and a woman.
就去勾搭那夥計 directed her illicit attentions to the apprentice.
勾脂粉 to get entangled with women.
勾引 or 勾挑 to lead away; to inveigle.
已見勾引之鬼 already saw the demon who had come to summon him,—to the next world; *i.e.* was already at his last gasp.
被閻君勾去了 had been summoned by Yen,—the judge in Chinese Purgatory.
勾使 messengers sent to summon souls to Hades.
勾兵 to draw out (so as to cut off) an enemy.
勾取 to bring in,—as prisoners to a court.
勾闌 (or 欄) the prostitutes' quarter under the 元 Yüan dynasty; a brothel. *See* No. 6137.
入勾闌 to become a prostitute.
勾情 intrigue, *liaison*.
勾串 or 勾通 connected together; in collusion.
勾股弦 the shorter, middle-sized side, and base of a right-angled triangle.
有所勾致 where I had to serve a summons.

Digitized by Google

kou, 1
刨 6136
R. 尤
See 勾
Even Upper.

A sickle; a bill-hook.

鐮刨 a sickle; a curved blade for cutting grass.

kou, 1
拘 6137
R. vulgar
See 勾
Even Upper.

Vulgar form of No. 2948. To collect; to bring together; to hook; to seize. Used with Nos. 6135, 6138.

拘連 to connect; to rabbet, as pieces of wood.
拘賬 to check an account; to audit.
拘拿 or 拘執 to seize.
拘了他來 bring him here; entice him here.
拘牽 to drag along.
拘留 to keep; to detain.
拘束 to restrain; to coerce.
拘通 or 拘手 to be in collusion with.
拘欄 a brothel. *See* No. 6135.

kou, 1
鉤 6138
R. 尤
C. v. *ngau*
F. v. *kau*
N. v. *göü*
See 勾
Even Upper.

A hook; a barb; a bill-hook; a sickle. To connect; to influence; to entice. To search into.

鉤子 or 鉤格 a hook.
鉤搭 to hook or link together.
釣魚鉤 a fish-hook.
鉤出來 fish it out; hook it out.
帳鉤 a hook for curtains.
鉤住了 hooked; held fast; hanging on.
鉤梯 a hook ladder.
倒鬚鉤 a barbed hook.
倒鉤鬚 a beard which curls up, forming little hooks.
撓鉤 double hooks used by fuel-gatherers; also by the Fire Brigades, for pulling down houses.
香鉤 or 雙鉤 the small feet of Chinese women. *See* No. 7115.
鉤止 or 鉤留 to hold fast; to detain.
內鉤外連 communication between inside and outside; collusion; treachery.
鉤帶 to hook one's girdle.
鉤誘 to entice; to lure; to inveigle.
鉤距法 the art of inducing to tell the truth.
鉤索義理 to investigate the principles of.
鉤深致遠 to go into abstruse investigations.

kou, 3
岣 6139
R. 尤有
See 勾
Even and Rising Upper.

A hill in Hunan, known as 岣嶁山, where the famous Tablet of Yü is said to have been found.

kou!
枸 6140
R. 有
See 勾
Rising Upper.

A kind of aspen, found in Ssŭch'uan.

枸棘 a spinous shrub.
枸骨 holly, *Ilex cornuta*, Ldl.
枸杞 *Lycium chinense*, Mill.
枸橘 or 枸菓 *Ægle sepiaria*, D.C.
枸櫞 a large acid orange, probably a variety of *Citrus medica*, L.

Read *chü*[3], *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.

kou!
狗 6141
R. 有
See 勾
Rising Upper.

A dog. Used in various contemptuous and offensive senses. *See* 犬 No. 3192, and Nos. 2526, 2643.

一隻狗 or 一條狗 a dog.
狗吠 or 狗叫 the dog barks.
狗嘔 the dog vomits.
這個狗不會咬人 this dog doesn't bite.
獅子狗 lion dog,—the pug-nosed Peking lap-dog.
哈巴狗 tiny dogs, small enough to be carried in the sleeve, and commonly known as "sleeve-dogs".
瘋狗 a mad dog.
狗牙齒 dog-tooth pattern.
畫個狗牙兒 to draw a zig-zag line.
狗牙根 *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers.
走狗 an abusive term for any one in the employ of another, especially of an enemy.
西狗 a greyhound.
狗偷鼠竊 stealing as dogs and rats do,—on the sly.
狗賊 a sly thief.
狗蚤 a flea.
狗腿子 a nickname for *yamên* runners.

狗 6141

看門狗 or 掌門狗 a door-keeper.
狗肺 dog's lights,—villainous.
狗食虫 the firefly; worms in children.
狗蝨子 ticks in dogs.
狗洞兒 a hole in a door for a dog to go in and out.
狗星 the stars ψ and χ in Sagittarius.
狗國 the stars ω α β γ in Sagittarius.
天狗 a star in Argo.
癩狗扶不上牆 it's no use helping a mangy cur on to a wall.
狗咬范丹無人問 when a dog bites Fan Tan (a poor scholar), no one enquires after him. *See* No. 4362.
狗不嫌家貧 dogs show no aversion to poor families.
狗相咬，易得好 when dogs bite one another, they easily make friends again.
狗有濕草之恩 the dog has the kindness to wet the grass,—alluding to an animal which, seeing that the grass near his master's house was on fire, jumped into some water and then rolled himself about upon it, thus preventing further mischief.
傻狗赶飛禽 the foolish dog chases flying birds.
人敬富的，狗咬破的 or 人敬有的，狗咬醜的 men honour the rich, dogs bite the ragged.
狗養的狗疼 dogs love their own pups.
狗瘦主人羞 a lean dog shames his master.
直巷赶狗，回頭一口 chase a dog down a straight lane and he will turn and bite you.
人憐溫存，狗憐食 men love gentleness, dogs love food.
唆狗咬猪 to set on a dog to bite a pig,—to get up a quarrel.
嬌狗上竈 spoilt dogs jump on to the cook-stove,—to steal food.

Digitized by Google

狗[3] 6141

狗盜狐白裘 the dog-like theft of the white fox-skin,—alluding to the clever theft, by one of the followers of 孟嘗君 Mêng-ch'ang Chün, dressed in a dog-skin, of a robe which his master had given to the Prince, but wanted to recover in order to give it to the Princess.
狗屁 trash; nonsense; balderdash.
狗尾草 *Setaria glauca*, Beauv., and *S. viridis*, Beauv.
狗藍蔬 *Mallotus chinensis*, Juss.
狗頭鵰 a vulture (*Vultur monachus*).
木狗 a climbing animal resembling the racoon.
狗熊 the black bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).
狗獾 a badger (*Meles leucolæmus*).
海狗 a name for a kind of seal.

keu,
朐[1] 6142
R. 尤
See 勾
Even Upper.

A bank; a dyke.

keu'
笱[3] 6143
R. 有
W. v. *gŏe-n*
See 勾
Rising Upper.

A basket trap for catching fish, set at the openings of a dam.

毋發我笱 do not move my trap.
敝笱在梁 worn out is the basket at the dam.
蝦笱船 a small craft, known as "shrimp-boat", used at Canton.

keu'
耇[3] 6144
R. 有
See 勾
Rising Upper.

The wizened face of age; old.

黃耇 grey hair and wrinkled face.
耇長 elders.
你耇長過我 you are older than I am.
羞耇 to nourish the aged.
無遺壽耇 let him not slight the aged and experienced.
耇造德不降 the benefits of our age and experience will not descend upon the people.
耇老 or 胡耇 very old; infirm.

keu'
苟[3] 6145
R. 有
See 勾
Rising Upper.

If; if indeed; if only. Readily. To be of little importance.

苟日新，日日新 if you can renovate yourself one day, do so every day,—said to have been an inscription upon the bath-tub of 湯 T'ang.
苟志於仁矣 if the will be set upon charity,....
苟無飢渴 if only he be kept from hunger and thirst!
苟非 if it were not that.....; unless there be.
苟不然 if it is not so.
苟能如此 if it can be so.
苟亦無信 do not readily believe them.
無曰苟矣 do not say, This is of little importance.
苟合 a coming together; a beginning; illicit intercourse.
苟完 completion, as by the collection of wealth.
苟完之計 a scheme of completeness in anything.
苟美 the excellence of anything well carried out.
無所苟而已矣 that there should be nothing incorrect,—in his words, is the aim of the superior man.
苟得 if one could succeed in....; to get unfairly.
故不爲苟得也 I will not therefore seek to possess it (life) by improper means.
不欲爲苟去 he did not wish to do a disorderly going away,—*i.e.* to leave without some cause.
苟延 to waste time; to delay.
苟且 careless.
苟賤 low; sordid; base.
苟犯 to recklessly offend against.
作事不苟 to manage things properly.
臨難無苟免 do not desert in the hour of danger.
不得不爲巧僞以苟免 were forced to have recourse to fraud in order to escape the consequences.
苟磯 a rock in a stream; an obstacle.

keu,
詢 6146

Same as No. 6166.

keu,
夠 6147

See No. 2952.

keu,
鉤 6148

The correct form of No. 6138.

keu'
雊[4] 6149
R. 宥
See 彀
Sinking Upper.

The crowing of a pheasant.

雉之朝雊 the pheasant crows in the morning.
雊晉縣 the name of a District in Chihli under the Han dynasty.
雊嘍兒 the curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*).

keu'
夠[4] 6150
R. 宥
See 彀
Sinking Upper.

Enough. *See* No. 6167.

夠不夠呢 is it enough?
不夠用 not enough for use.
不夠本 not enough to make up the original outlay,—as when selling at a loss.
不能夠 unable to.
夠纏的 a dangerous man; one not to be trifled with.
夠不上 not high enough for,—used of rank.
夠他受的 enough for him to suffer,—as punishment.

keu'
冓[4] 6151
R. 宥
See 彀
Sinking Upper.

Ten billions; used with No. 6155. An inner chamber.

中冓之言不可道也 the story of the inner chamber cannot be told.

keu'
媾[4] 6152
R. 宥
See 彀
Sinking Upper.

A second marriage; to wed. Favour; grace.

如舊昏媾 in accordance with our ancient alliances by marriage.
彼其之子，不遂其媾 those creatures do not respond to the favour they enjoy.
媒媾 a go-between.

Digitized by Google

搆[4] 6153
R. (宥) vulgar.
See 彀 Sinking Upper.

To pull; to drag; to incur; to implicate; to reach.

搆兵 to move troops; to be at war.
搆怨 to incur odium.
搆禍 to bring calamity upon oneself.
結搆 connection; sequence.
結搆不解 mixed together and unable to be separated.
各成結搆 each is a complete (essay) in itself. *See* No. 2219.
搆思 to rack one's brains,—as when in the throes of composition.
搆不着 unable to reach.
樹上一個筐子,你搆搆看 see if you can reach the basket on the tree.
搆訟 to carry on litigation.

構[4] 6154
R. 宥
See 彀 Sinking Upper.

Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent. To roof with wood; to unite; to copulate. Used with No. 6153. *See* 肯 No. 5979.

構木 to roof with boughs.
構火 to take fire.
我日構禍 I meet every day with misfortune.
事已構 the matter is now finished.
勿用傍人解構之言 do not listen to the mischief-making remarks of outsiders.
構精 sexual intercourse.
構膠 the gum of a tree, used as size.
如其宿構 as if it had been ready overnight,—of an essay or poem written off *currente calamo*.
構我二人 to set us two at variance.

溝[1] 6155
R. 尤
F. v. *kau*
See 勾 Even Upper.

A water-course; a ditch; a drain. Ten billions; used with No. 6151.

一條溝 or 一溜溝 or 溝子 or 溝眼 a ditch; a drain; a gutter.
田溝 a field drain.
陰溝 and 陽溝 covered and open drains, respectively.
陽溝裏鴨子 like a duck in a gutter.
溝滿濠平 all the watercourses full.
御溝 the palace moat.
汗溝 sweat ditches,—a name for the hollows on a horse.
死于溝壑 to die in the gutter.
溝瘠死 to die of starvation in the gutter.
黑水溝 or 黑溝 the Black Stream,—a name for the ocean current along the Formosan and Japanese coasts.

篝[1] 6156
R. 尤
See 勾 Even Upper.

A bamboo frame for drying clothes.

篝籠 a bamboo drying-frame, used by washermen.
燈篝 a lamp-shade.
方將篝燈 was just about to put the shade over the lamp.
篝火餱糧而後進 they take a lantern and food before they enter,—a mine.

褠[1] 6157
R. 尤
See 勾 Even Upper.

Single garments with narrow sleeves; plaits in a dress.

臂褠 a sort of gauntlet or cuff drawn over a sleeve.

覯[4] 6158
R. 宥
See 彀 Sinking Upper.

To meet with; unforeseen. To see.

覯見 to meet with.
罕覯 rarely met with.
鮮我覯爾 I see you whose match is seldom to be seen.
無曰不顯,莫矛云覯 do not say, This place is not public, no one can see me here.
覯成其事 to see the business finished.
易覯 easily taken,—as malarial fever.

購[4] 6159
R. 宥
See 彀 Sinking Upper.

To buy; to hire. To bring upon oneself.

購買 to buy.
購用 to buy for one's own use.
購運 to buy and forward,—as merchandise.
購辦 to buy up,—usually of wholesale purchases.
購線 to buy a clue,—towards the discovery of a crime, etc.
購料 to buy stock or material.
購拿 or 購緝 to induce people to capture.
自購冤仇 to bring odium upon oneself.

遘[4] 6160
R. 宥
See 彀 Sinking Upper.

To meet with; to chance upon.

遘逢 or 遘遇 to accidentally come upon; to meet.
遘陽九 to light upon evil times; to be unfortunate.
遘疾 to fall ill.
無有遘自疾 may he meet with no evil!

韝[1] 6161
R. 尤
See 勾 Even Upper.

A cuff; a sleeve. *See* 希 No. 3142.

射韝 an archer's leather arm-guard.

韝 6162

Same as No. 6161.

垢[4] 6163
R. 有
C. ʻkau
H. kewˀ
F. kaivˀ, v. ʻkau
W. kauˀ, v. ʻkau
N. köii
P. M. koˀu
Y. kèo
Sz. kouˀ
K. ku
J. kō, ku
A. kauˀ
Rising Irregular.

Dirt; filth. Immorality; disgrace.

泥垢 or 塵垢 dirt; filth.
垢穢 dirty; foul.
刮垢 to scrape off the dirt.
洗垢 to wash off the dirt; to reform.
含垢 to bear or put up with shame.
蒙垢 to get dirty; to lose one's good name.
離垢 free from dirt,—Paradise (Sanskrit: *virajas*); pleasure-gardens.
無垢 free from stains,—a round pearl, one of the Sapta Ratna, which is said always to keep clean and bright, and is a symbol of Buddha. Sanskrit: *mani* 摩尼.

Digitized by Google

媾[4] 6164
R. 宥
See 彀
Sinking Upper.

To pair; to copulate. Name of the 44th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 妒 No. 12,083.]

媾交 sexual intercourse.
媾好如初 to become friends again, as at first.

茸[4] 6165
R. 有
See 句
Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known as 薤茸, the seeds of which are used to cure inflamed eyes. Perhaps *Trapa sp.*

詬[4] 6166
R. 有宥
C. *kau*
H. *keu*
F. *kaiu*
W. *kau*
N. *köü*
P. M. Sz. *kou*
K. *ku, hu*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *kêu*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To feel shame; to put to shame; to abuse.

詬病 shame; mortification.
詬恥之情 feelings of shame and gratitude.
余不忍其詬 I cannot stand his abuse of me.
詬詈 or 詬罵 to rail at; to revile.
相詬 to abuse one another.
詬怒 to speak angrily to.
閉門而詬之 shut the door and railed at him.

彀[4] 6167
R. 宥
C. *kau*
H. *keu*
F. *kaiu, kau*
W. *kau*
N. *köü*
P. M. *kou*
Y. *kêo*
Sz. *kou*
K. *ku*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *kêu*
Sinking Upper.

To draw a bow to the full; to shoot. Full; enough; *see* No. 6150.

必至於彀 (a bow) should be drawn to the full.
彀率 the rule of drawing a bow to its full.
彀者十萬人 a hundred thousand archers.
亡 *wu*[2] 能出其彀中 nothing escapes him,—of birds shot at.
入彀 to enter a trap. Also, suitable; fitting; agreeable to.
天下英雄入吾彀 all earth's heroes in my grasp,—said by the Emperor T'ai Tsung of the T'ang dynasty, in reference to the men of letters at his Court.
引人入彀 to lead people into the snare,—of opium-smoking.
不能彀做 unable to do it.
不彀 not enough.
不彀朋友 not what a friend should be.
不彀數兒 short of the number.
彀不着 *chao*[2] won't reach; won't go far enough.
彀多了 quite enough; plenty.
彀多麼 what is that enough for?—implying that it is not enough.
彀多麼高 how high it is!
喫了 (or 喝了) 個彀 to have eaten (or drunk) enough.
彀吃的 or 彀受的 enough to bear; bad enough for once.

緱[1] 6168
R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

The cord binding on a sword-handle.

刀緱 a sword-handle wrapped with grass.

K'OU.

剾[1] 6169
R. 虍尤
See 區謳
Even Upper.

To pick out with a knife.

剾創 to cut out; to dig out.

彄[1] 6170
R. 尤
See 口
cf. 摳
Even Upper.

The horn at the end of a bow, to which the string is fastened.

彄環 the thumb-ring used by archers.
藏彄之戲 a game of hiding things, played by children. Also, an ancient game played by men and women, the details of which are not clear.

摳[1] 6171
R. 尤虍
C. *k'au*
H. *k'eu*, v. *k'i*
F. *k'eu, ch'eu*
W. *au*
N. *köü*
P. *k'ou*
M. *ou, k'ou*
K. *ku*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *k'u, hou*
Even Upper.

To raise. To feel for. To store up. To scrape.

摳衣升堂 lifted his skirts and ascended to the hall.
摳不出來 unable to get hold of it.
摳撮 the return,—as of a harvest.
摳餅喫 to sponge upon people.
摳破 to work a hole with a nail.
摳鑿 scraping and chiselling,—persistently.
摳死眼兒 persistently; exacting.

瞘[1] 6172
R. 尤
See 謳
Even Upper.

A deep sunken eye.

深瞘 deep-set, sunken eyes.
猴兒眼瞘瞪着 monkeys' eyes are very deep-set. *See* No. 11,439.

芤[1] 6173
R. 尤
See 口
Even Upper.

The stalk of an onion; hollow.

芤脈 an "onion-stalk" or hollow pulse, being one of the varieties distinguished by Chinese doctors.

口[3] 6174
R. 有
C. *hau*
H. *k'eu, heu*
F. *k'eu, k'au*
W. *k'au*
N. *k'öü*
P. M. Sz. *k'ou*
Y. *k'êo*
K. *ku*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *k'êu*
Rising Upper.

The mouth; a mouth; a port; a pass; used for almost any kind of "opening". Speech; utterance; talk. Numerative of bags, coffins, boxes, swords, people, etc. etc. Radical No. 30. *See* 住 No. 2527, 聲 No. 9883, 鑠 No. 10,175, 嘴 No. 11,905.

張口 to open the mouth. *See below.*
口食 or 口糧 food; rations.
口條 the tongue.
口分 a ration.
紅口白牙 red mouth and white teeth,—always ready to eat at other people's expense.
食炙不知口處 could not find the way to his mouth,—with his food.
口腹之奉 to pay court to one's palate and stomach,—as an epicure does.
口袋 a bag; a sack.
門口 a door-way.
罎口 the mouth of a jar.
海口 a sea-port; Hoihow.
子口 a small port,—an inland Customs' barrier. *See below.*
口岸 a port.
港口 a port on an arm of the sea.
江口 a port on the Yangtsze.
閘口 a lock; a weir.
口內 within the port.
口外 beyond the pass, *sc.* Mongolia; outside the port.
口外引費 pilotage charges.
口北 north of the passes,—Mongolia.

Digitized by Google

口[3] 6174

口皮角 skins from beyond the Great Wall.
口蘑 mushrooms from beyond the Great Wall.
收了口兒了 the mouth of the wound has closed.
撕個口子 tear a hole in it.
口吐 or 口稱 to declare.
口方 a well-shaped mouth.
口瘡 a sore in the mouth; a gumboil.
口緊不依 impracticable; stubborn.
口聲 people's words; talk; gossip.
口語 one's own words.
口痰 saliva.
口噤 the mouth tightly closed.
口味 taste; one's taste.
口呆 speechless,—as with fear.
口傷 oral or verbal expression.
口鼻 mouth and nose,—features.
口腹之累 the trouble of feeding one.
口强 the gift of the gab.
口不應心 not to have the courage of one's opinions.
口壟頂 the roof of the mouth.
口供 depositions.
取了口詞 took down the evidence.
口奏 to address the Emperor by word of mouth.
口舌 or 口角 wrangling; altercation. *See below.*
聽其口角，曉得是甚麼人 by hearing a sentiment, one can tell who utters it,—as of personages in a novel who can be identified by the character of their remarks.
口角字眼 grammatical particles.
誰敢多口 no one dared to interfere.
口才 eloquence.
口齒好 he speaks well.
利口 sharp-tongued.
誇海口 to talk big; to brag.
口是心非 lips consenting, heart dissenting,—pretending to agree with any one.
能勝人之口，不能勝人之心 a good debater but not a good persuader.
以道路之口，猶未深信 regarded it as mere rumour and did not believe it.

口[3] 6174

禦人以口給，屢憎於人 those who meet men with smartness of speech, for the most part procure themselves hatred.
口頭 conversation; talk.
口頭不似心頭 your words are not the same as your thoughts.
口頭話 common-place sayings; conventional expressions.
口頭之交 a mere acquaintanceship, confined to formalities, *i.e.* not a deep friendship.
口碑 the tablets of the mouth, *i.e.* of public opinion, as opposed to the ordinary stone tablets for commemorating the virtues of worthy people.
人口 people,—the character 口 generally standing for women and children. *See* 丁 No. 11,253.
人口封不住 man's mouth cannot be stopped up,—as a jar's with a bung.
口子 an individual. Also, a wound.
夫妻二口 (or 兩口子) husband and wife.
數口 several people.
八口之家 a family of eight persons.
戶口 population.
口賦 a poll-tax.
牲口 animals. *See* No. 6177.
喫兩口烟 to smoke two pipes,—especially of opium.
一口水 a mouthful of water.
一口藥 a dose of medicine.
子口 the part of a box which is cut away to let the cover fit on.
正合子口 exactly fitting,—as a lid on a box.
貽人口實 to leave people something to talk about,—as by some egregious blunder, etc.
半邊口 an old horse,—with its teeth half gone.
六歲口 a six-year old horse.
白口駒 a white-mouth colt,—a yearling.
口青的 young,—of horses.
讓了口了 he has thrown up the sponge,—the phrase is taken from cricket-fighting.
口占 to improvise; to dictate.
口支 to mimic.

口[3] 6174

口號 a password.
打口號 to give the password.
口音 accent,—as in speaking a language.
開口 to open the mouth; to begin to speak.
開了口子了 the river has burst its banks.
開金口動玉音道 opened his golden mouth and uttered the following jade words,—of the Emperor.
謹開口慢開言 speak carefully and be slow to speak.
開口獅子，閉口象 an open mouth for a lion, and a closed mouth for an elephant,—a rule in drawing; applied figuratively to talkative and silent persons.
開口不如緘口穩 it is not so safe to open the mouth as to keep it tightly shut.
有了口風了 the discussion is taking the turn required,—there is a chance of a settlement.
口氣 breath; tone of speech; sentiment.
歎了口氣 she sighed.
口氣不好 the tone of this is not good.
殊非對君口氣 not at all the style to be adopted to a prince.
聽見官府口氣利害 noticing that the magistrate's tone boded no good.
恐口無憑 fearing that a verbal arrangement will not be a sufficient guarantee,—a formula placed at the end of all agreements = "In witness whereof....." *See* 筆 No. 8979.
朝廷口裏無虛言 no meaningless words fall from the Emperor's mouth,—the jests of the rich are ever successful.
赤口上天，白舌入地 red mouths (quarrelsome people) may go to heaven, but white tongues (slanderers) will go to hell.

kheu`
叩[4] 6175
R. 宥
See 扣 Sinking Upper.

To knock; to bump; to salute by prostration and knocking the head; to kotow. To implore; to ask; to enquire.

叩門 to knock at a door. *See* No. 6176.

Digitized by Google

叩[4]
6175

十叩柴扉，九不開 out of ten raps at the wooden door, nine failed to get it open,—persevere and succeed.
以杖叩其脛 hit him on the shank with his staff.
小叩則小鳴 a slight rap produces only a slight ring,—be earnest in seeking.
叩首 or 叩頭 to knock the head on the ground; to perform the *kotow*. *See* No. 6114.
三跪九叩 the three kneelings and nine knockings,—of the prostrations performed before the Emperor, etc.
摘七經數十義叩之 tried to floor him with several passages from the Classics.
叩稟 to humbly petition.
叩求 or 叩乞 or 叩請 to implore.
我叩其兩端而竭焉 I discuss the subject from one end to the other in the fullest manner.
叩見 to visit a superior.
叩辭 to take one's leave of a superior.
叩謁 to pay one's respects.
叩謝 to thank with much earnestness.
叩喜 to wish one joy with a *kotow*.
叩恩豁免 to beg to be mercifully allowed to escape,—punishment.
叩問 to enquire.
叩其姓名 asked his name.
叩所需 ask what he requires.
叩船 to engage boats.

k'ou
扣[4]
6176
R. 宥
C. *k'au*
H. *k'eu*
F. *k'ain*, v. *k'a*
W. *k'au*
N. *k'öü*
P. M. *k'ou*
Y. *k'êo*
Sz. *k'ou*
K. *ku*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *k'êu*
Sinking Upper.

To strike; to rap. To buckle; to fasten. To hinder. To deduct; to discount. To cover over.

扣門 or 扣扉 to rap at a door.
扣關 to knock at the frontier gate,—to invade.
扣帶 to fasten a girdle.
扣鈕 to fasten a button.
扣子 a button. *See* No. 6179.
扣繫 to tie; to make fast.
活扣兒 a slip-knot; a running noose.

扣[4]
6176

打了個扣兒 tied a knot.
一扣線 a skein of silk.
一扣摺子 a memorandum; a memorial.
扣留 or 扣下 to detain; to seize and keep.
扣住 captured it; covered it.
扣馬而諫 he stopped his horse and remonstrated.
扣出 or 扣除 or 扣抵 or 扣算 or 扣計 or 扣折 or 扣斷 to deduct.
扣八兩 deduct eight taels.
扣工錢 to keep back wages,—as when fining an *employé*.
扣數 the amount deducted.
折扣 or 扣頭 or 扣水 discount.
九五扣 or 一九五扣頭 five per cent discount.
九九五扣 half per cent discount.
扣除核算 to allow for in calculating.
扣布 T-cloths.
扣上 to cover over.
扣盅 covered tea-cups.
扣身 close-fitting,—as clothes.

k'ou
牯[4]
6177
R. 有
See 口
Rising Upper.

Cattle; animals for draught or sacrifice.

牲牯 animals, as above.

k'ou
紐[4]
6178
R. vulgar.
See 釦
Sinking Upper.

A round knob or button made of plaited cords. To fasten

k'ou
釦[4]
6179
R. 有
See 扣
(always Sinking in China).
Rising Upper Irregular.

To engrave; to chase. A button; a clasp. Used with No. 6176.

釦的 openwork or filagree style,—of embroidery.
釦子 or 鈕釦 buttons.
釦口 a button-hole.
銅釦 brass clasps.
譁釦 noise of shouting and beating,—gongs.

k'ou
寇[4]
6180
R. 宥
See 扣
Sinking Upper.

To rob. Tyrannical; cruel. [To be distinguished from 冠 No. 6373, and generally written as below.]

寇賊 robbers and murderers.
寇攘 to rob and steal.
司寇 the Minister of Crime in ancient days.
式遏寇虐 to repress robbers and oppressors.
民之爲戾，職盜爲寇 that the people are unsettled is owing to the robbers that prey on them.
海寇 pirates.
落草爲寇 to take to the jungle as a bandit.
仇寇 an enemy.
寇盛 teeming with brigands.
寇雉 sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*).

k'ou
筘[4]
6181
R. 宥
H. *heu*
See 扣
Sinking Upper.

The healds of a loom, called 機筘, made by the Chinese of bamboo-splints.

k'ou
蔻[4]
6182
R. 宥
See 扣
K. *ku*, v. *hu*
Sinking Upper.

Cardamom-seeds.

肉荳蔻 or 荳蔻 or 蔻仁 nutmeg.
荳蔻花 mace or flower of nutmeg.
白荳蔻 *Amomum cardamomum*, L., found in Kuangtung.
草蔻 or 草荳蔻 *Amomum globosum*, Lour., found in Kuangtung.
荳蔻含苞 the cardamom-bud,—a blooming girl.

k'eu
瞉
6183

Same as No. 6172.

k'eu
眍
6184

Same as No. 6177.

k'eu'
恂[4]
6185
R. 宥
See 勾扣
Sinking Upper.

Simple; stupid.

Digitized by Google

敂 6186

Same as No. 6176.

穀[4] 6187
R. 宥
See 彀
A. *kêu, k'êu*
Sinking Upper.

Young birds; fledglings.

穀音 the chirp of young birds.
風胎雨穀 wombed in the wind and born in the rain,—as young birds.

古[3] 6188
R. 厜
C. } *ku*
H. }
F. *ku*, v. *k'u*
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } *ku*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ko*
J. *ko*
A. *kou*
Rising Upper.

KU.

Ancient; old. *See* 故 No. 6190.

古今 ancient and modern times.
講古論今 explaining the past and discussing the present.
博古通今 acquainted with past history and understanding the present.
上古 or 先古 ancient times; antiquity.
古人 the ancients; the men of old.
古人我師也 the men of old are my masters,—meaning that they are superior in every way to the men of the present generation.
誰知已作古人 how could I know that he was already an ancient?—*i.e.* dead.
歸古 or 作古 gathered to the ancients,—dead.
古時 or 古年 in ancient times; in years gone by.
古禮 an old custom.
古語 an old saying.
古兒詞 old sayings; old stories.
古典 the ancient classical source to which some literary allusion may be traced. *See* No. 11,177.
古字 ancient characters,—alluding to the various antiquated forms of writing formerly in vogue.
古文 ancient literature. [The term is applied to the works of famous writers of past times, and also to the style in which they wrote, as opposed to the 八股 essay-writing style of modern times.] Also, the ancient form of a character.
聖人君子古來有 there were prophets and perfect men of old.
自古以來 from of old until now.
人心不古 man's heart is not what it was of old.

古[3] 6188

終古 from antiquity downwards.
古跡 ancient remains, as of buildings; vestiges of former events, as a footstep of Buddha; places of historic interest.
古董 or 古玩 antiques; curios.
古銅 a bronze antique.
古畫 an old picture.
古磁 old porcelain.
古制 ancient or historical institutions.
古窯 an old furnace,—the old pottery or china which was baked in it.
古怪 extraordinary; strange; marvellous.
古樸 primitive and simple; sterling.
古訓是式 the lessons of antiquity are his pattern.
古木集昏鴉 the crows collect in the evening on the old trees.
古鄉 or 古里 one's old home. The second is also Calicut on the Malabar coast.
三古 the three ages of antiquity,—the age of 伏羲 Fu Hsi, B.C. 2953; the age of 文王 Wên Wang, B.C. 1150; and the age of Confucius, B.C. 551.
古先生 the ancient Teacher,—Buddha.
古巴 Cuba.
古爾阿尼 the Koran.
古操 a *Ku-ts'ab* or licensed agent of Tibetan chiefs.

估[1] 6189
R. 厜虞
C. *ku*
H. } *ku*
F. }
W. *k'u*
N. *ku*
P. }
M. } *ku, ku*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ko*
J. *ku, ko*
A. *kou*
Even and Rising Upper.

To estimate; to reckon; to set a price on; to guess; to consider.

估價 or 估定 to estimate the value of.
時值估價 the market value of anything.
估需 estimates; estimated cost.
照估價 *ad valorem*.
估計 or 估量 to reckon; to conjecture.
估量着 to give attention to.
估堆 to ask a lump sum for several articles taken together.
你估中 *chung*[4] 了 you have guessed right.
估摸 to conjecture; to imagine.

Read *ku*[4].

估衣舖 an old clothes shop.
估衣攤子 old clothes stalls.

咕[1] 6189A

An unauthorised character.

咕噥 to mutter.
咕嗒 to coo; to crow.
咕咕唧唧的 whispering.
咕朵兒 (*ku*[1] *tu*[3] *'rh*) a bud; the ball on the top of a pole, one of the insignia of office.

故[4] 6190
R. 遇
F. *kou*, v. *'ku*
See 固
Sinking Upper.

A cause; a reason; a pretext; therefore. Old; ancient; formerly. To die; *see* No. 12,777. Used with No. 6188.

緣故 a cause; a reason.
何故 for what reason? why?
故此 or 是故 or 故而 wherefore; therefore.
無故 or 無緣無故 without cause.
亦惟汝故 it is simply on your account.
文獻不足故也 because of the insufficiency of their records and their wise men.
必有其故 there must be a reason for this.
老於世故 up to the ways of the world.
些須細故 trifling matters.
故意 purposely; intentionally.
故犯 or 故違 to wilfully offend against.
故殺 to kill another with malice aforethought.
故蹈前轍 to continue to walk in the old ways,—of wickedness.
虛了故事 or 虛應故事 to do it as a mere form.
溫故而知新 to keep up one's old knowledge while acquiring new.
不寔故也 old acquaintanceship should not be suddenly broken off.
故老 old.
故常 customary.
故家 an old family; my home.
故紙 waste paper; null and void.
故物 relics.
故知 an old friend.

Digitized by Google

故[4] 6190

故舊 of old standing; well tried; an old friend.
故舊無大故則不棄也 without some great cause, he does not dismiss from their offices the members of old families.
故鄉 one's old village. *See* No. 6188.
故事 an old affair; a legend.
日日如故 daily the same as before.
連搧如故 went on fanning as before.
起塔故在 built a tope which is still there.
暮去朝來顏色故 night went and morning came, and so my beauty passed.
維子之故 because of your forefathers,—we do so.
故老 old ministers of State.
大故 the death of a parent or of the Emperor.
身故 or 物故 or 故了 died.
病故 died of disease.
事遭變故 things have taken a bad turn,—as of a death in the family, breaking out of rebellion, etc.

沽[1] 6191
R. 鹵 C. ʻku, ˏku H. ˏku, ʻku F. ˏku W. ʻku N. ku P. M. Y. Sz. ˏku, ʻku K. ko J. ko, ku A. ˏku Even and Rising Upper.

To buy; to sell.

沽酒 to buy wine.
沽虛名 to buy a false reputation,—by pretending to be what one is not.
零沽 to buy or sell by retail, in small quantities, etc.
沽賣 to sell.
沽物 inferior, low-class articles.
大沽 Taku,—at the mouth of the Peiho.

牯[3] 6192
R. 牛 See 古 Rising Upper.

A male; a bull.

水牯 a bull water-buffalo.
牯牛 a bull.
對牯牛彈琴 to play a lute to a bull,—pearls before swine.

痼 6193

Same as No. 6206.

罟[3] 6194
R. 网 C. ku H. ˏku, ˏkʻu F. W. ku N. P. M. Sz. Y. ku K. ko J. ko, ku A. ku Rising Upper.

A net to catch birds or fish; to snare; to implicate.

網罟 fishing-nets.
拋罟船 fishing-smacks.
畏此罪罟 I fear the net for crime.
罪罟不收 the net for crime is not taken up,—the severity of the penal laws is never relaxed.
天降罪罟 God lets down the net for crime.
一罟撓 at one haul of the net.

牯 6195

Same as No. 6226.

胡 6196

Same as No. 6227.

蛄[1] 6197
R. 虫 See 古 Even Upper.

The mole-cricket, known as 螻蛄 and 蟪蛄.

詁[3] 6198
R. 言 See 古 A. ʻkou, kouˋ Rising and Sinking Upper.

To expound; to explain.

章句詁訓 to expound each chapter and sentence.

軲 6199
R. 車 See 古 A. kʻou Even Upper.

A wheel; to revolve.

軲轆 a heavy wooden wheel.

辜[1] 6200
R. 辛 See 古 Even Upper.

A fault; a crime; guilt.

大小邦用喪，亦罔非酒惟辜 the ruin of States, small and great, may be also traced invariably to their crime in the use of spirits.
民之無辜 the innocent people.
無辜受累 the innocent becoming involved.
無罪無辜 without crime or offence of any kind.
既伏其辜 they have suffered for their offences.
何辜于天 what crime is my offence against God?
何辜今之人 what crime is chargeable on us now?
夜殺不辜 it is no crime to kill (a robber) at night.
以救無辜伐有罪 the guilty are punished to protect the innocent.
猶以爲死有餘辜 he still thought that death left a margin of unexpiated guilt.
辜負 to be ungrateful for.
辜較 to divert trade from others for one's own benefit. Also, generally speaking.
辜潔 to cleanse,—as the 陽氣 is supposed to do.
辜月 a name for the eleventh moon.

酤[1] 6201
R. 酉 C. ku H. ʻku F. ʻku See 沽 Even Upper.

To deal in spirits. To buy wine.

無酒酤我 if I have no spirits, I buy some, do I.
既載清酤 the clear spirits are in our vessels.
禁民酤釀 to prohibit the manufacture of spirits.
屠酤之肆 an eating-house.

鈷[1] 6202
R. 金 See 古 Rising and Even Upper.

A short javelin or spear, called 鏷鈷.

鵠[1] 6203
R. 鳥 See 古 Even Upper.

A partridge, known as 鷓鴣 (*Perdrix cinerea*). Also, a wild swan.

固[4] 6204
R. 口 C. H. ku F. kou, ku W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. ku K. ku J. ko A. kou Sinking Upper.

Strong; firm; impervious; secure. Assuredly; decidedly. Obstinate; pertinacious. Constant; chronic. Mean; niggardly.

堅固 or 牢固 strong; firm; lasting; well-made.
推亡固存 to overthrow the perishing and strengthen what is being preserved.
固結 to strengthen; to inspirit.
固國不以山谿之險 a country is not made strong by the dangers (to invaders) of its mountains and rivers,—but by the virtue of its ruler.

Digitized by Google

固[4] 6204

固亂 to strengthen misrule.
固城 the defences or outworks of a city.
受命既固 the appointment he received (from God) was made secure.
式固爾猷 only lay your plans securely.
閉固 to shut up closely; to conceal.
固守 to guard carefully.
學則不固 in that case his learning will not be solid.
擇善而固執之 to choose what is good and hold fast to it.
固執不通 obstinate and unreasonable.
固然 certainly; assuredly.
苟不固聰明 if he is not truly quick of apprehension.
固有惑志於 he is certainly being led astray by....
君子固窮 the superior man may indeed have to endure want.
固相師之道也 this is certainly the rule for those who lead the blind.
固應 must; positively.
固多 very many.
固可 can surely.
固而如此 it certainly is so.
固宜 it most decidedly ought to be.
固屬堪虞 to be fraught with danger.
毋固 (Confucius) had no obstinacy,—in his character.
疾固也 I hate obstinacy,—said Confucius.
枕上啼痕固在 traces of weeping were still upon her pillow.
儉則固 parsimony leads to meanness.
與其不孫也寧固 better be mean than insubordinate. [孫 = 遜].
固山 (read *ku-sai* or *ku-sê*) a Manchu designation (= Banner) given to the Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, as separately ranged under each of the Eight Banners.
固山貝子 an Imperial Prince of the 4th order.
固倫公主 Imperial princess of the 1st rank, *i.e.* daughter of an Empress Consort. From the Manchu *gurun* = 國 State.

kuò
涸[4] 6205
See 固 Sinking Upper.

Hard frozen. [To be distinguished from 涸 No. 3893.]

kuò
痼[4] 6206
R. 遇 See 固 Sinking Upper.

A chronic disease.

沈痼彌留 his disease became incurable.

kuò
錮[4] 6207
R. 遇 See 固 Sinking Upper.

To pour metal into cracks; to caulk; to stop.

禁錮 to stop; to restrain; to keep back.

kuò
鯝[4] 6208
R. 遇 See 固 Sinking Upper.

The guts of a fish.

黃鯝魚 name of a long narrow freshwater fish, with small scales and white belly. It yields a yellow oil, used for lamps.

ku, gu
姑[1] 6209
R. 虍 See 古 Even Upper.

A paternal aunt; a term for women, variously used in combination. To tolerate; to be lenient. To act under pressure of circumstances. Meanwhile.

姑娘 a maiden; a term of respect for a young girl; Miss.
姑奶奶 a title given to a 姑娘 of the family after her marriage.
姑太太 a further title given to the same lady when advanced in years. Also, a paternal married aunt.
翁姑 a husband's father and mother.
大姑 or 小姑 a husband's elder and younger sisters.
姑嫂 sisters-in-law,—as a husband's sister and his wife.
姑丈 or 姑夫 or 姑父 father's sister's husband.
姑媽 a father's elder sister.
姑母 or 姑姑 a father's sisters; paternal aunts.
姑婆 the sisters of a husband's father.

姑[1] 6209

姑表姊妹 and 姑表兄弟 a father's sister's daughters and sons; the term for first cousins when the father of one and the mother of the other are brother and sister.
姑表 or 姑老表 first cousins, as above.
姑舅成親 marriage between the children of a brother and sister. The first two characters refer from the children to the brother and sister, respectively.
姑爺 a son-in-law; a bridegroom.
問我諸姑 I would ask after my aunts,—my parents being no longer alive.
村姑 village girls.
三姑 the three kinds of *ku*, as follows:—
尼姑 Buddhist nuns.
道姑 Taoist nuns.
卦姑 female soothsayers.
作姑子 to become a nun.
姑容 or 姑恕 to be lenient.
決不姑寬 no leniency will be shown.
姑息養姦 to foster evil propensities by being over-lenient.
姑念初犯 taking into consideration that it is his first offence.
姑且慢慢 go gently; take it easy.
姑且下咽 make the best of it, and swallow it,—of ill-cooked food.
姑舍女所學而從我 put aside what you have learnt and follow me.
姑舍是 let us drop the subject.
姑從之 however he followed him,—though he did not know him.
不若姑從所請 better grant his request,—although on many grounds it might be refused.
姑再錄之 we publish it a second time,—for what it may be worth.
姑不具論 we will not go into the question.
姑待明日 just wait till to-morrow.

Digitized by Google

ku, 菇[1] 6210 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

A kind of tuber.

芘菇 a water vegetable, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L., cultivated for its tubers.

蘑菇 or 土菇 or 草菇 or 冬菇 mushrooms.

灰菇 (or 孤) or 牛屎菇 (or 孤) *Polysaccum sp.* Also called 馬勃.

山茨菇 or 山慈菇 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker; also *Colozyne bulbodiscoides*, Franch.

菇蓇 the bud of a flower.

ku' 盬[3] 6211 R. 鹿 See 古 Rising Upper.

A pot for boiling meat and vegetables.

砂盬子 an earthen pot.

銅盬子 a copper saucepan.

ku' 鹽[3] 6212 R. 鹿 See 古 Rising Upper.

Not to be durable; to be slackly performed. Name of a salt pond in Shansi.

王事靡鹽 the king's affairs must not be slackly discharged.

ku' 鹽[3] 6213 R. 鹿 See 古 Rising Upper.

The ditch through which salt water is led to the pans where it is evaporated.

ku, 呱 6214

See No. 12,436.

ku, 柧[1] 6215 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

A corner; an angle; angular; triangular.

ku, 筩[1] 6216 R. 虞 See 筲 Even Upper.

A kind of trumpet; a whistle.

ku, 罛[1] 6217 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

A large drag-net for fishing.

施罛濊濊 splash went the net into the water.

一罛刮 at one haul we got the lot.

ku, 胍[1] 6218 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

Corpulent; pot-bellied.

胍肫大腹 very stout and big-bellied.

ku, 菰[1] 6219 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

The name of an aquatic grain, from the seeds of which a spirit was distilled.

菰蔣 *Zizania aquatica*, L. (*see* No. 6224), the roots of which are eaten with fish.

ku, 蛄 6220

Same as No. 6197.

ku, 觚[1] 6221 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

A goblet. A corner; an angle; angular. A wooden tablet for writing upon. A rule; a law.

觚不觚 a goblet without corners,—the name without the reality. In very early times, goblets were made with corners; but in the age of Confucius, the form was changed while the name was kept.

與乎其觚而不堅也 naturally rectangular, yet not uncompromisingly hard,—were the pure men of old.

劍觚 a sword-hilt.

操觚 to grasp the tablet,—and write.

觚法 a rule; a law; a method.

譎觚之人 a man full of cunning and corners (*sc.* originality),—the sort of man wanted in warfare.

ku, 孤[1] 6222 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

A boy whose father is dead; *see* 哀 No. 11; an orphan. Alone; unprotected.

父死子爲孤子 a boy whose father is dead is a *ku tzŭ*.

孤子歸宗 an orphan going back to his ancestors,—as when a widow re-marries and the son of her first husband returns to the husband's family.

孤子留養 to spare (from the executioner) an only son to support (his parents).

撫孤 to comfort the fatherless or friendless.

孤[1] 6222

託孤 to confide an orphan to any one.

可以託六尺之孤 fit to be trusted with a six-cubit orphan,—explained as a prince of fifteen years old.

孤女兒 an orphan girl.

孤枕 without a mate.

孤身 or 孤身一口 alone.

孤寂 lonely.

孤種 orphaned; lonely.

孤墳 a lonely grave.

孤獨 or 孤單 or 孤寒 solitary; alone; friendless.

給孤獨 feeder of the helpless,—a name given to Sudatta, one of the disciples of Buddha.

孤魂 the souls of those who die away from home.

勢孤 friendless; destitute.

伴孤燈 with only a lamp for a companion,—used of a man without a wife or a wife without a husband.

孤苦人 a lonely and miserable man.

孤舟 a solitary boat.

孤山 a solitary rock; Orphan Rock.

孤零屋宇 scattered buildings.

孤高 thinking over-highly of oneself.

孤癖 eccentric; peculiar.

孤掌難鳴 a single palm (hand) cannot make a noise.

孤樹不成林 one tree doesn't make a grove.

一身孤注 one body singly dripping,—the unassisted efforts of a single individual.

孤懸 completely isolated,—of a place.

孤陋寡聞 a low fellow of no education.

孤家 or 孤王 I, the Emperor,—explained as the man apart from others.

三孤 the Junior Tutor, the Junior Assistant, and the Junior Guardian,—under the Chou dynasty.

ku, 笐 6223

Same as No. 6233.

ku, 菰[1] 6224 R. 虞 See 古 Even Upper.

A name for 蔣; *see* No. 1218. Also, *Zizania aquatica*, L.; *see* No. 6219

菰米 ancient name of a grain the identity of which is uncertain.

Digitized by Google

嘏 *ku*, 6225

Same as No. 12,436.

毂[3] *ku'* 6226
R. 麤
See 古
Rising Upper.

A ram; a sheep of a black and white colour.

毂羊 a ram.
俾出童毂 we will make you produce a ram without horns,—which is an impossibility. Supposed to have been used as a threat to drunkards.
五毂大夫 a minister worth five rams' skins,—a paltry amount offered as ransom for the famous 百里奚 Po-li Hsi, by 穆公 Duke Mu of 秦 Ch'in, when he fell into the hands of the men of 楚 Ch'u. The amount was purposely put at a low figure, lest the captors should suspect the real value of the man.

股[3] *ku'* 6227
R. 屢
See 古
Rising Upper.

The thighs; the haunches; the rump. A division; a share. A band; a gang. *See* 勾 No. 6135.

朕之股肱 Our legs and arms,—said by the Emperor of his chief ministers, his right-hand men.
股肱心膂 the legs, arms, mind, and spine,—as applied to the parts which make up a powerful administration.
股戰而慄 legs shaking from fear.
動股 to move its legs,—as an insect.
赤芾在股 their red covers on their knees.
股强 strong.
八股 eight legs,—as specially applied to the modern style of essay-writing, in which the theme is treated upon eight legs (under eight heads), fully exhausting all sides of the question.
老於八股 an old pedant.
三股繩 a three-strand cord.
股分 (*fên*[4]) a share,—as in a company.
股票 or 股分票 a share certificate; scrip; a bond of a loan.
派股 to allot shares.

股[3] 6227

股人 or 股東 a shareholder.
股夥 a partner.
分股 to share the assets.
分股貨 to give each one his share of a gratuity.
一股熱氣 a blast of hot air.
一股力氣 one strong pull all together.
股兒 a subdivision of a 司 department in a *yamên* at Peking.

穀[3*] *kwuk*, 6228
R. 屋
See 谷
Entering Upper.

Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent., or paper mulberry-tree; *see* 楮 No. 2649. White bark.

其下維穀 beneath them is the paper mulberry-tree.
無集于穀 do not collect on my paper-mulberries.

穀[3*] *kwuk*, 6229
R. 屋
See 梏
Entering Upper.

Grain; cereals. Salary. Real; substantial. Good; lucky; happy. Alive.

五穀 the five grains,—hemp, millet, rice, wheat, pulse.
穀桿 the awn of grain.
穀倉 a granary.
穀子 spiked millet (*Setaria italica*, Kunth.). Synonym of 粱
收穀 to harvest.
百穀 crops in general.
穀草 rice or oat straw.
義穀 grain for public purposes.
穀秀 grain filling out; ripening crops.
米穀 rice with the inner husk still on.
穀芽 rice steeped until it buds.
穀道 the alimentary canal.
穀雨 "grain rain",—one of the twenty-four solar terms. See *Tables Va.*
有穀 to have emoluments. Also, to maintain one's goodness.
穀祿 salary; pay.
穀善 good; excellent.
穀旦 a lucky day.
穀育 to bring up; to nourish.
不穀 a Taoist expression meaning to renounce ordinary food and to subsist solely on the elixir of immortality.

穀[3*] 6229

以穀我士女 in order to bless with abundance my men and their wives.
民莫不穀 the people are all happy.
穀則異室,死則同穴 though living apart, we shall share the same grave.
穀精草 *Eriocaulon heteranthum*, Benth., and *E. australe*, R. Br., used in eye diseases.

穀 *kwuk*, 6230

Same as No. 6229.

觳[2*] *kwuk*, 6231
R. 屋
See 谷
Entering Upper.

The instep. The hind feet of cattle. Plain; of one colour.

轂[3*] *kwuk*, 6232
R. 屋
P. *ku*, *'ku*
See 谷
Entering Upper.

The nave or hub of a wheel; a carriage. *See* Nos. 2818, 5277.

輪轂 or 轂轆 a wheel.
轂轆鷹 the horned owl.
打個轂轆子 to roll or turn over.
推轂 to push on the wheel,—to help any one to get on.
胡越起於轂下 the Huns rising up under your Majesty's chariot-wheels.
輦轂之下 under the chariot-wheels,—at Court.
笠轂 screens used for the war-chariots of high officers.

箍 *khu*, 6233
R. 虞
C. H. F. *k'u*
W. *c'iau*
N. *c'iu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ku*
K. *ko*
J. *ko*, *ku*
A. *ku*
Even Upper.

A hoop; a belt; a fillet. To surround. *See* No. 3634.

打箍 to hoop; to put on a hoop, as a cooper does.
箍木桶 to hoop a barrel.
催箍 to beat a hoop down to its place.
造屋錯請箍桶匠 to call a cooper to build a house,—to employ wrong means.
一箍柴 a bundle of firewood.
金剛箍 the Diamond Fillet,—a head-band worn by Taoist priests.
花箍 a wreath of flowers.
箍嘴 a muzzle put on animals to prevent their eating.
蛇箍腿 the snake coiled round his leg.

Digitized by Google

kwǎt
骨 3*
6234
R. 月
C. *kwêt*
H. *kwut*
F. *kauk*
W. *küe, cüe*
N. *kwêh*
P. *ʻku, ʂku*
M. *ku*
Y. *kwêh*
Sz. *ku*
K. *kol*
J. *kotsz, kuchi*
A. *kout*
Entering Upper.

A bone. Anything hard enclosed in a soft covering. The radii of a folding fan; the ribs of an umbrella; a framework upon which something is constructed. *See* 肋 No. 6851. Radical No. 188.

骨頭 a bone; bone.
骨頭鶚 the giant sea-eagle.
賤骨頭 you dirty bone!—a term of abuse.
貴骨 your honourable self.
骨節 articulations of the bones; joints.
骨肉 bone and flesh; blood relationship.
骨血 bone and blood; one's children, the father being supposed to contribute the bones, the mother the blood.
骨體 or 骷髏骨 a skeleton,—the bones in a man being reckoned at 365, the number of the 度 degrees through which the sun passes in a year.
骨屍 or 骨尸 a corpse.
髑髏骨 a skull.
恨入骨髓 his hatred goes into his very marrow.
驗骨 to examine and arrange bones, said to be those of a man who has been murdered or who has committed suicide.
檢骨 to subject the bones to various processes with a view to establishing a case of murder or suicide.
男子骨白 the bones of a man are white.
婦人骨黑 the bones of a woman are black.
白骨 white bones,—generally used of uncared-for bones, scattered round old tombs, etc.
白骨沖天 a huge pile of old bones.
白骨塔 a receptacle for unclaimed bones, as above.
骨格大 the large frame,—of a big-made man.
一副骨格 a set of bones,—as arranged and ticketed at inquests, not necessarily the whole 365. *See above.*
銅皮鐵骨 a copper skin and iron bones,—a very Samson.

骨 3*
6234
骨輭 enervated; weak.
骨瘦如柴 as thin as a stick.
撿骨 or 執骨 to gather up old bones,—and inter them decently, is considered a very meritorious act.
忠骨 the bones of a man who has been killed in battle.
無腰骨 no backbone,—wanting in vigour of character.
反骨 the bump of rebellion,—the prominent bone behind the ear.
一清徹骨 clear right down to the bones,—*i.e.* to the bottom, as wine.
骨醉 drunk to the bones,—dead drunk.
骨種羊 unborn lamb-skin.
骨牌 dominoes.
鬪骨牌 or 弄骨牌 to play dominoes.
山露骨 the rocks show (through the soil) on the hills.
字有骨力 a firm vigorous handwriting.
大骨子 the two outside pieces of a folding fan.
外骨 bones outside,—*sc.* scaly animals, such as tortoises, etc.
骨氣 that which is "bred in the bone"; hereditary instinct.
還有三分骨氣 (although poor), he still retained a share (three-tenths) of his old breeding.
頂趾無雅骨 not a soft bone in his body,—not a spark of refinement in his composition.
鷄骨支床 he lay in bed a skeleton.

kwǎt
惛 3*
6235
R. 月
See 骨
Entering Upper.

Perturbed; distressed. *See* No. 6238.

心結惛兮傷肝 anxiety of mind injures the liver.

kwǎt
楈 2*
6236
R. 月
N. *kwah*
P. *ʻku*
M. *ku*
K. *kol*
J. *kotsz, kuchi*
A. *kout*
Entering Upper.

Name of a fine-grained white wood used for arrows.

滿爐煨楈柮 the stove full of blazing logs.

kwǎt
滑
6237
kwǎt
絹 2*
6238
R. 月
See 骨
Entering Upper.

See No. 5022.

A kind of silk. Tangled; knotted. *See* No. 6235.

心殊結絹 the heart much perturbed.

kwǎk
谷 3*
6239
R. 屋
C. H. *kuk*
F. *kouk*
W. *ku*
N. *koh*
P. *ʻku*
M. *ku*
Y. *kuk*
Sz. *ku*
K. *kok*
J. *koku*
A. *kouk*
Entering Upper.

A valley; a ravine; a hollow; the bed of a torrent. Difficult; impracticable. Radical No. 150.

施于中谷 extending to the middle of the valley.
出自幽谷，遷于喬木 (the bird) comes out of the dark valley, and removes to the lofty tree,—used of rising in the world.
山谷 a ravine.
谷口 a gorge.
谷神不死 the Spirit of the valley never dies,—a sentence from the 道德經, which has been variously explained.
嘯聲谷應 whistle and the valley will echo it.
黍谷回春 spring has come back to the millet valley,—referring to a place in the 燕 Yen State where the crops would not sprout until 鄒衍 Tsou Yen had played upon the 律 pitch-pipes. Used at the New Year.
谷穴 the hollow behind the ankle. Also, same as next entry.
窅谷 a house dug out of the hill-side, as in Shantung.
被困窮谷 completely hemmed in.
進退維谷 to go forwards or backwards is alike impracticable.
進退維谷之際 in a moment of difficulty.
谷風 the east wind.
百谷王 Neptune.
谷樹 a tree from the bark of which paper is made.

kwǎk
啌 3*
6240
R. 屋
See 榖
Entering Upper.

The cry of a pheasant.

Digitized by Google

ku
鼓[3]
6241
R. 鼓
See 古
Rising Upper.

A drum. To drum; to beat; to play on; *see* 盈 No. 8850. To rouse; to excite. To bulge; to swell. A measure for grain. Radical No. 207.

鼓架 a drum-stand.
打鼓 or 擂鼓 or 敲鼓 or 擊鼓 to beat a drum.
鼓樂 instrumental music in general.
一副鼓樂 a band.
鼓手 or 鼓吏 a drummer.
正少鼓吏 I am just in want of a drummer.
點鼓開船 to beat the drum and weigh anchor.
軍法鼓以進衆 according to military regulations, the drum beats for the advance of the troops. *See* No. 695.
單面鼓 or 太平鼓 or 扁鼓 a tambourine.
銅鼓 a copper drum,—a gong.
鼙鼓 a side-drum.
坐在鼓裏 you sit in a drum,—which prevents you from hearing the news.
自扒船, 自打鼓 to do one's own paddling and drumming,—to be independent.
打更鼓 to beat the night watches.
鼓樓 a drum-tower,—where the night watches are beaten.
石鼓 earthenware seats shaped like drums.
周石鼓 the stone drums of the Chou dynasty,—ten irregular-shaped blocks of stone discovered early in the seventh century, and now in the Confucian Temple at Peking, where they were placed at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Each bears an inscription in the Greater Seal character, on hunting, fishing, etc.
鼓掌 to clap the hands.
何不日鼓瑟 why not daily play your lute?
鼓簧 to play on the organ; to humbug.
鼓鐘 to strike a bell.
鼓板 musical instruments; an orchestra.
鼓勵 to encourage.
鼓動 to rouse; to stimulate.

鼓[3]
6241

鼓盪 to excite to activity,—as the growth of things.
鼓譟 to mutiny.
鼓舞 to excite; to rouse; to exert oneself.
鼓舞人心 to stir up men's minds.
鼓惑 to excite uncertainty or alarm. *See* No. 6251.
鼓角 to blow on a horn.
鼓火 to blow up a fire.
鼓鑄 to melt, as metal for casting; also used of the preparation of salt by fire.
鼓腹 round bellies,—as in a time of plenty.
鼓起來了 bulged up. *See* 塌 No. 10,512.
鼓虫 a kind of water-tick.
河鼓 the stars α β γ in Aquila.
釜鼓 measures for grain. *See* No. 5790.
敲邊鼓兒 to beat on the edge of the drum,—to say something to an angry person which will increase his anger.
脚擂鼓, 一世苦 he whose footsteps sound like a drum will be poor all his life.
若擊鼓至求亡子焉 like beating a drum when chasing a fugitive,—making it less likely to catch him.

ku
皷
6242

Same as No. 6241.

ku
鼓
6243

Same as No. 6241.

ku
瞽[3]
6244
R. 鼓
See 古
Rising Upper.

Blind. Blind musicians.

有瞳子曰瞽 (blindness), with the pupils of the eyes still remaining, is called *ku*. *See* 盲 No. 7651.
未見顏色而言謂之瞽 to speak without observing the countenance (of the listener) is called *ku*.
瞽目院 an asylum for the blind.
兩瞽相扶 two blind men helping each other along.
有瞽有瞽 there are many blind musicians,—at the Court of Chou.
瞽瞍 Ku-sou,—the name of Shun's father, referring to his mental blindness.

ku
臌[3]
6245
R. vulgar.
See 蠱
Rising Upper.

Dropsical; swollen; bloated; bulging.

氣臌 flatulent; the bowels distended from wind.
臌脹 swollen out,—as from dropsy.
水臌 ascites.
臌膨膨 bloated; swollen out.
臌頂 (or 丁) the coot (*Fulica atra*).

kwuk
梏[4*]
6246
R. 沃
C. H. kuk
F. kouk
W. ku
N. koh
P. ku
M. ku
Y. kuk
Sz. ku
K. kok
J. koku
A. kouk
Entering Upper.

Manacles; gyves; fetters; to fetter; to be fettered, especially of the mind. *See* No. 1824.

陷于梏亡 fallen into the meshes of the law,—as a man in a cangue.

kwuk
牿[4*]
6247
R. 沃
See 梏
Entering Upper.

A shed or pen for cattle.

今惟淫舍牿牛馬 we must let the horses and oxen go free from their pens.
愼童牛之牿 keep the calf carefully in the pen,—train up a child, etc.

kwuk
鵠[3*]
6248
R. 沃
W. yu,
See 梏
A. houk,
Entering Upper Irregular.

The snow-goose (*Anser hyperboreus*). Hoary; white-haired. A target.

鵠不日浴而白 the snow-goose is white without washing daily.
一心以爲有鴻鵠將至 his whole mind running on a wild swan which is approaching.
燕雀安知鴻鵠之志 what can a swallow know of the aims of a wild swan?
鵠立 or 鵠候 to stand on the look-out, like a wild goose,—used of sentinels.
刻鵠成鶩 to carve a swan and turn out only a duck.
禾鵠 a paddy-bird (*Munia minima*).
仙人乘黃鵠 the Immortals ride on wild geese.
鵠面菜色 goose face and vegetable colour,—pale, sallow. "Vegetable" is explained as referring to a low diet.
鵠面鳩形 gaunt; haggard.
鵠鬚童顏 white hair with a youthful face.

Digitized by Google

kwuh
汨[3*]
6249
R. 錫 月
C. *mik, kwêt*
F. *mik, kauk*
W. *mi, küe*
N. *kwah, mih*
P. *mi', ku*
M. *mi, ku*
Y. *mik, kwêh*
Sz. *mi*
K. *miök, kol*
J. *beki, miaku, kotsz, kechi*
A. *mik, kouk*
Entering Lower and Upper.

To throw into disorder. To float. Noise of waves.

汨陳其五行 threw into disorder the arrangement of the five elements.

汨陳是非 to confuse positive and negative, right and wrong, etc.

汨沒 floating and sinking,—used of a man of genius who cannot find his way to the front.

汨沒一朝伸 one morning frees himself from all trammels,—and asserts himself.

汨汨滔滔 the noise and rushing of a torrent.

水來汨汨 the water came rushing in.

Read *mi*[4*]. The name of a river, 汨羅 Mi-lo, in which 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, 4th century B.C.

kwâ kwuh
賈[3]
6250
R. 馬 貝
See 假 古
Rising Upper.

A resident merchant, as opposed to 商 (No. 9738) a trader. To traffic.

賈買 to buy.
賈售 to sell.
賈市 a market; a bazaar.
大賈 a wholesale dealer.
商賈 the mercantile classes.
如賈三倍，君子是識 as if in the three times cent per cent of traffic, a superior man should have any knowledge of it!
賈用不售 a pedler's wares which do not sell,—of virtues.
坐賈科 a local tax levied on shops.

Read *chia*[3]. The price of anything. *See* No. 1182.

kwuh'
蠱[3]
6251
R. 蟲 古
See 固
Rising Upper.

Worms in the belly. A virulent poison, prepared by putting all kinds of poisonous insects and reptiles together in a box and letting them eat each other until only one remains. Insanity. The 18th Diagram. *See* No. 5810.

中 *chung*[4] 蠱毒者 those who have been poisoned by *ku*,—their bodies turn black and their bellies swell.

女惑男，風落山，謂之蠱 a woman inveigling a man, wind throwing down mountain (trees), are *ku*.

穀之飛亦爲蠱 grain which (moulders and) flies away is *ku*.

於文，皿蟲爲蠱 look at the character: insects and a dish make *ku*.

幹蠱 to look after (a father's) maggots,—to hide his faults.

當前有蠱者 and behold there was a certain man before him who had the dropsy (?). See *Delegates' Version*.

蠱惑 to excite doubts. *See* No. 6241.

蠱惑之疾 insanity,—from excessive sensual indulgence.

ku'
雇[4]
6252
R. 隹
See 固
Sinking Upper.

To hire.

雇工 to hire labourers.
雇匠 to hire workmen.
雇車 to hire a cart.
雇船 to hire a boat.
雇脚夫 to hire coolies,—for carrying.
雇覓 to engage the services of.
雇人看 *k'an*[1] 守 to engage a care-taker.
雇用 to engage; to charter, as a vessel.
雇定 to arrange for employment of.
雇主 an employer; a charterer.
雇賃 to rent a house.
受雇傭工 to be engaged as labourer.
受雇於人 to be hired.
雇募 to engage,—as soldiers.
雇不出來 unable to hire,—as coolies, etc.
雇搭 to take passage by.

ku'
僱
6253

Same as No. 6252.

ku'
顧[4]
6254
R. 頁
See 固
Sinking Upper.

To look at; to regard; to care for.

顧看 or 顧視 or 顧瞻 to look at; to look after.
顧後 to look at what is coming afterwards,—to take precautions with regard to the future.
顧念 to think upon; to consider.
不顧 to be careless of; to pay no attention to.
不顧天荒地老 regardless of the size of heaven, of the age of earth,—not caring for God or man.
不顧本就賠錢 if you pay no attention to original cost, you will lose money,—in trade.
顧慮 to take thought for.
顧復 to remember kindly; to care for.
顧恤 to pity; to have regard for.
顧問 to think of; to raise the question.
顧忌 to care for; to fear.
顧影 to regard one's shadow,—to admire oneself; to be well aware of one's own good looks.
顧全大局 with a view to a satisfactory arrangement of the whole matter.
自顧不暇 no leisure to look after oneself.
不顧臉 brazen-faced; careless of public opinion.
顧嘴不顧身，衣破難對人 he who cares for his belly and not for his back will be put to the necessity of appearing in rags before his friends.
不顧門戶 to have no care for family reputation.
照顧 or 主顧 to patronise; to deal regularly with.
老主顧 a regular customer.
顧客 a customer.
蒙光顧 I have been honoured by your custom, or by your visit.
顧頭不顧尾 to attend to the head but not to the tail,—careless as to the upshot.
首尾相顧 beginning and end correspond.
言行相顧 words and deeds in harmony.

Digitized by Google

顧[4] 6254

彼此不相顧 or 你我不相顧 neither looking out for the other,—used in the sense of "sauve qui peut".
首顧居下 head hanging down,—instead of up.
顧我無酒 remember I have no wine.
顧如是乎 is it then indeed so?
四顧青山 green hills on all sides.
顧不得臭穢 regardless of the stink.
顧不得問好，便問..... never stopped to ask how she was, but enquired about.....
罔堪顧之 there was not one deserving of regard.
顧遵 to accept a decision,—as being a fair one.
顧繡 embroidery,—so called from 顧 a noted embroiderer at Soochow.
內顧 means of living.

nieh, ngeh
挖[3*] 6255
R. 月
C. *ngêt*
W. *wa, wo*
P. *'ku*
M. *k'u*
Y. *hêh*
K. *kol, kil*
J. *kai, gai*
A. *ngêt, kout*
Entering Lower.

To rub; to clean.
挖察一聲 gave a cracking sound.

Read *ho*[4*]. Sprightly.
挖然 capering about; gleeful.

K'U.

khu,
枯[1] 6256
R. 歹
C. *fu*
H. *k'u*
F. *ku*
W. N. *k'u*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'u*
K. J. *ku, ko*
A. *k'ou*
Even Upper.

Rotten; decayed; withered; dried up. *See* 禿 No. 12,116.

枯槁 decayed; exhausted.
枯骨 decayed bones.
枯樹 or 枯木 a dead tree.
枯株 a dry stump.
漸漸乾枯 gradually dried up and withered away.
如摧枯朽 (as easy) as pushing down a rotten stump.
枯瘠 to grow thin.

khu'
筐[3] 6257
R. 竹
See 苦
Rising Upper.

A trap for catching fish. A kind of bamboo.

khu'
苦[3] 6258
R. 艸
C. *fu*
H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *k'u*
K. *ko*
J. *ko, ku*
A. *'kou*
Rising Upper.

Bitter, one of the five flavours. Grievous; distressing; afflicted; in bad circumstances. The sow-thistle. *See* 辛 No. 4564.

苦味 a bitter taste.
良藥苦口 good medicine is bitter to the taste.
苦口利於病 bitter to the taste but good for the disease.
苦盡甘來 when the bitter is finished, then comes the sweet,—as the reward of toil.
不受苦中苦，難得甜上甜 he who has not suffered the bitterest of the bitter can never appreciate the sweetest of the sweet.
比黃蓮苦三分 thirty per cent bitterer than gentian,—very poor.
癌吧喫黃蓮，苦在心裏 like a dumb man eating gentian, the bitterness is inside,—he keeps his troubles to himself.
苦膽 the gall-bladder; courage.
其毒太苦 the poison (of my lot) is too bitter.
勞苦 toil; laborious effort.
苦差 hard service.
苦勒 to distress; to molest.
苦工 or 苦力氣 hard labour.
做苦活 to do manual labour.
苦惱 trouble.
苦留 to press one urgently to stop.
苦徒累 (*k'u tê lei*) a Manchu term for a soldier's servant.
苦拔苦挾 to do one's utmost for.
苦打 a sound thrashing.
苦主 the injured party or person.
苦了我了 it was hard on me.
苦香 poor man's incense,—the incense burned at the temples at the western hills near Peking is so called.
苦心 a feeling of mental pain.
苦難 or 苦患 distress; calamity.
苦命 a wretched lot in life.
苦人 or 苦辣子 a poor wretch.
苦楚 bitterness; misery; sorrow.
苦處 or 苦情 or 苦法 a hardship.

苦[3] 6258

苦刑 severe punishment; torture.
苦境 places suffering from misfortunes.
苦況 unhappiness.
苦反 misery.
苦窶 or 苦極 or 苦窮 or 苦寒 extremely poor; abject poverty.
苦樂不均 misery and happiness unequally apportioned.
艱苦備嘗 I have been through all these troubles.
苦不堪言 unspeakable distress.
不耐苦 unable to bear poverty.
苦志 the desperate resolution,—of a man determined to succeed.
苦死 to die of want, in misfortune, etc.
太苦死 altogether too distressing.
苦船 to suffer from boat-travelling; to be sea-sick.
苦車 to be sick from riding in a cart.
秋無苦雨 in autumn, if there are no unseasonable rains.....
苦雨凄風 bitter rain and biting wind.
苦風逆難 unfortunately, the wind was adverse.
苦勸 to lecture; to scold.
苦苦 urgent; badly; seriously.
苦苦哀求 to urgently implore.
苦忱 intense earnestness.
苦邑 the place in Honan where Lao Tzŭ is said to have been born.
與你何干，何苦呢 it's no business of yours: why interfere?
何苦來 what's the use? is it worth while?
何苦認眞 why take it seriously?
何苦作這樣罪過 why do what it would be such a pity to do?
苦菜 *Lactuca brevirostris*, Champ.
苦蕒菜 *Sonchus arvensis*, L. and *S. oleraceus*, L.
苦李子 *Prunus japonica*, Thbg.
苦桃 *Prunus Ssiori*, F. & S.

khu,
跍[1] 6259
R. 足
See 枯
Even Upper.

To crouch down; to squat.

Digitized by Google

khu,
骷 [1]
6260
R. 骨
C. *fu*
F. *ku*
W. N. } *k'u*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *k'u*
K. *ko*
J. *ko, ku*
A. *k'ou*
Even Upper.

A skeleton; bones; the shoulder-blade; the collar-bone.

骷髏 a skeleton.

嘆骷髏 an exposed or unburied skeleton, — one that causes people to sigh.

ku,
涸
6261

See No. 6205.

ku,
酷 [4]
6262
R. 邁
See 褲
Sinking Upper.

The stalk and flower of the onion or garlic.

khuk,
哭 [1*]
6263
R. 屋
C. *huk*
H. *k'uk*
F. *k'ouk*
W. *k'u*
N. *k'oh*
P. *k'u*
M. *k'u*
Y. *k'uk*
Sz. *k'u*
K. *kok*
J. *koku*
A. *k'ouk*
Entering Upper.

To cry; to weep; to wail.

哭泣 to weep.

一路哭泣出來了 cried aloud the whole way.

幾乎失聲哭出 all but wept aloud.

哭涕 to weep and snivel,—the latter being regarded as the test of true grief.

其母死，哭泣無涕 when his mother died, he wept but without snivelling,—his sorrow was feigned.

哭起來了 began to cry.

哭甚麼 what are you crying about?

哭訴 to tell a story of wrong.

哭祭 to mourn and sacrifice,—at the ancestral tombs.

哭喊 to cry out in pain.

强哭者雖悲不哀 those who weep to order, though they mourn, do not grieve.

哀哭 or **痛哭** or **哭天哭地** to weep bitterly.

僞哭 false weeping,—crocodile's tears.

哭喪 to wail for the dead,—as women, often hired for the purpose, do at funerals, etc.

哭也無益 it is of no use to cry about it.

鬼哭神嚎 the weeping and gibbering of ghosts.

哭皇天 to call upon Almighty God,—for aid.

nyet,
矻 [1*]
6264
R. 月
C. *ngêt*
F. *k'auk*,
W. *ngö*
N. *ngwah*
P. *k'u*
K. *kol, kul*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *ngêt, kwêt*
Entering Lower.

To toil; to fag at.

終日矻矻 toiling and moiling the whole day long.

khyut,
圣 [1*]
6265
R. 月
See 窟
A. *k'out*
Entering Upper.

To work in the fields.

圣圣致力 to exert one's utmost power.

kwuk,
告
6266

Same as No. 6268.

khuk,
酷 [1*]
6267
R. 沃
C. *huk*,
H. *kuk, k'uk*,
k'uk,
F. *kouk*
W. *k'u*
N. *k'oh*
P. *k'u*
M. *k'u*
Y. *k'uk*
Sz. *k'u*
K. *kok*, v. *hok*
J. *koku*
A. *kouk*
Entering Upper Irregular.

Cruel; tyrannical; oppressive. Very; extremely.

酷法 cruel laws.

酷虐 cruel; tyrannical.

貪官酷吏 rapacious officials and cruel underlings.

酷氣蒸人 the air is most oppressive.

銜酷茹恨 greatly mortified and angry,—as by the loss of anything.

酷熱 very hot.

酷好 or **酷愛** or **酷喜** fond of; devoted to.

酷好栽花 very fond of planting flowers.

酷似其舅 very like his uncle.

kwuk,
嚳 [1*]
6268
R. 沃
C. } *kuk*
H. }
F. *kouk*
W. *k'u*
N. *k'oh*
P. *k'u*, *'ku*
M. *ku*
Y. *k'uk*
K. *kok*
J. *koku*
A. *kouk*
Entering Upper.

To inform quickly; an urgent communication.

帝嚳 the Emperor K'u, father of the great Yao, B.C. 2435.

khwa,
刳 [1]
6269
R. 虍尤
C. *fu*
H. *k'wa, k'u*
F. *ku*
W. *k'o*
N. *k'u*
P. } *k'u*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ko*
J. *ko, ku, kō*
A. *k'ou*
Even Upper.

To cut open; to rip up; to cut out.

刳剔孕婦 to rip up a pregnant woman.

刳木作臼 to scoop out a block of wood for a mortar.

刳皮 to slice off the skin.

刳心 to clear the heart of impurities,—explained as **去其私以入於自然**.

khwa,
絝
6270

Same as No. 6280.

khwa,
袴
6271

Same as No. 6280.

khyut,
窋 [4*]
6272
R. 貝月
See 窟鼏
Entering Upper.

To peep out of a hole; a hole.

鼠窋而未窟 the rat peeped out and did not draw back.

不窋 name of the son of **后稷** Hou Chi.

fai,
腿 [3*]
6273
R. 尾
See 斐
Rising Upper.

The buttocks.

khyut,
堀 [1*]
6274
R. 月物
See 倔窟
Entering Upper and Lower.

A cave; the hole of an insect or small animal.

堀穴 cave dwellings.

伏甲于堀室 the soldiers were hidden in caves.

khyut,
腲
6275

Same as No. 6273.

khyut,
窟 [1*]
6276
R. 月
C. *wêt*, *fêt*,
fêt, *kwêt*,
v. *k'u*
H. *fêt*
F. *k'ank*, v.
k'ö
W. *k'ö, k'üe*
N. *k'wêh*
P. *k'u*
M. *k'u*
Y. *k'wêh*
Sz. *k'u*
K. *kul*
J. *kotsz, kuchi*
A. *kwêt*,
Entering Upper.

A cave; a hole in the ground.

窟室 a cave dwelling.

營窟 to make cave dwellings.

窮士之窟 the hut of a poor scholar.

鼠窟 a rat-hole.

挖窟 to make a hole,—as in a wall, for burglarious purposes.

窟窿 a hole.

窟窿眼 a small hole,—as made by a drill, etc.

他的窟竈太多 he is full of trickiness.

Digitized by Google

窟[1*] 6276

你給我窟窿橋走嗎 are you giving me a bridge with a hole in it to walk upon?—are you trying to deceive me?

鬪出虎窟入龍潭 out of the tiger's den into the dragon's pool,—out of the frying-pan into the fire.

蟾窟 the frog abode,—the moon. *See* No. 441.

桂窟 the cassia-tree abode,—the moon. The cassia is supposed to be the "drug of immortality". *See* No. 441.

經行禪窟 the cloisters of a Buddhist monastery, used for peripatetic meditation. Sanskrit: *tchangkramana*.

khyuh
嶨[1*] 6277
R. 月
See 窟 Entering Upper.

Hilly; mountainous.

崛屹 a low range of hills.

khyuh
淈[1*] 6278
R. 月
See 窟 Entering Upper.

Deep water; a deep pool.

無溶淈而泉出 there was no pool where the spring gushed forth.

khù
庫[4] 6279
R. 遇
H. *k'u*
See 褲 Sinking Upper.

A storehouse; a treasury; a granary; an armoury.

國庫 the national exchequer.
銀庫 a treasury.
庫銀 money in the Treasury. Also, deferred pay given in winter to Bannermen.
庫平銀 (the ounce of) silver according to the Treasury scale.
庫大使 the Treasury keeper of a provincial *yamên*.
庫廳 colloquial designation of the above official.
庫收 Treasury bill or draft.
庫欵 stores in the Treasury.
庫貨 articles from the Palace stores.
庫緞 satin from the Palace stores.
庫房 a counting-house; an accountancy.
倉庫 a government granary.
武庫 an arsenal.

庫[4] 6279

庫項 stores in an arsenal or *dépôt*.
土庫 a cellar.
燎庫 to burn a paper house full of mock money for the use of the dead.
庫倫 K'urun or Urga,—the administrative centre of the northern and eastern Khalka tribes.

fù
褲[4] 6280
R. 遇
C. *fu*
H. *fu*
F. *k'ou*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *k'u*
K. *ko*
J. *ko*
A. *k'ou*
Sinking Upper.

Trousers; drawers; breeches.

褲子 or 一條褲子 a pair of trousers.
褲腿 the legs of trousers.
褲帶子 the string to fasten trousers round the waist.
褲腿帶子 the strings to fasten trousers round the ankles.
褲腰 a waist-belt.
套褲 leggings drawn over the trousers.
內褲 drawers.
牛頭褲 short breeches worn by labourers.
藏于褲中 hid it in his trousers.
兩個人穿一條褲子 two men in one pair of trousers,—firm friends.
褲褶 short riding-breeches.
窮的伴富的，窮的沒褲子穿 if a poor man chums with a rich man, the poor one will have no breeches to wear,—all his money will go in mere ordinary expenses.
頭上穿套褲，臉上下不來 like a man with his leggings over his head, he can't show his face,—for shame.

KUA.

A generic term for such fruits and vegetables as gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjal, etc. Radical No. 97. *See* 屨 No. 3039 and 葛 No. 6069.

kwa
瓜[1] 6281
R. 瓜
See 寡 Even Upper.

瓜茄 gourds in general.
瓜菓 vegetables and fruits.
七月食瓜 in the seventh moon, the people eat melons.
西瓜 the water-melon.
甜瓜 or 香瓜 the melon.
木瓜 *Carica papaya*, L.; also, the quince, *Pyrus cathayensis*, Hemsl.
投我以木瓜 I had a *papaya* given to me.
苦瓜 the bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia*, L.).
有敦瓜苦 there were the bitter gourds hanging.
花苦瓜 *Trichosanthes multiloba*, Miq. and *T. Kirilowii*, Max.
野苦瓜 same as the last. Also, *Cucumis trigonus*, Roxb.
毛苦瓜 *Thladiantha nudiflora*, Hemsl.
番瓜 a small yellow kind of pumpkin; a name for the *papaya*.
黃瓜 or 胡瓜 the cucumber.
王瓜 *Thladiantha dubia*, Bge.
黃瓜菜 *Crepis japonica*, Berth., and *Lampsana apogonoides*, Max.
白瓜 young cucumbers.
冬瓜 a large coarse pumpkin (*Benincasa cerifera*, Savi).
冬瓜臉 a pumpkin-shaped face,—*i.e.* too round.
絲瓜 *Luffa cylindrica*, Roem. and *L. acutangula*, Roxb. Also *Trichosanthes anguina*, L.
節瓜 a vegetable marrow.
南瓜 gourd (*Cucurbita maxima*, Duch.) and pumpkin (*C. pepo*, L.).
倭瓜 the crook-necked squash,—said to have been brought from 倭 Japan.
守瓜 the cucumber guard,—the grubs which eat its leaves.
醬瓜 a pickle made of cucumbers.
金瓜 a gilt bludgeon, with a head shaped like a melon, carried in processions.
瓜子 water-melon seeds.
瓜子菜 purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*, L.).
瓜子臉 a melon-seed face,—*i.e.* of a delicate oval.
有瓜葛 they are connected,—either by marriage, as debtor and creditor, etc.
瓜瓞綿綿 the spreading of melons and pumpkins,—increase of family.

Digitized by Google

瓜[1] 6281

地若瓜分 to divide up territory like a water-melon,—used of political partitions of territory.
強摘瓜菓不甚甜 if melons and other fruits are picked too soon, they will not be very sweet.
瓜時而往，曰及瓜而代 it was the season of melons when they left. He said, When the melons are in season again (*i.e.* next year), I will relieve you.
瓜代 one official relieving another.
瓜代之兵 troops relieving others; reliefs.
瓜期 the term of an acting appointment; term of service.
瓜期已及之兵 soldiers who have served their time.
瓜哇 Java,—a corrupted form of 爪哇.
賣瓜的說瓜甜 the melon-seller says his melons are sweet,—he does not cry "stinking fish".

wa, **咵**[1] 6282
R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

To cut; to slice.

wa, **呱** 6283

See No. 12,436.

kwa, **抓**[1] 6284
R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

To grab; to seize. Used with 抓 No. 2685.
抓一把 to take up a handful.
抓不着 he could not grab it.
抓周 to let a year-old baby grab,—something from among several things placed in front of him, to indicate his future tastes. *See* No. 9987.
抓筆的 a clerk; a quill-driver.
神仙一把抓 like the grip of a god,—is the effect of this medicine.

kwa, **嗄** 6285

Same as No. 12,436.

kwa, hwa, **蒧** 6286

Same as No. 6293.

kwa, **刮**[1*] 6287
R. 黠
C. H. *kwat.*
F. *kwak, kauk*
W. *kwo*
N. *kwah*
P. *kwa*
M. *kwa*
Y. *kwaah*
Sz. *kwa*
K. *kwal*
J. *katsz, kachi*
A. *kwat*
Entering Upper.

To scrape; to pare; to shave off; to brush away. To collide.

刮削 to scrape; to pare off; to oppress by extortion.
刮削價錢 to make a reduction in the price.
刮平 to level down; to raze.
刮字 to scratch out a word in writing.
刮面光 to scrape off one's face-glory,—to sacrifice one's reputation.
刮去皮毛 to scrape off skin and hair.
刮垢 to scrape off the dirt.
刮擦 or 刮磨 to scrape off; to rub off.
刮臉 to shave.
刮刀子 a razor.
刮木 to plane wood.
刮衣裳 to brush clothes.
士別三日，當刮目相看 when scholars have been separated for three days, they should rub their eyes and look at each other,—expecting to see something different by the progress each has made.
東刮西刮 borrowing or sponging right and left.
兩個耳刮子 a couple of boxes on the ear.
刮漿 to stiffen by starch.
刮斗 a striker, used by millers.
刮腿 to strike legs,—as two horsemen colliding.
刮着 or 刮了 we are running into one another!—a carter's cry.

kwat, **括**[4*] 6288
R. 曷
C. *k'ut*
H. *kwat*
F. *kwak*
W. *kwo*
N. *kwah*
P. *k'wo*
Y. *kouh*
K. *kwal*
J. *kwatsz, kwachi*
A *kwat*
Entering Upper.

The nock of an arrow. To come to. To enclose; to embrace; to include. Also read *k'uo*[4*].

往省括于度 proceeds to note that the nock is properly adjusted.
牛羊下括 the cows and goats come down home,—in the evening.
包括 to contain; to include. *See* No. 8699.
囊括四海 his bag holds the four seas,—he knows everything.

括 6288

括髮 to bind the hair with a coarse hemp cloth, as done by men in mourning.
機括 ingenious mechanism.
括水 to bale out water.

Read *huo*[2*]. To meet with.

德音來括 (I longed) for one of such virtuous fame to come and be with me.

kwat, **栝**[1*] 6289
R. 曷
See 刮
Entering Upper.

A measuring frame used by builders. *See* 檗 No. 13,277.

栝樓 the roots of bryony (*Trichosanthes Kirilowii*, Max.),—said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to the 蛞蝓 mole-cricket.

Read *kuai*[4]. Also written 栝 and identical with 檜 No. 6470. *Juniperus chinensis*, L.

Read *tien*[4]. A pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range.

kwat, **聒**[4*] 6290
R. 曷
See 刮
Entering Upper.

To look at angrily.

聒視於人 to glare at a man.

kwat, **筈**[1*] 6291
R. 曷
See 刮
Entering Upper.

The nock of an arrow.

譬彼弦與筈 like the string of the bow and the nock of the arrow,—are their meetings and partings.

kwat, **聒**[4*] 6292
R. 曷
P. *kwa, kwo*
M. *kwa*
See 适
Entering Upper.

Noise of talking; clamour; hubbub.

三個客人，三個潮陽人，話呱聒死人 three Hakkas and three Swatow men will talk enough to stun you.
多言聒耳 too much talk stuns one.
聒擾 to make a din.
聒聒 noise; din.
蛙聒通夜 the frogs croak the livelong night.

Digitized by Google

kwat, 苦 1* 6293
R. 曷
See 刮 Entering Upper.

A bitter plant, called 苦蔞 or 瓜蔞, used for coughs.

kwat, 蛞 1* 6294
R. 曷
See 刮适 Entering Upper.

The spawn of frogs.

蛞蝓 the garden slug.
蛞螻 the mole-cricket. *See* Nos. 6197 and 6289.

kwat, 适 4* 6295
R. 曷
C. k'ut, H. kwat, F. kwak, W. kwo, N. kwah, P. kwa², k'wo², Y. kwh, K. kwal, J. kwatsz, kachi, A. kwat
Entering Upper.

To hasten; quickly.

适疾 to hurry on.

kwat, 颳 1* 6296
R. 月
C. H. F. W. not used
N. kwah, P. kwa, M. kwa, Y. kwaah, Sz. kwa, J. kwatsz, kuchi, A. kwat
Entering Upper.

To blow, as the wind.

颳風 the wind blows; there is wind.
颳起風來了 it has begun to blow.
風把門颳開了 the wind blew the door open.
風颳不開雲 there is not enough wind to blow away the clouds.
你是甚麼風兒颳來的 what wind blows you here?
颳得滿天飛 (the dust) was blown sky high.
颳得一句在耳朵 I had already got wind of it.
颳旋風 there is a whirlwind.
颳沉了 sunk by the wind,—foundered.

kwat, 髺 4* 6297
R. 曷
See 刮 Entering Upper.

The hair let down and in disorder, as when in mourning.

主人髺髮袒 the chief mourner wears his hair twisted up in a knot and has his clothes all unbuttoned.

kwat, 鴰 1* 6298
R. 曷
P. kwa, Y. kwaah
See 适 Entering Upper.

A species of wader, allied to the crane. The "caw" of a rook.

鵪鴰 or 鴰鹿 the black crane.
老鴰 the crow (*Corvus sinensis*); the east Asian rook (*Frugilegus pastinator*). *See* 鳥 No. 12,721, 鴉 No. 12,808.
老鴰叫 rooks cawing.

kwa', 刮 3 6299
R. 馬
See 寡 Rising Upper.

To cut, as flesh from bones. [To be distinguished from 另 No. 7240.]

kwa, 咼 1 6300
R. 廠歌
See 喎 Even Upper.

A crooked mouth.

kwa', 剮 3 6301
R. 馬
C. wa, H. F. kwa, W. N. kwo, P. M. Y. Sz. kwa, K. J. kwa, A. wa, kwa
Rising Upper.

To cut up; to hack to pieces.

問剮之罪 to condemn to death by cutting to pieces. *See* 凌 No. 7228.
剮死 to hack to death.
剮出他來 cut him to pieces!
千刀萬剮 chopped up into small pieces.
色是剮骨刀 lust is a knife which cuts into the bones.
剮爛面皮，我還是這樣 if you hack my face to pieces, I shall still think (or be, or do) the same.

wo, 媧 1 6302
R. 佳廠
C. H. F. wo, W. wu, o, N. ou, P. kwa, wa, M. wa, K. wae, kwae, kwa, J. kwai, kwa, ke, A. wa
Even Upper.

The sister and successor of 伏羲 Fu Hsi, known as 女媧, which is also read Nü Wa. She is said, among other things, to have melted stones wherewith to repair the heavens.

kwa', 筩 3 6303
R. 馬
C. kwa, v. gwo
See 剮 Rising Upper.

A bamboo tray; a spool for winding silk.

筩籃 shallow splint trays for drying tea-leaves.

wa, 蝸 1 6304
R. 佳廠
C. wa, wo, H. wo, F. wo, W. o, wo, P. kwa, K. kwai, wai, kwa, wa, J. kwa, A. wa
Even Upper.

A snail.

蝸牛 the common snail.
蝸舍 or 蝸居 my snail-shell of a house,—my humble abode.
國於蝸角 a kingdom on each of a snail's horns,—alluding to an allegorical story by Chuang Tzŭ, based upon the mere relativity of the small and the great.
蝸角虛名 the fable of the snail's horns,—as above.

wa, 騧 1 6305
R. 廠佳
P. kwa, M. wa
See 媧 K. kwae, wae, kwa, J. kwa, ke, A. wa, kwa
Even Upper Irregular.

A piebald horse.

kwa', 寡 3 6306
R. 馬
C. H. F. kwa, W. N. kwo, P. M. Y. Sz. kwa, K. kwa, J. kwa, ke, A. kwa
Rising Upper.

Few; little; rare. Alone; friendless. A term of humility applied by princes to themselves.

罔曰民寡 do not say, The people are few,—and neglect them accordingly.
言寡尤，行寡悔 to give few occasions for blame in one's words and to have few occasions for repentance in one's conduct.
以多問於寡 to enquire from those who know less than oneself,—to do which no true scholar is ashamed.
生之者衆，食之者寡 let the producers be many and the consumers few,—and wealth will result.
寡不敵衆 the few cannot oppose the many.
寡言 of few words.
寡聞 of small knowledge or experience.

Digitized by Google

寡[3] 6306

多寡 how many?
寡慾 few desires.
寡妻 a rare wife.
寡命 the rarely-equalled decree.
寡合 to join in society but rarely.
寡交 having few friends; not very sociable.
寡恩 scant kindness.
寡鵠 the widowed wild goose,—a lonely woman.
寡母 or 寡婦 or 孀寡 a widow.
寡居 to live in widowhood.
寡婦不隔月 the widow does not remain one over a month.
鰥寡 widowers and widows.
敬寡 to respect the weak.
寡兄 my unworthy brother.
寡人 or 寡君 I of little worth,—I, the sovereign.

kwa
挂 6307

Same as No. 6312.

kwa
絓[4] 6308
R. 卦
See 卦
Sinking Upper.

The coarse silk from refuse cocoons. To tie up; to fasten.

心結絓而不解 the mind full of anxiety from which one is unable to get free.

kwa
罣[4] 6309
R. 卦
See 卦
Sinking Upper.

An impediment; a hindrance. To fall into a snare. To dwell upon; to be anxious about.

罣礙 to hinder; to impede.
觸罣 to fall into a snare.
罣念 or 懸罣 to think anxiously about.

kwa
詿[4] 6310
R. 卦
See 卦
Sinking Upper.

To impose upon; to deceive; to disturb.

詿誤 to mislead; to deceive.
詿亂 to distract; to confuse.

kwa
卦[4] 6311
R. 卦
C. H. F. *kwa*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kwo*
K. *kwai*
J. *ka, ke, kwai*
A. *kwai*
Sinking Upper.

To divine. A Diagram; *see* Nos. 607, 5177.

卦命先生 a fortune-teller.
占卦 or 卜卦 or 打卦 to cast nativities; to tell fortunes.
卦盒 a lottery-box.
卦盤子 a tray for throwing lots.
卦位 a divination Diagram.
卦頭準 the divination has turned out correctly.
變卦 the luck has changed.
卦衍河圖 the Diagrams illustrate the River Plan. *See* No. 3936.
十二月卦 the symbols of the twelve moons of the year, viz.: 泰, 大壯, 夬, 乾, 姤, 遯, 否, 觀, 剝, 坤, 復, 臨.
牙齒打卦 the teeth chattering.
八卦 the Eight Diagrams,—eight combinations or arrangements of a line and a divided line, either one or other of which is repeated twice, and in two cases three times, in the same combination. Thus there may be three lines, or three divided lines, a divided line above or below two lines, a divided line between two lines, and so on, eight in all; *e.g.* ☰, ☱, etc. These Diagrams are said to have been invented two thousand years and more B.C. by the legendary monarch 伏羲 Fu Hsi who copied them from the back of a tortoise. He subsequently increased the above simple combinations to sixty-four double ones, on the permutations of which are based the philosophical speculations of the Canon of Changes. Each Diagram represents some power in nature, either active or passive, such as fire, water, thunder, earth, etc.

kwa
掛[4] 6312
R. 卦
F. *kwa*, v. *k'wa*
See 卦
Sinking Upper.

To hang up; to put on. To be in suspense; anxious. Numerative of necklaces, bridles, etc.

掛上 or 掛起來 to hang up.
把帳子掛上 hang up the curtains.
把這副對子懸掛起來 hang up this pair of scrolls.
那個釘子小, 掛不住 that nail is too small to hang it on.

掛[4] 6312

掛畫 to hang up pictures.
掛花 to put on gay clothes.
掛孝 to put on mourning.
掛壁 to hang upon a wall.
穿紅掛綠的 some in red and some in green,—a crowd.
掛燈 to hang up lanterns; a lantern.
掛錫 *see* No. 4157.
掛褡 to live as a Buddhist priest.
掛單 to put up for a single night,—as all travelling Buddhist priests have a right to do at any Buddhist temple.
掛紫衣 to become a Buddhist priest.
掛冠 to hang up the official cap,—to retire from public life.
掛旗望臺 a hang-up-flag-look-out-terrace,—a signal-station.
掛車 a pulley; a block.
掛麵 long strips of dough, used as macaroni.
掛失票 to advertise a lost bank-note.
掛牌 to hang out a sign-board.
掛扁 to suspend a tablet,—as doctors do.
掛號 to register,—as the name of any one enrolling himself; as the entry of a despatch received or sent, etc. etc.
掛名 to register one's name; to enroll oneself.
掛個由 to note in a register the subject of a document.
掛帥 or 掛印 to be appointed Commander-in-chief.
掛印總兵 a Brigade General entrusted with a Commander-in-Chief's seal,—in provinces where there is no Commander-in-Chief.
掛隊 to get a company, as a military official; to take an advance on wages.
不足掛齒 not worth hanging on the teeth,—not worth mentioning; of no consequence.
掛心 or 掛肚 or 掛念 or 掛慮 or 掛牽 or 記掛 to be anxious; to be in suspense.
牽腸掛肚 very anxious.
來去無牽掛 happy-go-lucky.
掛望 to anxiously hope for.
掛意 to be in suspense; anxious thoughts.

Digitized by Google

掛[4] 6312

掛欠 to hang up one's score,—as for things bought but not paid for.
還有甚不堪之事,小娘子記掛麽 what other difficult matter is worrying you, madam?
轡子二掛 two bridles.
鉤掛 a name for the cuckoo, which is said to cry "cuckoo" until the blood comes, when from sheer exhaustion it hangs head downwards on the tree.
掛漏實多 with numerous omissions.
掛錢 coloured papers, with or without inscriptions, hanging free.

kwa 褂[4] 6313
R. 卦
See 卦 Sinking Upper.

An outer coat.

袍褂 the 褂 is the long outer coat, buttoned down the middle, about half a foot shorter than the 袍 robe beneath.
長袍短褂 long under robe and shorter outer coat,—correctly dressed.
大褂 the long single robe buttoned on the right.
馬褂 a short riding-jacket. *See* 黃 No. 5124.
得勝馬褂 the victory riding-jacket,—a short coat worn by soldiers.
軍機褂 a jacket similar to the above.
褂拉兒 a long sleeveless cloak worn in the house by women.

kwah 捰 6314

Same as No. 6289.

kwah 劀[1*] 6315
R. 黠
See 刮 Entering Upper.

To cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer.

K'UA.

khwa 夸[1] 6316
R. 麻
See 誇 Even Upper.

To brag; to talk big.

夸奢自大 to boast oneself.
無爲夸毗 neither brag nor flatter.
夸父逐日,事不量力 like K'ua Fu pursuing the sun (to see where it set), power incommensurate with the undertaking. *See* No. 13,556.

khwa 侉[1] 6317
R. 麻
See 誇 Even Upper.

Presumptuous; boastful.

khwa 姱[1] 6318
R. 麻
See 誇 Even Upper.

Pretty; fascinating.

姱修 elegant; stylish.
姱節 refined; fastidious.

Read *hu*[4]. Seductive.

姱姱 lewd; wanton.

khwa' 帴[3] 6319
R. 馬
See 誇 Rising Upper.

Leggings to protect the trousers when riding.

帴衿 a vest; an undershirt.

fu 恔[4] 6320
R. 虞
See 呼 Even Upper.

Self-satisfied; complacent.

心中自恔 self-satisfied.

Read *hu*[1]. Afraid; timorous.

khwa' fu 胯[4] 6321
R. 禡遇
See 褲誇 Sinking Upper.

The legs; the thighs.

胯間 between the legs.
受胯下之辱 subjected to the disgrace of crawling between the legs,—as 韓信 was by a youth of his village, as a test of true courage.
胯夫 one who crawls between the legs,—a coward.
大胯子 large fat thighs.

fu khwa 袴 6322

Same as No. 6280.

khwa 誇[1] 6323
R. 麻
C. H. F. } k'wa
W. k'wo, k'o
N. k'wo
P. M. Y. Sz. } k'wa
K. J. } kwa
A. k'wa
Even Upper.

To praise; to boast; to brag. Ample; wide.

誇說 or 誇讚 or 誇獎 to praise; to extol.
你誇我逞 you praise me and I exalt you,—mutual compliments.
自誇 to praise oneself; to boast.
誇口 or 誇嘴 boastful.
誇能 to boast of one's ability; to brag.
誇張 or 誇奢 to boast.
誇大其詞也 to exaggerate.
誇海口 to talk big; to brag.
大而不誇 great but not boastful.
誇誇 earnestly; special. Also, to praise or encourage children.
誇布 ample; spreading out wide.

Read *k'ua*[3].

誇子 a brogue; a *patois*.

khwa' 跨[4] 6324
R. 禡
F. v. k'ia, k'ia
See 誇 Sinking Upper.

To straddle; to stretch the legs apart; to bestride. To pass over; to encroach upon; to surpass; to excel.

跨坐 to sit astride.
跨馬 to ride cross-saddle; to ride.
旁跨 to ride side-saddle.
跨考 to go up for examination in two separate Districts,—so as to have two chances of success, a trick which is severely punished.
跨車沿 to sit on the shaft of a cart.
跨海征東 to cross the sea and attack Korea.
跨過去 to cross over.
跨越 to pass over; to excel.
跨竈 to bestride the kitchen stove,—on which there are 釜 pots. This last character has the same sound as 父 a father; hence, to pass over or excel a father.
跨子 a long narrow travelling-boat, used on the upper Yang-tsze.
跨所兒 a set of rooms, with small court-yard, at the side of the main building.
跨刀 to wear a sword.
跨梁 a cross-beam.
跨着空 loose; not firmly fixed.

Read *k'u*[4].

不跨其國 not to encroach upon his territory.

khwa' 髁[3] 6325
R. 馬
See 誇 Rising Upper.

The bones of the pelvis. Used with No. 6321.

Digitized by Google

KUAI.

Crafty; cunning. Perverse; obstinate; contrary; spoilt.

乖 kwai, 1 6326
R. 佳
N. kwe
See 怪
Even Upper.

乖巧 cunning; tricky.
乖口 glib-tongued; plausible.
精乖伶俐 ingenious; clever.
乖異 odd; eccentric.
乖覺 precocious.
乖僻 or 乖張 or 乖戾 or 乖謬 perverse; malignant; unreasonable.
乖僻自是 to insist that one is right,—when really wrong.
乖舛 mistaken; in error.
乖紊 contrary to what is right; confounded.
乖令 unseasonable.
運途乖蹇 the road to fortune obstructed,—unable to get on in life.
抓乖 to grab the best,—like a spoilt child.
乖兒子 a spoilt child; an *enfant terrible*.
乖乖 a kiss.
乖乖的 keep quiet!—to children.
辦事乖乖 to act unjustifiably,—as an official.

夬 kwai' 3 6327
R. 卦
C. 'kwái
H. 'kai
W. kwa,
N. kwe
P. } 'kwai
M. }
Y. 'kwae
Sz. kwai
K. k'we
J. kai
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

To fork; bifurcation. Certain; settled. The 54th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 央 No. 12,860.]

Read *chüeh*[1*]. A sign with the fingers. *See* 訣 No. 3225.

拐 kwai' 3 6328
R. 蟹
C. } kwái
H. }
F. }
W. kwa
N. kwe, kwa
P. } kwai
M. }
Y. kwae
Sz. kwai
K. kwe
J. kai
A. kwai
Rising Upper.

To decoy; to kidnap. To turn. Used for No. 6329.

拐騙 to decoy away.
拐孩子 to kidnap a child.
拐帶 or 拐誘 to kidnap.
拐販 to kidnap and sell.
拐竊 to steal.
拐子 a kidnapper.
拐賣猪仔 to kidnap coolies,—as formerly for Peru and Cuba.
順牆拐過去 go round following the wall.

拐 3 6328
往西拐過去 turn round to the west,—*i.e.* going round a corner.
拐彎 to turn a corner; a corner.
拐拐彎彎的 winding about, as a road.
我口腔不能拐彎 I cannot adapt my accent,—*e.g.* to the requirements of another dialect.

枴 kwai' 3 6329
R. 蟹
See 枴
Rising Upper.

An old man's staff.

枴杖 or 枴棍 or 枴棒 an old man's staff.
鐵枴先生 the teacher with the iron staff,—one of the Eight Immortals, represented as an old beggar, in whose body the soul of the Immortal took refuge, when, on returning from an excursion in space, its own body was found to be no longer available.
枴棗 *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.

怪 kwai` 4 6330
R. 卦
C. } kwái
H. }
F. }
W. kwa
N. kwe, kwa
P. } kwai
M. }
Y. kwae
Sz. kwai
K. kwe
J. kwai, ke
A. kwai
Sinking Upper.

Strange; supernatural. To blame; to take exception to. Very; unusually.

奇怪 or 怪詭 or 古怪 strange; marvellous.
鬼怪 or 怪異 supernatural; uncanny.
怪物 or 怪魅 a strange thing; an apparition; a bogy; a monstrosity.
見怪不怪，其怪自敗 if you see an uncanny thing and do not regard it as uncanny, its uncanniness will fail to have effect,—ghosts exist only for those who believe in them.
子不語怪 the Master (Confucius) never discussed the supernatural.
行怪 to practise the supernatural,—sorcery, alchemy, etc.
見了怪閉不得眼 when you see a bogy, you must not shut your eyes,—or you will be hurt.
作怪 to be strange. *See* No. 2230.
怪哉此言 what strange talk!
怪誕 strange talk; weird tales.
怪道 strange to say! no wonder that.....Also, a wrong path, *i.e.* any TAO other than that of Confucianism.

怪 4 6330
怪性 a strange impracticable disposition.
怪事 or 怪處 a strange affair; a supernatural manifestation.
怪得 or 怪不得 no wonder that.....; that accounts for....; why, of course!
怪不得他說呢 no wonder he says so.
怪不得我 you must not blame me.
少所見，多所怪 the less one sees, the more there will be to wonder at.
怪難 very hard.
怪不忍得 intolerable.
怪譎 eccentric; unlike others.
怪獰 hideously ugly.
怪狗才 you devil!—in chaff or anger.
怪險 weird and dangerous,—of roads.
怪模怪樣 absurd manner or appearance.
怪好的 curious; pretty.
別怪 or 莫怪 or 不要怪 or 莫要見怪 do not take umbrage,—at something one is going to say or do.
令人見怪 to cause people to feel annoyed.
反怪你 on the contrary, blames you,—instead of himself or some one else.
奚怪於人 how can I blame any one?—except myself.
怪責 to blame.
受人怪頭 to be blamed.
怪澀的 very rough or astringent to the taste.
怪燙的 scalding hot.
然犀照怪 to light a rhinoceros horn to show up the strange things,—in the river, as done by 溫嶠 Wên Ch'iao of the 晉 Chin dynasty. He is said to have seen many strange shapes, riding in chariots or on horseback and dressed in red clothes, but this was resented by the denizens of the deep, and within a very short time he died.
怪鴟 the horned owl.

壞 fai` 6331
See No. 5031.

Digitized by Google

恠 6332 — Same as No. 6330.

鄶[4] 6333 — R. 泰 See 檜 Sinking Upper Irregular.

Name of a small feudal State in Honan.

K'UAI.

擪[3] 6334 — R. 佳 P. 'k'wai J. kwai, ke A. ɕhwai Even Upper Irregular.

To scratch; to rub. To carry on the arm.

擪癢癢 to scratch an itching.
擪破臉 to scratch a person's face; to cut the acquaintance of.
擪了五條痕 scratched five marks,—on her face.
擪筐子 to carry a basket on the arm.
擪水 to bale out water.

蒯[3] 6335 — R. 卦 C. 'kwái H. k'wai F. 'k'wai W. k'wa' P. 'k'wai, k'wai' M. 'k'wai Y. k'wae K. kwe J. kwai, ke A. k'wai' Sinking Upper Irregular.

A rush 草 (*Scirpus eriophorum*, Michx.) of which various things are made.

蒯履 rush sandals,—as worn by mourners.
蒯蓆 rush mats.
蒯索 rush ropes.
雖有絲麻，無棄菅蒯 though you have silk and hemp, do not throw away your grass and rushes.

快[4] 6336 — R. 卦 C. fái H. k'wai, fai F. k'wai, k'ae W. k'wa N. k'we, k'wa P. / M. / Sz. k'wai Y. k'wae K. k'wae J. kai A. k'wai Sinking Upper.

To feel pleasure; cheerful; in good health. Quick; fast; speedy; prompt, as opposed to 慢 No. 7631. Sharp; keen.

吾何快於是 how should I find pleasure in these things?
大快于懷 greatly comforted in mind.
快樂 or 快暢 or 快慰 happy; glad; pleased.
快活 or 爽快 cheerful; lively; in good health.
快聆 to be delighted to learn that.....
身上不快 indisposed; out of sorts.
一時之快 a moment of comfort; a temporary relief.
快慢 relative speed.

快[4] 6336 (duplicate)

快鎗 quick-firing guns.
後門快鎗 a breech-loading gun.
快轎 a light sedan-chair.
快婿 a good son-in-law.
快快來 come quickly!
跑得快 it gallops fast.
快完了 it will soon be finished.
快當 prompt; quick.
快板 quick time,—in music.
快語 glib.
快嘴快舌的 too ready to talk; one who is always letting things out.
快要 to be on the point of.....; just going to.....
快子 chopsticks,—the small bamboo or ivory sticks which take the place of knives and forks. Literally, "hasteners", a term said to have been substituted for 箸 No. 2563, which latter has the same sound and tone as 住 "to remain", and is accordingly an inauspicious word for travellers and others who would rather "hasten" home. *See* No. 6336A.
快子插 a case for chopsticks.
快艇 a fast boat used at Canton.
快船 a fast cruiser.
風雲快慢 the wind fast and the clouds slow.
快馬 a fleet horse.
馬快 or 快班 policemen; thief-catchers. *See* 班 No. 8595.
江快 or 河快 river police.
快頭 head of a police gang.
快利 sharp; cutting.
磨快 to grind sharp.
快刀 a sharp knife.
快人 a sharp man.
快哉此風 the air bites shrewdly.

筷[4] 6336A — R. 卦 C. / H. / F. / W. not used N. k'we, v. k'waañ P. / M. k'wai Y. k'wae Sz. k'wai K. / J. / A. not used Sinking Upper.

Chopsticks. An altered form of No. 6336 (*q.v.*), used only in this sense.

一雙筷 a pair of chopsticks.
象牙筷 ivory chopsticks.
烏木筷 ebony chopsticks.

駃[4] 6337 — R. 屑 卦 See 決快 K. kiöl, k'wae J. ketsz, kwai A. küet Entering and Sinking Upper.

Swift, as a fleet colt. Used with No. 6336. Also read *chüeh*[1*].

駃馬 a swift horse.
駃流如竹箭 flowing as swiftly as an arrow flies.

噲[4] 6338 — R. 卦 C. 'k'ui F. kwoui' W. k'a', k'wa' N. 'k'we P. / M. k'wai' Y. 'k'wae K. k'wae J. kwai, ke A. k'wai' Sinking Upper.

To gulp down; greedy. Cheerful.

噲噲其正 pleasant is the exposure of the chamber to the light.
顏色腫噲 his face was bloated and rough,—as when poverty-stricken.

襘[4] 6339 — R. 泰 See 鱠 Sinking Upper.

The fastening of a girdle or collar. A collar; a loose girdle.

塊[4] 6340 — R. 泰隊 C. fai H. k'wai, fai F. k'wai, v. toai W. k'wai N. k'we P. k'wai M. 'k'wai Y. k'wae Sz. k'wai K. k'we J. ke, kwai A. k'oui Sinking Upper.

A clod; a lump. A piece of; a fraction. The numerative of a great variety of things.

破塊 to break clods.
胸如壘塊 my breast is as though piled up with clods,—weighed down by cares.
與之塊 gave him a clod. When 重耳 Ch'ung Êrh, son of the prince of 晉 Chin, was a fugitive, he begged something to eat of a peasant, who offered him a clod of earth. At this Ch'ung Êrh would have got angry, but it was remarked that the clod was a symbol of his lost territory which he would one day recover.
夫大塊載我以形 TAO has given me this mortal coil.
塊然無知 doltish and ignorant.
塊然一物 a blockhead.
塊然無偶 alone, without a wife.
塊塊然無侶 left alone like a stock.
一塊 in one piece; altogether; in a lump; a dollar.
一塊肉 a piece of meat.
一塊地 a piece of land.
一塊洋錢 or 一塊錢 a dollar.
一塊氈 a carpet.

Digitized by Google

KUAN.

kon, 官[1]
6341
R. 寒
C. *kun*
H. *kon*
F. *kwang*
W. *küe*
N. *kouñ*
P.
M. } *kwan*
Sz.
Y. *kou*
K. }
J. } *kwan*
A. }
Even Upper.

Of or belonging to the administration of government; official; an official; a mandarin. Used as a term of respect, and also of excellence. Public; civic. [To be distinguished from 宦 No. 5085].

做官 or 當官 or 爲官 to be an official. *See below.*
官爵 or 官閥 or 官階 official rank.
大官 or 高官 of high official rank.
文官 civil officials.
武官 military officials.
官員 or 官府 or 官曹 or 官吏 or 官長 *chang*[3] or 官夫 officials; government servants.
官憲 high officials; the authorities.
官場 the official arena.
官話 the official language or "Mandarin",—the language of the district in which the Court is situated; in former times, that of Nanking; in modern times, that of Peking.
說官言 or 打官話 to talk "Mandarin"; to speak formally or precisely. [The latter is specially used of interpretation from a local dialect.]
不曉官音 unable to speak "Mandarin".
官署 a government office.
官身子 a man in official employ.
兄弟官 officials of distinct departments corresponding in rank.
父母官 *see* No. 3736.
官僚 fellow-officials.
官居 to draw an official salary.
官祿 or 官俸 official salary.
官用 for official use.
官職 an official appointment; official position.
官紳 officials and gentry.
官項 or 官欵 official moneys.
官地 government land.
官軍 government troops.
官米 government rice.
官差 an official appointment; official messengers, attendants, etc.

官[1]
6341

出官差 to hold an execution of criminals.
官坐兒 official seats,—the boxes at a Chinese theatre.
官轎 an official chair.
官帽 an official hat.
官衣 official dress; full dress.
官方 official decorum.
官面兒 an official formality; the strict form.
官鈔 the notes of a government bank.
官門 an official gateway.
官行 (*hang*[2]) a government hong; a State establishment.
官醫 free medical establishments where patients obtain advice gratis.
官奴 slaves of the State.
官人 an official underling; a term of respect for a husband; sir; an epithet for prostitutes.
莫非官人就是他麼 surely then you, sir, are the man,—in question.
官銜 the full title of an official.
官設銀號 an officially recognised bank.
官書局 an official printing office,—for the diffusion of knowledge.
官樣 or 官體 official dignity.
恐失了官體 fearing loss of official dignity.
此官已滿 this term of office (three years) is already at an end.
有的是錢,沒的是官 I have plenty of money, but no official rank.
捐官 to purchase official rank.
不怕官,只怕管 'tis not the official but the officious one has to fear.
上疏辭官 applied to be allowed to resign. *See* 罷 No. 8537.
因倉火失官 was dismissed the service because of a fire in the public granary.
連官也做不成 he will not even be able to take up his appointment.
入官 or 歸官 to be confiscated.
打官司 to go to law.
不願經官的招服 an agreement to settle out of court.
官媒 the matron of a gaol.
幾品官 of what grade are you?
官名 *see* No. 7940.

官[1]
6341

六官 an old name for the 六部 Six Boards, known as 天官, 地官, 春官, 夏官, 秋官, and 冬官, and referring to the Boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Ceremonies, War, Punishments, and Works, respectively.
官亭 an open kiosque.
五官 the five officials of the body,—the five senses, or ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and heart (mind).
五官半廢 my five senses are much enfeebled.
官板 official boards,—a term used of books printed from blocks cut at government expense.
官板錢 coin of the realm,—as opposed to 私錢 illegal coin.
一個官板兒都沒有 I haven't a farthing.
官價 the official price.
官綠 Saxon green.
官太太 a mandarin's wife.
當官有三事 officials should be three things,—清 慎 勤 clean-handed, cautious, and diligent.
未做官說千般 before he comes into office he finds fault with a thousand things.
做了官是一般 when in office, he is all the same,—as the rest.
千里做官只爲嘴 he who takes office a thousand *li* from home does so to earn his living.
人心似鐵,官法如爐 man's heart is like iron, and the law like a smelting-pot.
清官不到頭 an incorrupt magistrate cannot get on.
官高必險 high official rank carries danger with it.
若要安,先完官 if you want peace, first square the officials.
官星顯 your official star shines out,—as said by a fortune-teller casting a nativity, meaning that his client will become an official.
天官賜福 may the heavenly official (who is supposed to look after rewards and punishments) send you blessings!
大老官 a title given to visitors at brothels.
蘇官 Mr. Su,—here used as a term of respect. The *qua* in such names as How-qua and others has been traced to this usage; also to the sound of 家 as written by the Portuguese.

Digitized by Google

官[1] 6341

官家 a term used under previous dynasties for the Emperor.
客官 the honourable stranger,—a polite form of address.
官客 male guests.
下官 your subordinate,—I.
看官 the "gentle reader".
官酒 high-class wines; *vins fins*.
官燕 the best kind of birds'-nests.
官紗 a superior glossy crape.
官堂 a public bath-house where the bathers have separate rooms. *See* 混 No. 5239, and 盆 No. 8850.
官結 guaranteed by the authorities; to possess a certificate of character issued by a public office.
文官點一筆,武官爬不及 the civil official makes one stroke with his pen and the military official is reduced to abject submission,—so much more powerful is the rule of right than the rule of might.
一世爲官,七世打磚 for one generation an official, for seven generations (in future lives) a beggar,—said of an iniquitous mandarin. *See* No. 2707.
清官難斷家務事 even an incorrupt official can hardly settle family disputes.
官報 official reports. *See* No. 8731.
官牛 cattle,—because except on special occasions, they are not allowed to be slaughtered.
官眷 the family of an official.
官傘 the red official umbrella.
官事包袱 a despatch-holder or portfolio.
官汲桶 public fire-pumps.
官路 a public highway.
官事 a public matter.
官塘 a public reservoir of water.
官物 a public article.
官河 a public stream.
官漲 public foreshore.
官利 *see* No. 6885.

倌[1] 6342
R. 寒
See 官
Even Upper.

A groom. The Emperor's charioteer.

命彼倌人 he ordered his groom.

喕[1] 6343
R. 刪
See 關
A. *shwan*
Even Upper.

To coo to each other, as doves do.

悺[3] 6344
R. 旱翰
See 官
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Sorrowing; sad.

悺悺 friendless; destitute.
悺念 sad thoughts.

悬 6345

Same as No. 6344.

揎[3] 6346
R. 曷
K. *al*
J. *atsz*
A. *hat*,
Entering Upper.

To take up; to lift. Also read *wa*[4*] and *wan*[3].

揎取 to take away.

Read *hsia*[2*]. To scrape.

棺[1] 6347
R. 寒
See 官
Even Upper.

An inner coffin; a coffin.

棺椁 the inner and outer coffins.
中古棺七寸 in middle antiquity, the inner coffin was seven inches thick.
棺材 or 棺木 a coffin.
兩口棺木 two coffins.
運棺 to transport a coffin,—back to the native place of the deceased.
施棺 or 捨棺 to give coffins in charity.
棺罩 a canopy of coloured cloth, used over a coffin.
碗器棺材 a crockery coffin,—a hard-hearted man.
棺材餡 coffin-stuffing, *sc.* a dead body. Used as a term of abuse.
棺材鑿 a coffin-borer; one who rifles the dead; a scoundrel.
棺材伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin,—grasping to the last.
寶棺 or 金棺 a coffin with a corpse in it.
一任人家寄頓棺具 in one (room of the temple) they allowed people to deposit coffins.
蓋棺論定 only when the coffin-lid is down can a man's reputation be fixed.
棺殮 coffin and grave-dress.

管[3] 6348
R. 旱
C. *kun*
H. *kon*
F. *kwang*, v. *kwong*
W. *küe*
N. *kouñ*
P. M. Sz. *kwan*
Y. *kou*
K. J. A. *kwan*
Rising Upper.

A reed; a tube; a flute; a duct. Numerative of tubular things. To manage; to control; to regulate; to govern. *See* No. 6341.

簫管備舉 the pan-pipes and flute begin at the same time.
弦管 stringed and wind instruments.
筆管 the bamboo tube of a Chinese brush or pen; pens.
一管筆 a pen; a pencil.
管窺 or 管見 to look at through a tube,—so that only a small field is visible. Used of views limited by want of experience, etc.
略陳管見 to submit one's limited views,—a conventional phrase of self-depreciation.
管城子 the pen.
五管 the five ducts,—of the five viscera. *See* No. 11,584.
橫貫於氣管食管之間 stuck between the gullet and the windpipe.
總管 to have the general control of; a manager.
管理 or 管領 to manage.
靡聖管管 they are without sages to guide them.
管船的 the *lowdah* of a boat.
管船夥長 the first mate of a vessel.
管駕官 the commander of a Chinese gunboat.
管教 to teach; to look after; to correct.
管守 to keep; to garrison.
管待 to look after one.
管保 to guarantee.
他管保不知道 I'll bet he doesn't know!
管家 a steward; a butler.
管事 a manager.
管事官 former name for a Consul.
不管事 it won't hold; it won't do.
管閒事 to mind other people's business.
管束 to restrain; to keep in order.
管下 under the jurisdiction of.

Digitized by Google

管[3] 6348

受他管轄 under his jurisdiction.
管押 to keep in custody.
管銀房 a treasurer; an accountant.
管輪 an engineer of a steamer.
管輪學堂 a college of marine engineering.
管不住 won't hold, keep, or fix it,—of mechanical means.
你的兒子你會管不住 you do not know how to manage your son.
只管說 (or 講) let him talk; talk on!
只管做 just do it!—never mind anything else.
不管你怎麼樣 no matter what you do or think.
不管他 never mind him.
我不管 I don't care; I shan't bother about it.
管我呢 or 你管你的罷 mind your own business!

kwan' **琯**[3] 6349
R. 旱 See 管 Rising Upper.

A tube of stone. A sight-tube, as for a theodolite.

翎琯 the jade tube which holds the peacock's feather on an official hat.

kwan' **痯**[3] 6350
R. 旱 See 管 Rising Upper.

Worn out; ill.

四牡痯瘖 the four horses were worn out.
痯楚甚篤 dangerously ill.

kwan' **腔**[3] 6351
R. 旱 See 官 Rising Upper.

A duct in the body. The core of a boil.

血腔 the blood-vessels.
水腔 the urethra.
肺腔 the windpipe.
胃腔 the pylorus; also, the cardiac orifice.
漏腔 a running ulcer.
脫腔丸 a pill which will extract the core of a boil.

kwan' **輨**[3] 6352
R. 旱 See 管 Rising Upper.

The iron band on the hub of a wheel, to prevent it from splitting.

kwan' **館**[3] 6353
R. 旱 See 管 Rising Upper.

A residence; a lodging-house. Used in combination with a variety of words and with a corresponding variety in meaning.

適子之館兮 we will go to your Court,—alluding to the residence at the capital assigned to a feudal prince.
于豳斯館 having settled in temporary lodging-houses in Pin.
張館 the private residence of the Chang family,—as seen on a small wooden tablet outside a house, the equivalent of a door-plate.
館舍 a lodging-house.
館子 an eating-house; an inn.
茶館 a tea-house; a restaurant.
公館 an establishment at which travelling officials put up; an official's private residence; an office; a public hall.
客館 an inn.
酒館 a wine-shop; a restaurant.
書館 or 學館 a college; a school.
賭館 a gambling-house.
稅館 a custom-house.
醫館 a hospital.
賊館 a thieves' resort.
會館 a guild-house,—the headquarters of a union of merchants or traders in any particular branch of commerce.
班館 the quarters in a *yamên* assigned to the various underlings on duty. *See* No. 8595.
館接天下賢豪 to collect together all the men of worth and ability in the empire.
翰林留館 a Han-lin who successfully competes in the third year after his election, and is kept upon the roll of the Academy, as opposed to 散館 those who are drafted out for employment as District Magistrates, etc.

舘 6354

Same as No. 6353.

kwan' **蘿**[4] 6355
R. 翰 See 貫 Sinking Upper.

A heron; *see* No. 6365.
A small cup.
蘿芄 or 蘿蘭 or 蘿芄蘭 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. and Sch.

khwan **懽**[4] 6356
R. 寒翰 C. *fun* H. *k'on, fon* W. *hüe* See 歡鸛 Even and Sinking Upper.

Grieved; melancholy; forlorn. Used for No. 5051.

燕則思灌 when peaceful in mind, reflect on (past) sorrows.

khwan **權** 6357

See No. 3190.

kwan' **灌**[4] 6358
R. 翰 See 官 Sinking Upper.

Growing thickly; bushy. Assembled together. To pour on, or down, or into; to force to drink; to force down or into.

集于灌木 collecting (of birds) on the thickly-growing trees. *See* 栩 No. 7084.
灌聚 to assemble together.
灌水 to water, as flowers; to blow water into meat, to make it weigh heavier.
灌花 to water flowers.
灌田 to irrigate fields.
灌注 to pour out.
社鼠不灌,屋鼠不熏 do not flood the rats out of a shrine, nor smoke mice out of a house,—lest the remedy should be worse than the disease.
灌漿 to pour liquid mortar into interstices; to fill, as an ear of grain or a small-pox pustule.
灌藥槍彈 loaded cartridges.
灌頂 to baptise according to Buddhist rites.
灌進去 to stuff into,—of a bag, pipe or bladder.
灌腸 to stuff sausages; sausages.
灌救 to save life by administering medicines.
自既灌而往者 from the moment the libation has been poured out,—at the great sacrifice.
灌藥 to force medicine down a person's throat.
灌醉 to make a person drunk.
灌酒 to press to drink wine.
你別勉强灌他 don't force him to drink.
老夫懽灌 I, the old man, am perfectly sincere,—in what I say.

Digitized by Google

hon 爟[4] 6359 R. 翰 See 官 Sinking Upper.

To set fire to; to light a fire.

祭爟 to worship the discoverer of fire.

hon 瓘[4] 6360 R. 翰 See 官 Sinking Upper.

A kind of jade or precious stone from which goblets were made.

hon 罐[4] 6361 R. 翰 W. 'küe, küe' See 官 Sinking Upper.

A jar; a pot.

水罐 a water-jar; a pitcher.
茶罐 a tea-canister.
蜜罐 a honey-pot.
七星罐 a name for the foreign cruet-stand.
瓦罐不離井上破 the pitcher goes once too often to the well,—and gets broken.

hon 礶 6362

Same as No. 6361.

kon 觀[1] 6363 R. 寒翰 See 官 Even and Sinking Upper.

To gaze at; to view; to inspect.

觀看 to look at.
觀望 to gaze; to look on (and do nothing).
常懷觀望之心 always practising a masterly inactivity,—with a view to shirk doing something.
幸勿觀望 on no account be mere lookers-on,—but make haste to avail yourselves of the above advantages. A phrase used in advertisements.
觀者如堵 lookers-on like a wall,—in a dense mass all round.
傍觀 a looker-on; a disinterested party.
觀審 to watch a case; to act as assessor.
觀花 to look at flowers; to garden.
大有可觀 very well worth seeing.
觀賞 to view; to see, as a race, etc.
觀玩 to enjoy; to be amused by.

觀[1] 6363

觀覽 to peruse; to examine.
由是觀之 looking at it from this point of view.
易地相觀 to look at a question from the opposite point of view,—to that previously adopted.
觀相 to practise physiognomy.
觀光 to see your brightness, *i.e.* to meet you, as when accepting an invitation; to test one's brightness (*i.e.* abilities) at the examinations.
觀星 or 觀天文 to practise astronomy.
觀星臺 an observatory.
觀海樓 a belvidere overlooking the sea. See *kuan*[4], below.
觀陣 to inspect troops.
觀戲 or 觀劇 to witness theatricals.
觀燈 to go to see the illuminations,-at the Feast of Lanterns.
閒觀 to stroll about sight-seeing.
無有可觀 nothing worth seeing.
觀風 to examine into the customs, as of another State; to compete at an examination, in order to see whose 文風 is the best.
美觀 a beautiful view.
奇觀 or 壯觀 or 大觀 a strange or wonderful sight.
容觀 deportment.
服習容觀 to practise deportment.
大失觀瞻 great loss of prestige.
監觀四方 (God) surveyed the four quarters of the empire.
越王觀潮 the prince of Yüeh looks after the "bore",—at Hangchow, alluding to the embankment built to guard against the damage caused by this great tidal wave.
觀察 the epistolary designation of a Tao-t'ai or Intendant of Circuit.
觀音菩薩 the hear-prayer Bôdhisatva,—the Goddess of Mercy. Generally represented in white clothes with a child in her arms, and worshipped by those who desire offspring. Corresponds to the Avalôkitês'vara of Buddhism, and in some respects to the Lucina of

觀[1] 6363

the Romans. Down to the early part of the 12th century, Kuan Yin was represented as a man. *See* No. 12,365.
少是觀音，老是猴 when young she is a goddess: when old, a monkey,—of woman.
不要觀音面，只要夫星現 do not long for beauty, but that your husband-star may appear,—in the casting of your nativity; meaning that destiny secures husbands more surely than beauty.
黑觀音 or 鐵觀音 a dark beauty; a brunette.
坐觀音堂 to sit in Kuan Yin's hall,—uxorious.
觀音倒坐 Kuan Yin sits the reverse way to every one else,—facing the north instead of the south. She is said to do so 因衆生不回頭 because mortals will not turn *their* heads, *sc.* repent.
觀音兵 a carpet-knight; a lady's man.
觀音柳 the yew; the tamarisk.
觀音蕉 (or 蓮) *Lysichitum Kamtschatense*, Schott.
觀音草 *Peristrophe tinctoria*, Nees and *Dicliptera crinita*, Nees.

Read *kuan*[4]. A Taoist monastery or nunnery, occasionally occupied by Buddhist priests, having passed into their hands by sale or by expulsion of the Taoists. The 20th Diagram.

寺觀 Buddhist and Taoist monasteries, respectively.
觀宇 or 仙觀 a Taoist temple.
觀樓 an upper storey. The *kuan*[4] refers to the building and not to the look-out.

hon 鑵[4] 6364 R. 翰 See 罐 Sinking Upper.

A jar. Used with No. 6361.

柳鑵 a bucket made of willow-twigs.

Digitized by Google

kun` 4
鶤 6365
R. 翰
C. *kun'*
H. *kon*
F. *kwang'*
W. *küe'*
N. *koun*
P. *kwan*, v. *kwa*
M. Sz. *kwan*
Y. *kou*
K. J. A. *kwan*
Sinking Upper.

A heron; a crane; the common stork (*Ciconia alba*).

鶤鳴于垤 the white crane screams on the ant-hill,—showing that it is about to rain.

白鶤 the common stork.

烏鶤 the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*).

kwan` 4
丱 6366
R. 諫
See 慣
Sinking Upper.

The two tufts of hair on a child's head.

總角丱兮 gathered into horns like the character 丱,—is the hair on a child's head.

kwan, 1
綰 6367
R. 刪
See 關
Even Upper.

To run the threads through the web in weaving.

kwan` 1
關 6368
R. 刪
C. H. *kwan*
F. *kwang*, v. *kwong*
W. *kwa*
N. *kwaañ*
P. M. Sz. *kwan*
Y. *kwaa*
K. J. A. *kwan*
Even Upper.

A frontier gate; a pass. A Custom-house; of or belonging to the Customs. To shut; to fasten, as opposed to 開 No. 5794. To connect; to involve; to implicate.

出關 to go beyond the frontier,—usually the Great Wall.

出關兒 to act officiously.

郊關之內 within the border-gates.

關市譏而不征 at the passes and in the markets, there was examination but no levying of taxes,—in the olden days.

守關 to guard a pass.

山海關 the pass at the end of the Great Wall, upon the Gulf of Pechili.

關東 the region lying east of the above pass,—Manchuria.

函谷關 a pass in Honan.

關中 a name for Shensi and the regions lying west of the above pass.

關口 a pass; a Custom-house.

關卡 or 關廠 a Customs' barrier.

關 1 6368

常關 or 鈔關 the native Customs, as distinguished from the foreign collectorate of Chinese Customs' dues.

新關 or 新海關 the new Customs,—a term in use since 1853-1855, when the collection of the Chinese Customs' revenue at Shanghai was placed under foreign superintendence.

海關 the maritime Customs.

海關監督 a Superintendent of Customs.

關吏 or 關役 Custom-house officers.

關大使 an examiner in the native Customs.

關哨 a tide-waiter; a watcher.

關船 a revenue cruiser.

關部 the epistolary designation of the Hoppo at Canton.

關棧 bonded warehouses.

關章 Customs' regulations.

關費 Customs' fees.

關票 Customs' bonds.

關平銀 silver as per Customs' scale; Hai-kuan taels.

關道 or 海關道 Customs' Tao-t'ai,—a Tao-t'ai deputed to act as superintendent of Customs.

關照 to come to an understanding; to give notice; to guard or watch; attention; a sailing-letter for junks.

並非預先關照 without any previous notice,—of your intentions.

關照船 a registered junk.

關駁船 a registered cargo-boat.

關石 the standard picul-weight,—as kept in the Imperial Treasury.

關汛 a guard-station.

關津 guard-houses at fords.

津關 the Tientsin Customs.

關防 the oblong official seal, as opposed to the 印 square seal.

木質關防一顆 an oblong wooden seal.

關門 or 關上門 to shut a door.

這個門關不上 this door won't shut.

那個門關不住 this door won't keep shut.

隨手關門 shut the door after you.

關鎖 locked; bolted.

關 1 6368

一大關鍵 a leading idea; an important factor.

關係 or 關繫 to involve; to concern; consequences; results.

關乎 to concern.

關碍 to affect; to be prejudicial to.

不關我事 it is none of my business.

不關涉 does not affect; does not involve.

關心 to be interested in,—as a friend.

關心照料 to look after anything carefully.

你不關心 you do not pay attention.

國課攸關 involving or affecting the national revenue.

識透機關 to see through a device.

關節 collusion; subornation.

以關節發覺 was caught out suborning (the examiner).

打關節 to use unfair means; to suborn.

關說 to use influence on behalf of a friend.

關說已成 all the arrangements had been made.

關行附近州邑 orders were sent to all the neighbouring Departmental and District Magistrates.

承蒙關注 you have been kind enough to act in my behalf.

爲學有三關 there are three frontier passes of learning,—the eye, the ear, and the mouth, all of which must be carefully guarded.

關頭 a bond; a juncture.

生死之關頭 a moment between life and death,—*e.g.* just before execution.

關提 or 關文提人 to send a summons to a person beyond one's own jurisdiction, with a despatch to the proper official.

關餉 to receive pay,—of Bannermen.

關關 or 關雎 the cry of the *chü* (No. 2981),—marriage; virtuous courtship and happy union.

關切 obliging.

關禁 to confine.

Digitized by Google

關[1] 6368

關移 to communicate direct.
關裏 the suburbs.
關俸 salary; the receipt of pay.
閒關 the creaking of cart-wheels.
坐關和尙 a Buddhist priest who sits in a cage, sometimes studded with nails, as a means of extracting alms.
開關散 a powder which opens the barrier,—a sneezing-powder.
關帝 or 關公 or 關老爺 or 關夫子 or 關聖 the Bayard of China, known to foreigners as the God of War. Originally a seller of bean-curd, named 關羽 Kuan Yü, who in A.D. 184 espoused the cause of 劉備 Liu Pei and became one of the most famous heroes of the wars of the Three Kingdoms. Was canonised in the 12th century, and made a god in 1594 by the Emperor Wan Li of the Ming dynasty. Is the tutelary deity of the present dynasty.
關聖 (or 帝) 廟 the temple of the above god.
關脈 the middle pulse. *See* No. 8011.
單關 a position at *wei-ch'i*, viz. two pips with one vacant place between them.
雙關 the above position doubled. Also, a phrase *à double entente*.

Read *wan*[1]. To draw, as a bow.

其兄關弓而射之 my brother is bending his bow to shoot him.

Kwan, 關 6369

Same as No. 6368.

Kwan, 瘝[1] 6370
R. 刪
See 鰥
Even Upper.

To distress. To make void; to render useless.

恫瘝乃身 the pain distresses you.
智藏瘝在 the wise in obscurity, the vicious in office.
若時, 瘝厥官 thus, the offices will be made of no effect,—if men are chosen by bribery.
瘝官 a useless official.

Kwan, 鰥[1] 6371
R. 刪
C. H. kwan
F. kwang
W. kwa
N. kwaañ
P. M. kwan
Y. kwaa
Sz. kwan
K. J. kwan
A. kwan
Even Upper.

A huge fish, found in the Yellow River, which is said not to be able to close its eyes. A widower; alone; solitary. An unmarried man.

目鰥鰥而不寐 eyes wide open and unable to sleep.
鰥夫 or 鰥棍 a widower; a bachelor.
鰥居 to live as a widower; to live alone.
鰥寡孤獨 the widower, the widow, the orphan, and the childless.
憐鰥 to pity the lonely.
鰥身漢子 a lonely fellow,—without kith or kin.
有鰥在下, 曰虞舜 there is an unmarried man among the lower people, called Shun of Yü.

See No. 7472.

Kwan, Luen, 綸 6372

Kon, Kwan, 冠[1] 6373
R. 寒翰
See 官
Even and Sinking Upper.

A conical cap, as worn by the ancient Chinese and by Taoist priests in modern times. The comb or crest of a bird. [To be distinguished from 寇 No. 6180.]

平天冠 the ancient flat-topped caps of the Chinese.
加冠 to cap a young man at the age of twenty, in token of his attainment to manhood.
冠禮 the ceremony of capping.
張冠李戴 Li with Chang's hat on,—the wrong man; personation.
冠裳 or 冠服 cap and robes; garb; dress.
衣冠子弟 young men of position.
冠巾 or 冠子 a head-dress.
冠首 to dress a lady's hair.
冠戴 to put on the cap; to dress up smart.
怒髮衝冠 so angry that his hair raised up his cap.
升升冠 let us take off our hats,—a conventional phrase used between host and guest, *e.g.* in hot weather.

冠[1] 6373

喪冠不緌 the mourning-cap is without tassels.
冠緌 the strings of a cap; a tassel for a cap.
高冠 a tall cap,—as worn by the women of 三河縣 the San-ho District in Chihli.
免衣冠 no need of hats and robes,—in undress.
冠纓盡落 hat and tassel all gone,—deprived of official rank.
堂皇冠冕 with all the ceremony of full dress.
虎而冠者 a tiger in an official cap,—a cruel official.
道士冠 a Taoist priest's cap; a small square hat.
素冠 or 縞冠 the white cap of a mourner.
練冠 a cap assumed in the thirteenth month of mourning.
玄冠 the ordinary black cap,—which Confucius would not wear when paying a visit of condolence.
鷄冠 a cock's comb.
下冠 the wattles or pieces of red flesh that hang below a cock's beak.
冠縣 a District in Shantung.
冠鴨 or 冠鳧 the sheldrake.

Read *kuan*[4]. To cap a youth; to be married. To cap; to excel.

及冠 to be capped; to reach the age of twenty.
弱冠 not yet capped; a youth.
去時尙是弱冠 when he went away he was still a young man.
已冠 *kuan*[1] 未冠 already capped (*i.e.* of age) but not yet married.
冠首 the best.
冠絕 to excel.
冠軍 to come out first of the 秀才 graduates of the first degree.
義勇冠三軍 the bravest of the brave in the whole army.
冠場 the best man in the field; cock of the walk.
職冠秋曹 highest in rank at the Board of Punishments.
才名冠一時 the foremost man of the day.
恭冠篇首 (whose name) I reverently place at the head of my page.

Digitized by Google

Kon' 莞[3] 6374
R. 艸 See 管 Rising Upper.

Kon' 莞[1] 6375
R. 潸
C. *wan, fun, kun*
H. *kon*
F. *wang, ngwang, kwang*
W. *wa, küe*
N. *kouñ, kouñ*
P. *k'wan*
M. *kwan*
K. *kwan, kwan*
J. *kwan*
A. *hwan*
Rising Upper.

Kon' 盥[4] 6376
R. 皿 翰
C. *fun*
H. *kon'*
F. *k'wang*
W. *cüe'*
N. *kouñ*
P. *k'wan, kwan*
M. *k'wan*
Y. *kon'*
Sz. *kwan*
K. J. A. *kwan'*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Kon' 斡[3] 6377
R. 曷 旱
C. *wat,*
N. *wah,*
P. *wa', gwa*
See also 館
K. *al*
J. *watsz*
A. *hwat*
Entering Upper.

Kon' 貫[4] 6378
R. 翰
F. *kwang*, v. *kwong*
W. *küe, kwa*
See 官 Sinking Upper.

A flute; same as No. 6348.

磬莞將將 (*ch'iang ch'iang*[1]) the sonorous stones and the flutes blend their notes.

Name of a District, 東莞縣 Tung-kuan Hsien, in Kuangtung. Also an old name of 沂水縣 I-shui Hsien in Shantung.

Read *huan*[3]. Marshy plants; sedge. To smile.

下莞上簟 below is the rush mat, above is the fine bamboo mat.

合莞 name of a medicine.

莞爾而笑 well pleased and smiling.

To wash, especially of the hands.

盥洗 or 盥沐 to wash.

盥櫛 to wash and comb oneself.

盥盤 a bath-tub.

盥手 to wash the hands.

盥誦 to wash one's hands and read,—a letter. A conventional phrase of respect for the writer.

To open out; to expound.

斡旋 to arrange matters for.

Read *wa*[4]* or *wo*[2]*. A handle; a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain. To revolve; to circulate.

旋斡 to revolve,—as the seasons.

各國之貨皆如輪斡 the products of all countries circulate as a wheel revolves.

A string of 1,000 cash, equal under the 宋 Sung dynasty to one tael of silver. To run a thread through; to string; to connect; to pierce; to penetrate.

一貫錢 a string of 1,000 cash.

滿貫 a hundred *tiao*.

貫[4] 6378

惡貫滿盈 his string (measure) of wickedness is full.

萬貫家財 vast wealth.

貫穿 to pass through,—as a string through a number of cash.

貫串 to thread on a string; to connect together.

貫錢 to string cash.

語不貫串 disconnected or incoherent talk.

直貫到底 (the force of this character) extends right through to the end.

貫澈其事 to see clearly through any matter.

如雷貫耳 (your fame) has gone through my ears like thunder.

貫通 to pass through.

貫中 to go through the bull's-eye.

射則貫兮 sure to send his arrows right through.

貫衆 going through all; the whole together.

及爾如貫 I was as though strung upon the same string with you,—in full sympathy.

精忠貫日 his pure loyalty reaches the sun,—the ears of God.

三歲貫女 (*ju*[3]) three years have we had to do with you.

貫址 or 籍貫 a man's antecedents,—including birthplace, parentage, etc., required from all candidates for the public examinations.

清貫 your birthplace.

貫跤 to wrestle.

貫仲 *Woodwardia radicans*, Sm.

毛貫仲 *Onoclea orientalis*, Hook.

貫頭尖 *Viola Patrinii*, D.C., *V. variegata*, Fisch., and *V. canina*, L.

Kwan' 慣[4] 6379
R. 諫
C. *kwan*
H. *kwan*
F. *kwang, kaing*
W. *kwa, ka*
N. *kwaañ*
P. *kwan*
M. *kwan*
Y. *kwaa*
Sz. *kwan*
K. *kwan*
J. *kwan, kan*
A. *kwan*
Sinking Upper.

Accustomed to; experienced in; addicted to.

習慣成自然 that which one is accustomed to do becomes a natural act,—habit is a second nature; practice makes perfect, etc.

做慣了 accustomed to do; experienced in doing.

慣戰 accustomed to war,—a veteran.

慣熟 fully acquainted with; thoroughly versed in.

慣[4] 6379

慣弄 practised in.

賭慣 accustomed to gambling.

慣壞了 or 慣養了 spoilt,—as a child.

不要慣了脾氣 do not let yourself be always giving way to temper.

慣性 a lenient disposition.

不可縱慣 do not be too easy-going.

慣騎馬,慣跌跤 he who is accustomed to ride will be accustomed to fall.

慣會 in the habit of.

慣了他 he'll get into the habit of it.

慣使 accustomed to the use of.

Kwan' 摜[4] 6380
R. vulgar.
C. v. *kwán*
F. v. *kwang*
N. v. *gwaañ*
Sinking Irregular.

To be familiar with. To take. To throw down.

摜瀆鬼神 to treat the gods irreverently.

摜珓盃 to throw the two kidney-shaped pieces of wood used in fortune-telling. *See* No. 1304.

摜在地 to throw down on the ground.

(Khio) Kon' 祼[4] 6381
R. 翰
Y. *k'on*
See 官 Sinking Upper.

To pour out libations.

祼酒 or 祼奠 to pour out a libation of wine.

Khwan 寬[1] 6382
R. 寒
C. *fun*
H. *k'on, fon*
F. *k'wang*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'ouñ*
P.
M. *k'wan*
Sz.
Y. *k'on*
K. *kwan*
J. *kan, kwan*
A. *k'wan*
Even Upper.

K'UAN.

Broad, as opposed to 長 No. 450; wide; ample. Forgiving; lenient; gentle. To extend.

寬長 broad and long; breadth and length; area.

寬窄 broad and narrow; relative breadth.

寬一尺 one foot broad.

作寬一點 make it a little broader.

寬厚 breadth and thickness; generous.

寬濶 or 寬廣 or 寬大 or 寬宏 or 寬轉 wide; ample; broad; extensive.

Digitized by Google

寬[1] 6382

寬闊若干 the size or capacity,—as of a ship.
費用寬闊 a profuse outlay.
寬房大屋 a spacious house.
寬緊帶 a loose-tight (elastic) belt.
眼界寬 a wide view, as from a height; an enlarged view, as gained by travel, etc.
寬綽 wealthy; well off.
寬兮綽兮 how magnanimous is he and gentle!
寬緩 gentle; slow; lenient.
說得寬緩些 speak gently to her.
寬恩 to extend favour to.
肚量寬 magnanimous; liberal-minded.
寬心 or 寬懷 easy in mind.
眼皮兒寬 having a wide circle of acquaintances.
寬展 explicit; clear.
寬衣 to take off one's upper coat.
寬免 to remit; to let off.
寬饒 or 寬容 or 寬恕 or 寬宥 or 寬貸 to forgive; to pardon.
寬裕 liberal; generous.
寬慰 to console; to cheer.
寬釋 to release as an act of indulgence.
寬柔以教 to show forbearance and gentleness in teaching others.
寬則得衆 by his generosity he won all hearts.
撫民以寬 to soothe the people by clemency.
寬猛並濟 gentleness tempered by severity.
寬縱 to be easy-going.
事情寬 the matter is easy of accomplishment.
寬餘 abundant.
寬期 to extend a period of time,—beyond the date agreed upon.
寬予假期 to be liberal in granting leave of absence.

khuan
髖[1] 6383
R. 骨 See 寬 Even Upper.

The hind-quarters of an ox.

髖髀 the thigh-bone; the thigh.

khuan
款 6384
khuan
欵[3] 6385
R. 旱
H. *k'an, hon* W. *k'ö*
See 寬 Rising Upper.

Correct form of No. 6385.

A desire; a wish. Sincere. To knock at. To arrive at. To carve. Empty. Slowly. To detain. An item; a kind; a sort; an amount of money; an article of a Treaty. [To be distinguished from 欵 No. 9.]

欵然 according to one's desire.
欵欵 loyal and sincere.
欵門 or 欵關 to knock at a gate.
欵曲 a wrong; a hardship.
鼎細小又有欵識 the tripod was a small one and bore an inscription.
欵在外, 識在內 the *k'uan* is the inscription outside, the *shih* is inside.
大明瓷欵 porcelain with a Ming dynasty inscription.
欵啟寡聞之民 people of small understanding. *See* No. 6386.
欵步 or 欵段 an even slow gait.
御欵段馬 to drive a horse slowly.
欵段如何 how are things getting on?
近來欵段凄清 things have been rather dull of late,—as of depression in trade.
欵動 to move slowly,—as a small-footed woman.
欵斟 to pour out wine with becoming slowness.
欵欵飛 flying slowly.
欵衣服 to take off clothes.
欵留 to detain,—as a visitor.
欵待 or 欵接 to treat cordially; to entertain.
欵洽 courteous.
欵式 a pattern; a sample; mode; style; design.
各欵 all kinds; every sort.
欵項 or 欵目 items; a sum; expenditure.
必須籌欵 we must consider ways and means.

欵[3] 6385

歸欵 to repay a loan.
徑行自取押欵 will straightway seize upon some material guarantee.
非近欵 not of modern shape; not fashionable.
一欵事 an affair.
鬧欵勢 a pompous, stuck-up manner.
題欵 to write an inscription,—as on a fan, scrolls, etc.
單欵 an inscription, as above, giving the name of the writer.
雙欵 an inscription, as above, giving both the name of the writer and that of the person for whom it is written.
不中 *chung*[4] 於欵 no good at all.
欵冬 a small root used as a tonic.
欵冬花 coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*, L.).

khuan
窽[3] 6386
R. 旱
See 欵 Rising Upper.

Hollow; empty; ignorant. [Commonly written as below.]

窽啓 empty; ignorant.
窽竅 an empty hole.
窽空 a vacuum.
中心窽櫃 my heart is like an empty cupboard,—I am indifferent.
窽要 the point on which a question hinges; the "rub"; the *crux*.

Read *k'ung*[1].

導窽 to find the joints or weak places.

khuan
鐉[4] 6387
R. 翰
See 欵 Sinking Upper.

A branding-iron. To solder. [Commonly written as below.]

鐉刻 to brand or burn in.
鐉縫 to seal a seam.

khuan
梡[3] 6388
R. 旱
See 欵 Rising Upper.

A small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices. Fuel cut up in faggots.

Read *huan*[2], a tree with edible seeds.

Read *huan*[4], a tree like *Terminalia chebula*.

Digitized by Google

kwāng
光[1]
6389
R. 陽
C. *kwong*
H. *kong*
F. *kwong*
W. *koa*
N. *kwŏng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kwang*
K. *kwang*
J. *kō*
A. *kwang*
Even Upper.

KUANG.

Light; brightness; glory; honour. Mental light. To illumine. Bare; naked; alone.

日光 the rays of the sun; daylight.
光射 a ray or beam of light.
光亮 or 光明 or 光朗 bright; clear; splendid; glorious.
光彩 brilliant; splendid.
光鮮 bright and fresh; smart.
光澤 or 光潤 glossy; shining.
光映 shining; glittering.
光華 or 光花 or 光豔 or 光輝 gay; splendid.
光耀 illustrious.
光照 to illumine.
光宗耀祖 to make one's ancestors illustrious.
開光 to dab the speck of "light" on to an idol's eye,—a final ceremony of dedication by which an idol is supposed to be spiritually quickened. *See* No. 2525.
回光 the flickering of a lamp.
回光反照 the dying flicker that lights up a man's mind before death.
天光早 at early dawn.
光天化日 in broad daylight; before all the world.
光陰 light and shadow,—time.
寸金難買寸光陰 an inch of gold cannot buy an inch of time,—alluding to a sundial.
光陰似箭 time flies like an arrow.
借光 to borrow brightness,—a conventional phrase used for "allow me to pass", "by your leave", "kindly inform me", etc.
光臨 brightness approaching,—used of the visit of an esteemed guest.
候光 to await the brightness,—of a coming guest.
賞光 to bestow brightness,—to "give the pleasure of your company".
文光 literary distinction or eminence.
光寵 the eminent distinction.
光範 yourself; your person.

光[1]
6389

水光接天 the brightness on the water joined on to the sky,—as of the moon shining on the sea.
發光 or 放光 to emit brightness.
放光虫 a glow-worm.
放豪光 to emit a brightness,—as did the famous well in which was found the Imperial seal during the wars of the Three Kingdoms.
叨光 I must trouble your brightness,—*e.g.* for an advance on the sum you have offered me.
豪光 the aureole or glory round a saint's head.
圓光 the halo round the moon; a medium, especially one who pretends to discover a thief or other evil-doer by a process of magical incantations, etc.
夜光 a pearl.
光景 scenery; state of affairs; circumstances.
看光景 judging from appearances; under the circumstances.
有十幾個人光景 there are some ten and more men.
用其光復歸其明 use the light that is in you to revert to your natural clearness of sight.
宇泰定者發乎天光 those whose minds are in a proper state of repose show forth the divinely intellectual light that is within.
沒有沾一點光 I have made nothing by it.
光撻撻 brightly polished.
光頭 bald-headed.
光棍 a bare pole,—a swindler; a scoundrel.
喫得精光 all eaten up.
耗得精光 all spoilt.
燒光了 completely burnt down.
光脚 bare feet.
光着脊梁 stripped to the waist.
光着身體 stark naked.
光身來 to come without bringing anything,—as a present or otherwise.
光着頭 bare-headed.
光着眼子 without breeches.
光你一個人 only you,—nobody else.
光風 a light balmy breeze.

光[1]
6389

光塔 a one-storeyed pagoda.
光蛋 a smooth egg,—a good-for-nothing fellow.
光道 the ecliptic.
光緒 Kuang Hsü,—the style of the present Emperor's reign.
光菇 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker, and *Cyclogyne bulbodiscoides*, Franch.

kwāng
桄[4]
6390
R. 陽漾
C. *kwong*, v. *kwong*
H. *kong*
See 光
A. *kwang*
Even and Sinking Upper.

A cut-water.

機桄 the beam of a loom.

Read *kuang*[1].

桄榔 *Caryota ochlandra*, Hance, which supplies the coir used in South China.

kwāng
洸[1]
6391
R. 陽
See 光
Even Upper.

Sparkling water. Name of a river in Shantung. Bold; martial-looking.

有洸有潰 cavalierly and angrily you treat me.
武夫洸洸 grandly martial looked the troops.

kwāng
胱[1]
6392
R. 陽
See 光
W. *hoa*
Even Upper.

The bladder, called 膀胱.

kwāng
觥[1]
6393
R. 庚
C. *kwêng*
H. *kwen*
F. *keng*
W. *kwae, kae*
N. *kung*
P. *kwêng, kung*
M. *kwên, kung*
Y. *hwang*
Sz. *kwêng*
K. *kweng*
J. *kō*
A. *kwăng*
Even Upper.

A drinking-vessel made of rhinoceros horn.

稱彼兕觥 to raise the cup of rhinoceros horn,—to pledge.
罰一巨觥 to make a person drink off a large goblet as a forfeit.
觥觥 resolute; determined.
觥羊 a large fierce ram.

(kwāng) fei
滉
6394
R. 養
See 黃
Rising Lower.

A bright expanse of water.

kwāng
誑
6395

See No. 6411.

Digitized by Google

逛[4] 6396
R. 養 漾
C. kwang², k'wang³
H. k'wang²
F. ʂkwoung, kwoung³
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. not used
K. kwang
J. kiō, kō
A. kwong
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

To stroll; to ramble.

逛一逛 or 遊逛 or 逛景 or 閒逛 to stroll about for amusement.
逛街 to stroll about the streets, looking at the shops, etc.
逛廟 to visit temples on fête-days, when a kind of fair is held.
逛燈 to go out to see the illuminations at the Feast of Lanterns.
逛窰子 to visit brothels.
沒有甚麼逛頭兒 (that place) has nothing which makes it worth visiting.

廣[3] 6397
R. 養
See 光
Rising Upper.

Wide; broad; length and breadth; area. Liberal-minded. *See* 捕 No. 9461.

廣大 or 廣闊 or 廣博 wide; extensive.
廣交 a large circle of friends.
見識不廣 of limited experience.
廣行 to widely diffuse.
廣布天下 to circulate widely throughout the empire.
廣揚 to spread far and wide,—as news.
廣額 to increase a fixed number. Also, a broad forehead.
廣曉諭 to widely notify by proclamation.
廣購 to try to procure information in all directions.
廣銷 a wide sale.
廣寒 the wide and cold,—the world.
廣寒宮 the palace of the moon.
廣見聞 to increase one's stock of information.
廣厦 spacious mansions.
量廣 liberal-minded; magnanimous.
廣量多少 what is the area?
廣運 breadth and length; area; superficies. Also, ample and enduring.
廣三萬六千頃 an area of 3600 *ch'ing*. *See* No. 2195.
或未免不廣耶 will not such a course incur for you the imputation of want of breadth?
廣文 literary designation of the 教授 Director of Studies attached to a Prefecture.
廣陵 an old name for 揚州 Yang-chou in Kiangsu.

廣[3] 6397

兩廣 the two Kuang,—廣東 Kuangtung and 廣西 Kuangsi.
廣儲司 Treasury of the Privy Purse.
廣糧廳 a departmental grain-collector at Canton.
廣州府 Canton.
廣貨 Canton goods.
廣料 Canton glassware.
廣釦 round buttons from Canton.
廣縐 Canton crape.

觥 6398

Same as No. 6393.

獷[1] 6399
R. 陽
See 光
Even Upper.

Brave; valorous.

獷獷將軍 a brave general.

K'UANG.

匡[1] 6400
R. 陽
F. k'woung, v. k'woung²
See 筐
Even Upper.

To deliver; to relieve. To correct; to be correct. To assist.

以匡王國 to deliver the royal kingdom.
臣下不匡 the minister who does not try to correct,—the vices of his prince.
尚賴匡救之德 may I still rely on your correcting and preserving virtue,—to aid me?
匡扶 to correct; to reconstruct; to reconstitute.
既匡既救 you have been correct and faithful.
不能胥匡以生 they cannot help each other to preserve their lives.
匡其不及 or 以匡不逮 to help where there is a deficiency,—in conduct.
匡正 to reform; to put in order.
匡天下 to put the empire in order.
匡輔 to aid; to support.
匡方 square; squarely placed,—not awry.
匡州 an old name for 雲南府 Yünnan Fu.
匡人其如予何 what harm can the people of K'uang do to me?—so long as the cause of truth is uninjured. Said by Confucius when his life was in danger.
Read *wang*[1].
跂匡大 very lame.

劻[1] 6401
R. 陽
See 筐
Even Upper.

Zealous; prompt.

劻勷 quick; urgent.

恇[1] 6402
R. 陽
See 筐
Even Upper.

To fear; timid.

衆不恇懼 no one was afraid.
恇恇 timid.

框[4] 6403
R. 陽
H. k'iong, v. ʂk'iong
See 筐
Even Upper.

The end of a coffin where it can be opened. A frame; frame-work; the skeleton of a lantern.

框檔 the frame of a window or door.

涯[1] 6404
R. 陽
See 匡
Even Upper.

One of the head waters of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan.

眶[4] 6405
R. 陽
C. hong, v. k'wang
See 筐
Even Upper.

The socket of the eye.

兩目突出眶外 his eyes started out of their sockets.
高眶 high sockets,—sunken eyes.
眼眶大 proud; supercilious; scornful of details.
淚滿眶 tears filled her eyes.

筐[1] 6406
R. 陽
C. hong, k'wang
H. k'iong
F. k'woung
W. o'iua
N. k'oñg
P. M. Y. Sz. k'wang
K. kwang
J. kiō, kō
A. k'woung
Even Upper.

A basket without a cover. Used with No. 6403.

筐子 or 籮筐 or 筐筐 a large open basket; baskets in general.
籠筐 baskets made (chiefly) of peeled mulberry-twigs.
一筐線 a basket of thread.
同筐牀 to sleep in the same bed.
燈籠筐 the frame of a lantern.

Digitized by Google

khyoi, 1
誆
6407
R. 漾陽
C. *k'ong, k'ong*
H. *k'iong*
F. *k'wong*
W. N. v. *k'hung*
P. *k'wang*
M. *hwang*
Y. Sz. *k'wang*
K. *kwang*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *k'woung, kwong*
Sinking and Even Upper Irregular.

To mislead; to cheat.

誆哄 to cheat.

誆騙 to deceive.

誆駕 I have failed (to keep my appointment) with you,—used when obliged to leave a guest.

khyoi, 1
閫
6408
R. 陽
See 匡
Even Upper.

The frame of a door or window fixed in a wall.

門閫 the frame of a door or window.

牆閫 a wall which surrounds an opening for a door or window.

苑閫 a park or garden wall.

khoi, 2
狂
6409
R. 陽
C. *k'wong*
H. *k'ong*
F. *krwong*
W. *djüoa*
N. *gwoñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'wang*
K. *kwang*
J. *kiō, gō*
A. *kwong*
Even Lower.

Mad; wild; eccentric; ambitious; ardent; violent; outrageous; cruel.

狂犬 a mad dog.
狂言 wild words; incoherent talk.
狂病 madness; frenzy.
狂疾 a mad fit.
癲狂 delirious; mad.
狂躁 eccentric; cracked.
發狂 to go off one's head.
書狂 mad on books; a bibliomaniac.
酒狂 easily affected by wine; noisy in one's cups.
狂性 a violent disposition.
狂士 or 狂儒 a pedant.
狂癡 foolish; cracked.
狂妄 arrogant; overbearing.
狂傲 proud; supercilious.
乃見狂且 but I see this mad fellow.
狂童之狂也且 you foolish, foolish fellow!
猖狂 outrageous; violent.
狂瀾 a severe flood; inundation.

狂[2]
6409

狂興 very much exhilarated.
狂詈 outrageous abuse.
狂風巨浪 a violent gale and a heavy sea.
狂風大作 a furious gale of wind.
狂者進取 the ardent will advance and lay hold of,—truth; "the violent take it by force".
狂花 a sulky guest; a "wet blanket".
狂徒 a profligate.
狂蕩 dissolute.
狂簡 ambitious and hasty.
狂而不直 ardent and yet not upright.
古之狂也肆 the high-mindedness of antiquity showed itself in a disregard of small things.
今之狂也蕩 the high-mindedness of the present day shows itself in wild license.

wei' khoi', 4
俇
6410
R. 養
See 逛
J. *kiō, kō*
Rising Lower.

Abrupt; quick. To go far off.

竟俇俇而南征 went abruptly off to carry on operations in the south.

khoi, 2
誑
6411
R. 漾
C. *'fong*
H. *k'ong, kwang*
F. *'wong, wang*[2], *krong*[2]
W. *'hoa*
N. *hwoñg*[2]
P. *kwang, k'wang*
K. *kwang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *kwoung*[2]
Sinking Irregular.

Lies; falsehood. To deceive.

誑言 or 誑語 extravagant talk; lies.
不要誑我 do not mislead me.
欺誑 to deceive; to make a fool of; used in the sense of "contempt of court".
幼子常視無誑 young children are not given to deceiving,—they speak out the truth.
遞相欺誑 they fooled each other.
誰騙不下 you don't fool me; that dodge won't go down.
受誑于彼 I have been deceived by him.
誑嫖 to lead into vicious courses.

khoi', 4
況
6412
R. 漾
C. *fong*
H. *k'ong*
F. *hwong*
W. *hsiiod*
N. *hwoñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'wang*
K. *hwang*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hwoung*
Sinking Upper.

Moreover; in addition. How much more? *or* how much less? according to the sense; *à fortiori*. A time; a period. To grow; to reach. Used with No. 5146. [Commonly written as below.]

況且 or 況復 or 況兼 or 況又 moreover; besides.
況係于君 (I would not do it for any one else), still less for you.
何況 or 而況 how much more? how much less? *à fortiori*.
你尚且不能, 何況我 if you can't do it, still less can I.
三下鐘已來不及而況五點 if you are not in time at 3 o'clock, how much less at 5 o'clock?
景況如何 how are things going with you?
近況 recent affairs.
近況如舊 matters remain as before.
近況未必佳也 the present outlook is not very rosy.
胸中作數日惡況 he passed several days of mental discomfort.
況味 flavour; character; quality.

khoi', 4
壙
6413
R. 漾
H. *'k'ong*
F. *'k'wong*
See 曠
Sinking Upper.

A brick grave; a vault; a tomb.

出壙 to remove a coffin; to change the place of burial.
從柩及壙 to follow a coffin to the grave.
進壙 to put into a tomb; to inter.
壙野 a wild covered with graves.
壙地 an open space; a vacant spot.
壙埌 wild; desert.

khoi', 3
懭
6414
R. 養
See 獷
Rising Irregular.

To hate; to abhor.

Read *kung*[3]. Violent.

懭悍 scornful.

Digitized by Google

khoin
曠[4]
6415
R. 濕
C. *k'wong, fong*
H. *k'ong*
F. *k'woung', 'k'woung*
W. *k'oa*
N. *k'woñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'wang*
K. *kwang*
J. *kō*
A. *k'wang*
Sinking Upper.

Desolate; waste; empty; unmarried. Distant.

曠野 a wilderness.
無曠庶官 let not the officials be mere idlers.
曠日 to waste the day; to take time.
曠功 to neglect duty.
開曠 to reclaim waste lands.
空曠 empty; vacant.
曠安宅而弗居 to leave the tranquil home empty and not dwell in it,—misled by ambition, etc.
外無曠夫 no unmarried men about.
曠遠 or 曠隔 far apart.
曠邈 far from one's home.
曠職 to neglect the duties of one's office.
頒曠典 to issue an important edict,—as the Emperor.
曠蕩 to swagger.

khoin
纊[4]
6416
R. 濕
C. *fong, k'wong, k'wang, k'wêng*
H. *k'ong'*
F. *k'woung'*
See 曠
Sinking Upper.

Fine floss silk.

厥篚織纊 the baskets were filled with fine silken fabrics and fine floss silk.
纊絮 unpicked cotton.
絲纊 refuse silk left after spooling.
三軍挾纊 the soldiers had quilted garments.
纊中引線 to draw a twist out of a mass of floss silk,—order from chaos.
屬纊 to die,—floss silk being held to the mouth and nose of very sick persons to test their breathing.
待毋屬纊 wait until your mother is dead.

khoin
絖
6417

Same as No. 6416.

kwai, iui'
媯[1]
6418
R. 支
C. *kwai, fai*
F. *kwi*
W. *cü*
N. *kwei*
P. M. *kwei*
K. *kyu*
J. *ki*
A. *vi*
Even Upper.

KUEI.

A river 媯汭 in Shansi. Crafty; artful.

媯州 an old name for 延慶州 Yen-ch'ing Chou in Chihli.

kwai
歸[1]
6419
R. 微
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kwi*
W. *kwai, kai*
N. *kwei, cü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*
K. *kwi*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Even Upper.

To return; to revert; to go back. To send back; to restore. To belong to; to unite. To present; to give. To divide, as in arithmetic.

歸去 to go back.
歸家 to return home; to die.
歸回 to return home; to recover (something).
歸途 to return to the path; the way back or home.
歸正 or 歸元 to return to the right way; to recover health. The second is also to restore the head of a decapitated official to his family.
歸宗 to return to the stock,—of cognates; to be re-admitted into the family.
視死如歸 to regard death as a return home.
歸伍 to return to one's regiment.
無所歸 or 無歸 no place to go to; destitute; without a home.
歸期 the date of one's return; the date of one's marriage.
歸古 or 歸世 or 歸泉 (*see* No. 3187) or 歸道山 to die.
歸佳城 to go back to the beautiful city,—to die.
歸于土 to go back to earth,—to die.
歸無 to return to nothing,—to die.
歸人 a dead man.
歸天 to go to heaven; to die, used of an Emperor.
歸田 to return to one's fields; to retire from office.
退歸林下 to retire from public life.
歸老 to retire from public life on account of old age.
催歸 hurry home!—a name for the goatsucker.
大歸 the return home of a divorced wife.
歸位 to go back to one's seat,—a phrase often used imperatively by schoolmasters.
歸寧 a bride's visit to her parents, three days after marriage.
不醉無歸 no going home until all are drunk.

歸[1]
6419

誰將西歸 who will go westward?
歸業 to return to one's trade; to restore property (to the owners).
物歸原主 let the property revert to its original owner.
葉落歸根 leaves fall and return to the root,—whence they sprung.
天下歸心 the hearts of the people turned towards him.
歸併 to be amalgamated.
歸併承辦 to revert to the joint management of.
歸於至當 to be classified as most suitable.
歸另議 to become the subject of special negotiation.
歸官 to be confiscated.
歸中國入官 to become liable to confiscation by the Chinese Government.
歸入 or 歸內 to enter into; to come within the category of.
歸案 to be committed for trial.
歸討 to press for payment.
歸帳 to collect debts.
歸坐 to take one's proper seat.
歸爲 to belong to.
歸管 to fall under the control of.
與歸 to revert to; to be one of.
歸個攏共 to make a total.
歸總 in a lump sum; collectively.
歸總湊到一塊 to strike an average; on the average.
歸本 to repay the principal of a sum.
歸類 to be classified or arranged.
各歸各類 each arranged under its proper head or class.
歸老包堆 put it all into the old lot or parcel.
歸堆買 to buy in one lot.
歸某人 to belong to such and such a person.
以歸畫一 in order to bring to uniformity.
歸命 or 歸依 to put one's trust in (*e.g.* Buddha). The first is also to tender submission.
歸服 or 歸降 to submit to; to yield; to return to allegiance.
歸咎于我 to throw the blame on me.
歸償 to repay; to compensate.
歸還 to send back; to repay.

Digitized by Google

歸[1] 6419

歸含 to send a present to be put in the mouth of a corpse. *See* No. 3818.

歸足 to make up an amount,—by instalments.

歸結 to wind up; to finish off; a general settlement, as of liabilities.

分歸本行 to analyse into original elements.

歸三年 at the expiration of three years.

念公之不可復見而其誰與歸 thinking that I shall never see you again and that there is no one left to me.

歸妻 to bring home a wife.

之子于歸 this young lady is going to her future home.

自牧歸荑 from the pasture lands she gave me a shoot of white grass.

當歸 a drug of uncertain origin. Perhaps *Angelica sp.* or *Peucedanum sp.*

歸潁州何氏 belonging to Ying-chou, *née* Ho, *i.e.* Mrs. 陳 Ch'ên, *née* Ho,—a formula inscribed by women on their visiting-cards, who being forbidden by etiquette to use their husband's name substitute that of their district.

歸怨 to direct one's anger against.

把這幾本書歸着起來 put these books back in their places.

歸法 the rules or system of division,—by any number up to 9 inclusive.

歸除 division and subtraction; division by any number above 10.

三歸 *see* No. 6429.

三歸四除 to divide by 34.

三歸三三除 to divide by 333.

歸並歸並 or 歸着歸着 to divide.

四乘三歸 to multiply by 4 and divide by three,—as when turning *catties* into *lbs. av.*

Read *kuei*[4].

歸孔子豚 he sent to Confucius a pig, as a present.

齊人歸女樂 the people of Ch'i sent some female musicians, as a present.

kwei[1]

巋 6420

R. 支
N. *kwei*
K. *kin*
J. *ki*
A. *k'ui*
Even Upper.

A group of small hills. Grand; imposing.

Read *kuei*[4]. Alone; solitary.

巋然而有餘 alone in the midst of his abundance.

kwei[1]

龜 6421

R. 支
W. *cü*
N. *kwei, cü*
See 歸
Even Upper.

The tortoise,—one of the four "spiritual" creatures (*see* 靈 No. 7222), supposed not to beget its own offspring and therefore used as a term of abuse. Often painted on walls, meaning that whoever commits a nuisance is no better than a tortoise. *See* 中 No. 2875. Radical No. 213.

龜從 to consult the tortoise,—*i.e.* the markings on its shell, upon which a regular system of divination was constructed.

元龜 the great tortoise,—especially good for divination and proper for Imperial use.

乃卜三龜 he then divined according to the three prognostics given by the tortoise.

龜卜 divination by the shell of a tortoise.

我龜既厭 our tortoises are wearied out,—and will tell us no more.

契龜 to singe the tortoise-shell,—as was done before divining.

維龜正之 the tortoise-shell decided,—the site.

龜殼 tortoise-shell.

龜背 arched like the back of a tortoise.

龜板 tortoise boards,—the shell of the tortoise.

龜手 chapped hands,—*i.e.* hands marked like a tortoise-shell.

龜齡 long life.

龜鶴同春 may your springs be as many as those of the tortoise and crane.

龜貨 shell merchandise,—valuable goods.

靈龜 or 龜頭 the penis.

像一個靈龜 like a spiritual tortoise,—very wise.

龜公 or 烏龜 a cuckold.

龜子 or 龜孫 or 小烏龜 terms of abuse used in the sense of misbegotten.

龜[1] 6421

龜爪 a procurer; a bawd.

神龜能見夢於元君,而不能避余且之網 a divine tortoise can interpret the prince of Yüan's dream, yet it cannot escape Yü Ch'ieh's (a fisherman) net!

逼得像烏龜 like a worried tortoise,—not daring to show its head.

金龜 a small species of *Emys*, much used in divination. A mark of distinction of the second class, substituted by 武后 the Empress Wu for the 金魚; *see* No. 13,510.

水龜 the sea-turtle.

秦龜 the Ch'in (*i.e.* Shansi) tortoise,—the land tortoise.

綠毛龜 the green-haired terrapin from Ssŭch'uan, on which a species of conferva grows.

龜尿 tortoise urine,—used for deafness.

龜脚 a sea-anemone.

hyen'[1]

覞 6422

R. 銑
See 現
A. *ngien*
Rising Lower.

A graceful woman with a small waist. Also read *hsien*[3].

kwei[1]

規 6423

R. 支
C. *k'wai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kie*
W. *cü, kwai*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*
K. *kiu*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Even Upper.

A pair of compasses. The circle within which is right conduct; a rule; a regulation; a custom; a usage; hence, a fee. The disc of the sun or moon.

規矩 the compasses and square; a rule; a custom. *See* Nos. 2830, 3009.

圓者不以規,方者不以矩 things which are (naturally) round require no compasses, things which are rectangular require no squares,—to make them so.

進退一成規一成矩 he came in and went out as per square and compasses,—with great decorum.

不以規矩,不成方圓 without compasses and the square, you cannot make squares and circles.

規矩人 a properly-behaved man.

Digitized by Google

規[1] 6423

沒規矩的東西 you unmannerly fellow!
規正 to adjust.
規畫 to mark out; to draw up, as a scheme.
規例 or 規制 regulations; by-laws.
規條 regulations, — specially applied to the documents sent periodically by a Guild to each of its members.
規模 a pattern; a plan; a rule.
規過 to correct one's faults.
規訓 to give advice and teaching.
規引 to lead by advice.
定規 to settle upon rules; to arrange; to decide; established rules.
規費 or 規銀 fees; commission; gratuities chargeable by custom rather than by regulation.
規平銀 or 規銀 or 規元 *see* No. 9310.
節規 the customary presents, given at "quarter-day" (*see* No. 1477) by subordinates to their superiors, etc.
額規 a fixed fee.
行 *hang*[2] 規 trade custom; recognised fees, payable in the course of business operations.
陋規 bribes; irregular fees.
月規 a monthly fee.
月半規 the half-full moon.
其形如規 circular in shape.
子規 a name for the cuckoo. *See* Nos. 6312 and 6428.

嫢 6424

Same as No. 6422.

擬[1] 6425
R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

To cut cloth for clothes.

槻[1] 6426
R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

Name of a tree, called 樊槻, from the bark of which is made an indelible ink.

鯥[1] 6427
R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

The fresh-water porpoise, found in the Yang-tsze. *See* No. 6441.

雖[1] 6428
R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

The robin magpie.

皈[1] 6429
R. 微
W. *kwai*
See 歸
Even Upper.

To follow; to conform to. Used by the Buddhists for No. 6419.

三皈 the three refuges of the Buddhist, as below. Sanskrit: *Trisarana.*
皈依佛 I take my refuge in Buddha.
皈依法 I take my refuge in the Law,—of Buddha.
皈依僧 I take my refuge in the Priesthood.

鬼[3] 6430
R. 尾
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kwi*
W. *cü*
N. *kwei, cü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*
K. *kwi*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Rising Upper.

Spirits; spiritual beings. The spirits of the dead. A ghost; a goblin; a bogy; devils, popularly depicted as skeletons in all but the features, which are hideous and repulsive. They may be either clothed or unclothed; their bodies throw no shadow, and they are fond of dark corners. There are said to be both good and bad *kuei*, but it is around the latter that most popular superstitions have gathered. Radical No. 194.

鬼神 (popularly) devils and gods.
鬼神其依 the spirits signified their consent.
山川鬼神 the spirits of hill and stream.
鬼神無常享 the spirits do not always accept the sacrifices offered.
不能事鬼神 I am incapable of serving the gods.
鬧着鬼兒神兒的 telling infernal lies.
鬼使神差 effected by supernatural means.
精神離形,各歸其眞,故謂之鬼,鬼歸也 when the spirit leaves the body, each reverts to its pure (*i.e.* elementary) state: it is therefore called 鬼 *kuei*, which is the same as 歸 *kuei*[1] to revert.

鬼[3] 6430

未能事人,焉能事鬼 while you cannot serve men, how can you serve spirits?
非其鬼而祭之,諂也 for a man to sacrifice to a spirit which does not belong to him, is flattery.
鬼物 a demon; a bogy.
鬼方 the demon regions,—a name for the Huns under the 商 Shang dynasty.
鬼王 the king of the demons.
鬼卒 attendants upon the above.
鬼判 a judge in Purgatory.
人處疾則貴醫,有禍則畏鬼 the sick man honours the physician: he who is in trouble fears evil spirits,—as the causes of his misfortunes.
鬼魂 a ghost; a spirit.
犯鬼 or 鬼迷 to be possessed with a devil.
冤鬼 an injured ghost,—as that of a murdered man whose murderer has not been brought to justice.
餓鬼 *see* No. 3317.
食人鬼 demons who devour men,—the 羅刹 or 羅叉娑 Râkchasa or Rakchas of Buddhism. Also applied to the aborigines of Ceylon.
入鬼門關 to enter the gate of spirits,—to die.
打鬼 to drive out devils; to exorcise.
鴉片鬼 a besotted opium-smoker.
說鬼話 or 禱鬼 to talk or mutter to oneself.
鬼胎 a devil-womb,—which though pregnant does not bring forth; an abortion; a malicious plot or scheme.
鬼密 secret.
鬼獘 a secret and dishonest understanding.
鬼商量 consulting together privately; to have a secret understanding with another to the detriment of some enterprise.
家鬼害家神 a family imp injuring a family god,—one of a lower generation behaving badly to one of a higher generation, in the same family.
鬼頭風 a whirlwind; a tornado.
鬼頭錢 the Carolus dollar,—so called fron the king's head on the obverse; foreign coins in general.

Digitized by Google

鬼[3] 6430

鬼頭鬼腦 hiding and peeping.
鬼頭蛤蟆眼 devil-headed and frog-eyed,—hideous.
鬼子 or 番鬼子 or 洋鬼子 devils or foreign devils,—a favourite term of abuse applied to foreigners.
鬼拏鬼 a devil catching a devil,—a thief to catch a thief.
鬼火 will-o'-the-wisp.
鬼病 devil disease,—used of the commission of various sly acts of dishonesty, squeezing, etc.
作鬼 to play the devil,—to indulge in illicit practices.
鬼混 to fool; to delude.
鬼目 *see* No. 3675.
鬼祟 devils' pranks.
鬼門 the "slips" on a Chinese stage.
門鬼 the catch on the bar of a door.
鬼宿 the 23rd constellation,—the stars γ δ η θ in Cancer.
人不知,鬼不覺的 inscrutable; mysterious.
人有三分怕鬼 men are $\frac{3}{10}$ afraid of devils.
鬼有七分怕人 devils are $\frac{7}{10}$ afraid of men.
馬見鬼,直了眼 when a horse sees a bogy, it stares with terror. Donkeys are exempt from this fear. *Cf.* Balaam's ass.
神出鬼入 (or 沒) like the gods going out, like devils coming in,—of mysterious movements.
鬼車 a goatsucker (*Caprimulgus stictomus*).
鬼節 the festival of the dead on the 15th of the 7th moon, when sacrifices are offered to the spirits supposed to be roaming about uncared for or unburied.
鬼烏 the white-necked or "parson" crow.
鬼臼 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hance.

媿 6431

Same as No. 6498.

愧 6432

See No. 6498.

瑰[1] 6433

R. 灰
C. *kwai*, *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *koui*
W. *kwai*, *k'wai*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*, *kwei*
K. *kwe*
J. *kai*, *kūi*, *ku*
A. *kwi*, *khoui*
Even Upper Irregular.

A kind of jasper. *See* 玫 No. 7721.

瓊瑰玉佩 precious jasper and gems for his girdle pendant.
瑰意琦行 noble ideas and worthy deeds.
瑰瑋 extraordinary; pre-eminent.

Read *kuei*[4].

玫瑰花 the rose.

圭[1] 6434

R. 齊
W. *cü*
N. *kwei*
See 閨 Even Upper.

A gem-token conferred by the Emperor upon a feudal prince, as a symbol of dignity and authority.

桓圭 the token conferred upon a 公 Duke.
信圭 the token conferred upon a 侯 Marquis.
躬圭 the token conferred upon a 伯 Earl.
禹錫玄圭 Yü presented a dark-coloured gem-stone,—upon the completion of his labours.
執圭 to grasp the token,—to be in office.
有圭角 having the angles of the *kuei*,—correct; proper.
白圭之玷,尙可磨也 a flaw in a white gem-token may be ground away,—but for a flaw in speech there is nothing to be done.
釐爾圭瓚 I give you a large libation-cup of jade.
一刀圭 a pinch of anything.

桂[4] 6435

R. 雲
See 閨 Sinking Upper.

The cassia or cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum cassia*, Bl.).

桂子 cassia buds, immature fruit of the above.
桂枝 cassia twigs.
桂皮 cassia lignea.
桂葉油 or 桂皮油 or 桂花油 cassia oil.
桂月 the cassia moon,—the eighth moon.
巖桂 or 桂花 *Osmanthus fragrans*, Lour.

桂[4] 6435

桂花布 spotted stuffs.
月桂 a variety of *Osmanthus fragrans*, Lour.
月桂子 immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.
玉桂 or 肉桂 cinnamon, made from the bark of old trees.
米珠薪桂 rice like pearls and fuel like cinnamon,—so scarce and dear.
桂林府 Cassia-Grove City or Kuei-lin Fu,—the capital of Kuangsi.
桂江 the Cassia River,—in Kuangsi.
蟾宮折桂 to pluck the cassia in the mansion of the moon,—to rise high; to take the master's degree.
手攀丹桂 to grasp the red cassia,—to be appointed to the Han-lin.
桂子蘭孫 blooming sons and grandsons.
桂圓 dried lungans.
桂圓肉 stoned lungans.
桂圓湯 a sweet soup made of the dried lungan fruit.
桂帶 silk ribbons.

珪 6436

Same as No. 6434.

筀[4] 6437

R. 雲
See 桂 Sinking Upper.

A fine kind of bamboo growing in Kuangtung and Chehkiang.

筀篾籃 a fine-woven bamboo-splint basket.
筀竹鎗 bamboo opium-pipes.

袿[1] 6438

R. 齊
See 圭 Even Upper.

The upper part of a woman's dress.

袿裳鮮明 her jacket and skirt were bright and new.
微風動袿 a light breeze moved her jacket.

邽[1] 6439

R. 齊
See 閨 Even Upper.

Name of two Districts under the Han dynasty, 上邽 in Kansuh and 下邽 in Shensi.

Digitized by Google

kwei,
閨[1]
6440
R. 齊
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kie*
W. *cü*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*
K. *kiu*
J. *kei, ke*
A. *kwe*
Even Upper.

The women's apartments; the private quarters in an official or family residence.

閨閣 or 閨門 or 閨中 the women's apartments. *See* No. 6459.
深閨處 *ch'u*[3] 女 a virgin of the inner apartments.
蘭閨 a lady's apartment; a boudoir.
閨女 or 閨秀 a young unmarried lady.
老閨女 a term for the youngest sister in a family. Also, for an old maid.
閨女不養娘 an unmarried daughter is of no use in supporting her mother,—it takes a son to do that.
寂寂春閨 the quiet retirement of a young lady.
通金閨籍 to be inscribed upon the roll of officials.
知人閨闥 to know men's secret doings.

kwei,
鮭[1]
6441
R. 佳齊
See 鞋圭
K. *he*
J. *ai, kei*
A. *kwe*
Even Upper.

A name for the fresh-water porpoise.

鮭菜 an old name for flesh and vegetable diet. *See* No. 6427.

Read *wa*[1]. A Taoist god, 鮭璽, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword.

kwei'
晷[3]
6442
R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

Shadow; that which marks shadow; the gnomon of a sun-dial; hence, time.

日晷 a sun-dial.
日影光晷 the sun has thrown a shadow across the bright dial.
移晷 a movement of the shadow on the dial,—awhile.
不遺餘晷 or 無停晷 without a moment's intermission.
膏油以繼晷 fat and oil to lengthen the day,—an allusion by Han Wên-kung to candles and lamps.
飛晷 the flying shadow on the dial,—time flies.

kwei'
厬[3]
6443
R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

Dried up; exhausted.

泉厬 the spring is dried up.

kheh,
撅
6444

See No. 3204.

kheh,
鱖[4]
6445
R. 月彝
See 厥
A. *kwe*
Entering Upper.

A kind of perch, with broad belly, large mouth, small scales, and black stripes. Also read *chüeh*[1*].

khi,
劾[1]
6446
R. 支
See 崎危
Even Upper and Lower.

Worn out; exhausted.

彫劾之民 an exhausted people.
途長而足劾 the way is long and my feet are weary.

kwei'
祋[3]
6447
R. 紙
See 詭
Rising Upper.

To sacrifice at the five mountains.

kwei'
頍[3]
6448
R. 紙
See 跬
Rising Upper.

A strap to hold a cap on the head.

有頍者弁 those with their leather caps fastened on,—at a feast.

kwei'
宄[3]
6449
R. 紙
See 軌
K. *kwi, kwe*
Rising Upper.

A traitor. [To be distinguished from 究 No. 2266.]

奸宄 one who betrays his cause; a traitor.
結爲內宄 to form into a traitorous cabal within.

kwei'
氿[3]
6450
R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

有冽氿泉 ye cold waters, issuing in all directions from the spring,—do not soak the firewood I have cut! Alluding to official extortions.

kwei'
軌[3]
6451
R. 紙
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kwi*
W. *cü*
N. *kwei*
P. M. Y. *kwei*
Sz.
K. *kwe, kwi*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Rising Upper.

The axle of a wheel. The rut of a wheel; a track; a path; an orbit.

濟盈不濡軌 the full ford will not wet the axle.
天下車同軌 all over the empire axle-trees are of the same breadth.
軌轍 a rut.
城門之軌,兩馬之力與 are the ruts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse chariot?
軌道 a groove; a regular track; an orbit; a railroad.
軌路 the "racers", of artillery; a railroad.
軌法 or 軌範 the law of the rut,—of following in the beaten track; hence, a rule; a guide.
不軌 not following in the rut; irregular; eccentric.
揭人不軌 to accuse a person of being a suspicious character.
趨死惟一軌 there is but one road to the grave.
軌祕 craftily concealed.
軌謀 to plot.

kwei'
匭[3]
6452
R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

A small box; a casket.

kwei'
癸[3]
6453
R. 紙
C. *kwai'*
H. *kwei'*
F. *koui'*, v. *woui'*
W. *'cü*
N. P. *'kwei*
M. *kwei'*
Y. *'kwei*
K. *kyu*, v. *kie*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi'*
Rising Upper Irregular.

One of the 天干 Ten Stems; *see* No. 5814 and *Tables Ve*. *See also* No. 6001.

二七天癸至 at fourteen, menstruation comes on.
七七天癸絕 at forty-nine menstruation stops.
呼庚癸 *see* No. 6001.

葵
6454

See No. 6491.

Digitized by Google

kʰwei'
簋[3]
6455
R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

A round or square vase for holding cooked grain at sacrifices and feasts.

於我乎每食四簋 he assigned to us at every meal four vases of grain.
簋碗 vases and bowls.
九大簋 nine large courses,—as at an entertainment.
食土簋 to eat from delf vases,—as Yao and Shun did.

kʰwei'
傀[3]
6456
R. 紙
See 詭
Rising Upper.

To deceive; to pretend; used for No. 6459. A post; a pillar; a support.

爭爲傀辯 to argue over paradoxes.

kʰwei'
堶[3]
6457
R. 紙
W. *cü*
See 詭 軌
Rising Upper.

Dilapidated; in ruins.

kʰwei'
愧[3]
6458
R. 紙
See 詭
Rising Upper.

To change; to alter; to be shifty.

愧變 to trim; to be a turncoat.
愧異 strange; marvellous, as when able to change one's shape.

kʰwei'
詭[3]
6459
R. 紙
See 軌
Rising Upper.

To deceive; to cheat; cunning. To oppose; to offend.

無縱詭隨 let us give no indulgence to the wily and obsequious.
莫從詭嘴 do not listen to artful tongues.
詭詐 or 詭譎 cunning; treacherous.
詭計多端 full of cunning tricks.
詭蜮 treacherous.
詭易 to alter with intent to deceive.
詭謀 treacherous schemes.
詭辭 lying words.
其名爲弔詭 this is called a paradox.

詭[3]
6459

有所詭于天之理與 have I offended in aught against the laws of God?
爲之詭遇，一朝而獲十 (I drove) for him so as to cunningly intercept (the birds), and in one morning he got ten.
詭毀 to defame; to slander.

kʰwei'
跪[4]
6460
R. 紙
C. *kwai*[2]
H. *ʻkʻwei*
F. *koui*[2], *ʻkʻwi*
W. *gwai*[2], *ʻgüi*, *ʻdjü*
N. *gwei*, *djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*'
K. *kwe*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*[2], *ʻkwi*
Rising Lower Irregular.

To kneel. The legs of a crab, so called because they are bent as though kneeling. *See* No. 4140.

跪下 or 跪倒 to kneel down.
跪拜 to kneel and make obeisance.
跪謝 to kneel and thank.
跪鍊 kneeling on chains,—an illegal punishment, which has been used to extort evidence.
跪送 to bid good-bye on one's knees,—out of respect.
跪香 to kneel with a stick of incense in one's hand, as is done penitentially; also, a punishment inflicted upon schoolboys.
跪奏 to memorialise the Emperor on one's knees,—reverently.
跪稟 to respectfully petition.
羊有跪乳之恩 kids have the grace to suck kneeling.
跪罰 the kneeling punishment,—as inflicted by shrews upon weak husbands.
怕婆頂燈，跪到五更 afraid of his wife, with a lamp on his head, he will kneel until the fifth night-watch,—of a hen-pecked husband.

kʰwei'
貴[4]
6461
R. 未
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *koui*, *kwi*
W. *cü*
N. *kwei*, *oü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kwei*
K. *kwi*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*, v. *kwöi*
Sinking Upper.

Honourable, with special reference to official rank; esteemed; prized; high-class, as opposed to 賤 No. 1589; conventionally applied to the belongings of others. Dear; expensive.

以貴不以長 *chang*[3] (the precedence of children is regulated) by honourable birth not by age,—the children of the wife rank before those of the concubine.
皆不知爲貴官也 no one knew he was a high official,—so badly was he dressed.

貴[4]
6461

富貴 wealthy and having official rank.
新貴 newly-made graduates of the 2nd or 3rd degrees.
貴姓 what is your honourable name?
貴國 your honourable nation.
貴恙 your honourable disease.
貴紀 your servant.
貴治 your jurisdiction.
貴班 your rank.
貴任 your post.
貴前程 what rank have you?
貴籍 your home.
貴報 your valuable journal.
貴寓 your lodging,—to travellers.
貴庚 your honourable age?
貴業 your honourable occupation.
有何貴幹 what is your honourable business with me?
提高貴手 raise high your noble hand,—and let me slip under it and escape.
貴客 an honoured guest; worthy clients or patrons, as of a tradesman.
尊貴 or 貴重 to esteem; to honour; to prize.
貴重物件 a rare article.
尊貴有德 to honour the virtuous.
貴相 a physiognomy indicating success in official life.
貴妃 an Imperial concubine of the 3rd rank.
貴人 an Imperial concubine of the 4th rank; a dignitary.
嬌貴 a darling; a pet.
不貴乎此 not to set store by this.
不貴異物 not to value extraordinary things.
貴器 valuable things,—children.
政貴有恒 in government, make consistency of first importance.
事貴原心 in all matters, have regard for the intention.
貴合於秦 to regard alliance with Ch'in as most important.
貴價 a high price.
價錢太貴 the price is too high.
貴州 the province of Kueichou.
雲貴 Yünnan and Kueichou.
貴縣 a District in Kuangsi.

Digitized by Google

k'hwai' 憒⁴ 6462
R. 隊 See 聵
K. kwe J. kwai, ke A. houi
Sinking Lower.

Troubled; anxious.

憒亂 in a state of mental confusion.
昏憒 dazed; stupified.

k'hwai' 饋 6463

Same as Nos. 6464, 6465.

k'hwai' 櫃⁴ 6464
R. 寅
C. kwai H. k'wei F. koui W. djü N. gwei, v. djü P. M. Y. Sz. kwei K. kwe J. ki A. kwi
Sinking Lower.

A counter in a shop; a press; a wardrobe; a box.

櫃檯 or 櫃園 a counter in a shop.
掌櫃的 the manager of a shop.
櫃房 a counting-house.
本櫃貨物 the goods or stock-in-trade of our firm.
櫃子 a cupboard; a wardrobe.
書櫃 a book-cupboard.
水櫃 reservoirs of water, kept as a precaution against fire; a ship's water-tanks.
打羅櫃 a machine for bolting flour.
櫃桶 the drawer of a counter; a till.
押櫃 a deposit; earnest-money.
金縢櫃 a safe for storing books on divination.
八櫃 the eight headings under which accounts are kept at some *yamêns*. *See* No. 9880.

k'hwai' 匱⁴ 6465
R. 匚 See 櫃
Sinking Lower.

Same as No. 6464. Also read *k'uei*⁴. To absorb. Exhausted; failing; deficient. *See* No. 10,254.

孝子不匱, 永錫爾類 for such filial piety without ceasing, there will ever be conferred blessing on you.
日給不匱 the daily allowance not deficient.

fai` k'hwai` 會 6466

See No. 5184.

k'hwai` 儈⁴ 6467
R. 泰
C. k'ui H. k'wai F. kwoui W. kwai N. kwei P. M. k'wai K. kwe J. kwai, ku A. k'wai
Sinking Upper Irregular.

A broker; a middleman. To give a hint; to tip a wink. Also read *k'uai*⁴.

市儈 or 牙儈 a broker; used contemptuously of one who purchases official rank.
市儈固不足南面哉 a purchaser of rank is not fit to be an official.
儈心 to communicate by a nod or sign.

k'hwai` 劊⁴ 6468
R. 泰
C. k'ui H. k'wai F. kwoui W. k'wai N. P. M. Y. Sz. kwei K. hwe J. kwai, ke A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

To cut; to amputate; to break off.

劊子 or 劊子手 an executioner.

k'hwai` 廥⁴ 6469
R. 泰
See 鱠
K. kwe
Sinking Upper.

An outhouse; a barn.

天廥 and 廥積 names of groups of stars.

k'hwai` 檜⁴ 6470
R. 泰
C. k'ui H. k'wai F. kwoui W. kwai N. kwei P. kwei, hwei M. hwei K. hwe J. kwai, ye A. koui
Sinking Upper Irregular.

Chinese juniper, *Juniperus chinensis*, L. also known as 刺柏 and 檜柏.

翰檜 ornaments on a coffin.
檜楫松舟 oars of juniper and boats of pine.

k'hwai` 澮⁴ 6471
R. 泰卦
C. k'ui H. k'wai F. kwoui W. kwai N. kwei P. kwai M. k'wai K. k'wae, kwe, v. hwe J. kwae, ke A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Water flowing; a drain; a water-tank.

涓澮 a brook; a rivulet.
溝澮 a sluice; a ditch.
澮河 the northern branch of the river 淮 Huai.
澮州 an old name of 翼城縣 I-ch'êng Hsien in Shansi.

k'hwai` 獪⁴ 6472
R. 卦泰
C. k'ui F. kwoui, v. kwai W. kwai N. kwei P. kwai, kwei M. k'wai Y. kwei K. k'wae, kwe, v. hwe J. kwai, ke A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Crafty; mischievous.

狡獪 cunning; wily; treacherous.

k'hwai` 癐⁴ 6473
R. 泰
C. v. kúi F. kwoui N. kwei J. kwai, ke A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Dangerously ill; diseased.

Read *wei*¹. To shout out.

k'hwai` 襘⁴ 6474
R. 泰
See 廥
K. hwe
Sinking Upper.

To pray; to invoke the aid of the gods.

k'hwai` 膾⁴ 6475
R. 泰
C. k'ui H. k'wai F. kwoui W. kwai N. P. kwei K. kwe, v. hwe J. kwai, ke A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Minced meat. Also read *k'uai*⁴.

膾殘魚 Chinese whitebait (*Leucosoma argentea*).
煞鼈膾鯉 roast turtle and minced carp.

k'hwai` 鱠⁴ 6476

Same as No. 6475.

k'hwai` 旝⁴ 6477
R. 泰
See 廥
Sinking Upper.

A flag to signal with.

動旝而鼓 when I wave my flag, beat the drums,—for advance.
其旝如林 their banners were like a forest,—in number.

k'hwai` 胿⁴ 6478
R. 泰
See 膾
Sinking Upper.

A pain in the loins.

胿腰 lumbago.

Digitized by Google

臂 6479

Same as No. 6478.

劌[4] 6480
R. 舜
See 桂 Sinking Upper.

To cut; to wound; to injure.

劌痛之後，尙忌操刀 you wait until you have cut yourself before you avoid handling a knife.
不劌於義 not to violate one's sense of duty.
廉而不劌 be honest without injuring others. [A better reading is 穢 "mean."]

K'UEI.

恢[1] 6481
R. 灰
W. *k'wai*
N. *k'wei*
See 灰
K. *kwe*, v. *hwe*
Even Upper.

Great; liberal. Very. Also read *hui*[1].

志量恢宏 full of a resolute energy.
恢復城池 to re-capture a city.
恢先緒 to improve upon the ancestral legacy,—by still further exertions.

盔[1] 6482
R. 灰
C. *k'wai*
H. *k'wei*
F. *k'wi*
W. *k'wai*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *k'wei*
K. *kwe*, v. *hwe*
J. *kwai*, *ke*
A. *k'oui*
Even Upper.

A helmet. A basin. A block on which caps are made.

盔甲 helmet and coat of mail.
盔頭 a cap or hat block.
新盔的 fresh from the block, *sc.* new. Also, a new style (of hat).

詼[1] 6483
R. 灰
W. *hwai*, *k'wai*
N. *k'wei*, *hwei*
P. *k'wei*
See 灰
K. *kwe*, v. *hwe*
Even Upper.

To jest; to joke; to chaff. Also read *hui*[1].

詼笑 to make game of.
詼劇 to play with.
詼嘲 or 詼諧 to chaff; to indulge in repartee.

虧[1] 6484
R. 支
C. *k'wai*
H. *k'wei*
F. *k'ie*, *k'wi*, v. *k'ieng*
W. *k'wai*, *c'ü*
N. *k'wei*, *c'ü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'wei*
K. *kiu*, v. *hiu*
J. *ki*
A. *k'ui*
Even Upper.

To wane; to be wanting; to fail; to be deficient; *see* No. 6510. Owing to; in consequence of; happily; luckily.

月滿則虧 the moon reaches the full and then wanes.
不虧不崩 never waning, never falling,—long may you reign!
虧欠 to owe more than one can pay; to be in arrears.
虧銀 or 虧耗 to lose money.
虧蝕 to cause loss to.....
虧價 an underpayment.
虧短 short,—as in money or delivery of goods.
虧空 a deficit; a failure to meet liabilities.
虧缺 a deficiency.
虧累 to involve in losses.
虧折 to be short; to suffer loss.
虧損 to injure; to fail; to be deficient.
虧賠 to make up a deficiency.
虧本 to lose capital; to fail in business.
吃虧 or 受虧 to suffer loss,—a term of general application.
吃他的虧 to be his victim.
虧負 to be ungrateful to; to abandon.
虧心之人 an ungrateful man.
虧心事 a discreditable affair.
問心無虧 nothing on one's conscience.
無虧心自安 he who has nothing on his conscience is naturally at peace.
虧我言語 owing to what I said.
幸虧 luckily; happily.
虧得兒子已得了官 happily, my son, you are already in office.
虧了你 I have troubled you,—thank you! thanks to you!

悸[2] 6485
R. 支
See 癸
Even Lower.

Agitation of mind; anxiety.

戣[2] 6486
R. 支
See 癸
Even Lower.

A lance.

一人冕執戣 one man in a great officer's cap and holding a lance.

揆[2] 6487
R. 紙
C. *k'wai*
H. *k'wei*
F. *k'ui*
W. *djü*, *cü*
N. *gwei*
P. M. *k'wei*
Y. *kwei*, *k'wei*
K. *kiu*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Rising Lower Irregular.

To consider; to calculate.

揆文教 to cultivate learning and moral duties.
揆之以日 he determined the aspect (of the palace) by the sun,—so that it should face the south.
揆度 *to*[4] to estimate; to consider.
揆情度 *to*[4] 理 considering all things,—*i.e.* the principles which govern all cases and the circumstances which modify a special case.
納于百揆 was appointed to be General Regulator,—of affairs of State, *i.e.* to be Prime Minister.
其揆一也 their principles are found to be the same.
揆守 the master-mind; the best hand.

睽[2] 6488
R. 齊
C. *k'wai*
F. *k'ie*, *k'wi*
W. *gü*, *djü*, *djii*
See 癸
A. *k'we*
Even Lower.

In opposition; separated; distant.

睽違日久 long separated.
睽別一月 separated for a month.
睽隔 separated; apart; isolation; estrangement; obstruction of free intercourse.

睽[2] 6489
R. 齊
See 睽
Even Lower.

To squint; to stare at. Strange; extraordinary.

萬目睽睽 a crowd of people staring.

聧[2] 6490
R. 齊
See 奎 but both often read Lower.
Even Upper.

Deaf; hard of hearing.

聾聧 stone deaf.

Digitized by Google

葵[2] 6491
R. 艸
C. k'wai
H. k'wei
F. ki
W. gü, djü
N. gwei
P. M. Y. Sz. k'wei
K. kiu
J. ki, gi
A. kwi
Even Lower.

Malva verticillata, L., the mallow. Used for No. 6487.

七月烹葵 in the seventh moon they cook the mallow,—the seeds of which are boiled and eaten.

向日葵 or 照日葵 the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, L.), —supposed by the Chinese "to turn on her god when he sets, etc."

葵花向日 the sunflower faces the sun.

蜀葵 or 葵花 the hollyhock (*Althea rosea*, Cav.).

葵菜 edible mallows.

秋葵 *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L.

黃蜀葵 *Hibiscus manihot*, Lour. and *H. esculentus*, L.

葵黃 the yellow tint of the sunflower.

冬葵 *Malva verticillata*, L.

冬葵子 seeds of *Abutilon indicum*, G. Don.

葵扇 palm-leaf fans.

葵篷 palm-leaf thatching.

葵表 a letter,—from the ancient use of the palm-leaf as paper.

葵猶能衛其足 the sunflower, though only a flower, is able to protect its roots,—by hanging over and shading them from the sun. Alluding to 鮑莊子 Pao Chuang-tzŭ, who had his feet cut off.

傾 to lean towards more markedly than the sunflower,—leans towards the sun. A phrase used in letters, expressive of longing affection; also of respect, from the bowed head of the sunflower.

天子葵之 the Son of Heaven scans their,—merits.

莫我敢葵 we dare not examine into,—the causes of trouble.

終葵 a magic plant, the leaves of which could ward off evil demons. Said to be the origin of the legend of Chung K'uei; *see* No. 6506.

騤[2] 6492
R. 支
See 葵
Even Lower.

The appearance of fine horses.

四牡騤騤 the four steeds, eager and strong.

騤鬣 the curly hair on horses.

窺[1] 6493
R. 支
H. kwei
F. k'ie
W. c'ü
See 虧
A. k'ui, kwi
Even Upper.

To peep; to spy; to watch. Used with No. 6494.

窺看 or 窺見 or 窺視 or 窺瞻 to peep at; to take a sly glance.

窺探 to pry into.

窺聽 to listen stealthily.

窺測 to espy and gauge,—to make observations.

窺覺 to secretly observe.

窺佔 to encroach on.

管窺 to look through a tube,—to take a narrow view. *See* No. 6348.

窺伺 to waylay.

窺事 to watch events,—so as to seize an opportunity.

目不窺園 eye not seeing the garden,—used of people who have as it were blinded themselves by study.

闚[1] 6494
R. 支
See 窺
A. k'ui, k'oui, kwi
Even Upper.

To peep; to spy; to look at. Used with No. 6493.

闚視 to peep at; to spy out.

竊往闚之 to go secretly and spy upon.

闚觀 to peep at.

上闚青天 to gaze up at the blue sky.

其學無所不闚 there was no branch of learning to which he did not give some attention.

傀[3] 6495
R. 糸
C. fái, k'wái
F. 'kwi, v. k'wo, k'u
W. k'wai
N. P. M. Y. Sz. k'wei
K. kwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'oui
Rising Upper.

Great; gigantic. Extraordinary; monstrous. A wooden puppet.

大傀異災 a great extraordinary calamity,—as an eclipse, etc.

傀人 a giant.

人材傀偉 a powerfully-built man.

傀然獨立 he stood alone, without an equal.

達生之情者傀 to one who can penetrate the mystery of life, all things are revealed.

傀[3] 6495

傀儡 puppets which perform like Punch and Judy. Their origin is traced to a strategical trick by which the city where the first Emperor of the Han dynasty was besieged was made to appear full of inhabitants while the garrison was secretly escaping.

我不給你作傀儡 I'll not be your puppet!

功名傀儡塲中物 honour and glory are but the properties of a marionette stage.

塊 6496

See No. 6340.

愧[4] 6497
R. 宀
C. 'k'wai
H. k'wei
F. k'oui
W. kü', oü'
N. gwei, kwei
P. M. Y. Sz. k'wei'
K. kwe
J. ki
A. kwi
Sinking Lower.

Ashamed; bashful; conscience-stricken.

愧 (or 自愧) 我無才 or 自愧才短 ashamed that I am without ability.

羞愧 modest; bashful.

問心無愧 I feel that I have nothing to be ashamed of. *See* No. 6484.

仰不愧于天 looking up, to have no occasion of shame before God. *See* No. 11,743.

負愧 to have cause for shame.

無所愧 nothing to be ashamed of.

媿 6498

Same as No. 6497.

魁[2] 6499
R. 灰
C. fui
H. k'wei
F. k'wi
W. k'wai
N. k'wei
P. k'wei
M. k'wei
Y. Sz. k'wei
K. kwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'oui
Even Upper Irregular.

First; chief; best; eminent; great; monstrous.

魁首 or 元魁 first; chief; best; the first on the list of successful candidates for the 2nd or master's degree.

魁 or k'uai[4] 然無徒 peerless; without an equal.

經魁 or 五魁 the second to the sixth, inclusive, of the candidates on the 副榜 supplementary list at the examination for the 2nd degree. *See* No. 11,320.

文魁 first on the list of candidates for the 2nd degree; a 舉人 *chü-jên*.

亞魁 second on the list as above.

河魁在房 the star *ho k'uei* is in *fang*,—it's an unlucky day.

Digitized by Google

魁[1] 6499

文昌魁星 Wên-ch'ang and K'uei-hsing,—two constellations worshipped as tutelary gods of literature. *See* No. 427.
魁星踢斗 K'uei-hsing kicking the Dipper (*Ursa major*),—as he appears in Chinese star-maps.
烟魁 the best tobacco.
魁奇之民 highly talented people.
魁帥 a leader; a general.
魁手 best man; head; chief; foreman; champion.
魁偉 or 魁武 gigantic in stature; stalwart.
邪教魁 the head of an heretical sect.
殲厥渠魁 he killed their leaders.
春魁 first at the examination for the 3rd degree,—held triennially at Peking in the 3rd moon.
占春魁 the plum flower,—because it appears at the time of the metropolitan examination, as above.
秋魁 first at the examination for the 2nd degree,—held triennially in the 8th moon.

餽[4] 6500
R. 寘
P. M. Y. *k'wei*
See 櫃 Sinking Lower.

Food; a present of food; to give a present; to offer in sacrifice. Used with No. 6514.

餽餞 provisions given to a person starting on a journey.
王餽金而不受 the king offered him gold but he declined it.
厚餽有加 the valuable presents were doubled.

刲[2] 6501
R. 齊
See 閨奎 Even Upper and Lower.

To cut open and clean, as a fish. To stab; to kill; to sacrifice.

刲股 to cut a piece off one's thigh,—as medicine or nourishment for a sick parent.

奎[2] 6502
R. 齊
C. *fui*
H. *k'wei*
F. *kie*
W. *k'wai*
N. *k'wei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *sk'wei*
K. *kiu*
J. *kei, ke*
A. *k'we*
Even Irregular.

A man's stride.

奎宿 the 15th constellation, called 狼 the Wolf, and answering to β Mirach δ ε ζ η θ μ ν π in Andromeda and part of Pisces. It has sixteen stars which are supposed to resemble a person striding.
奎光閣 a hall for worshipping the God of Literature.
奎踽盤桓 to stroll up and down.

way
跬[3] 6503
R. 紙
C. *sk'wai*
H. *kwa*
F. *kie, k'ie,* v. *k'ie*[2]
W. *gü, sdjü, s''*
N. *k'wei*
P. *k'wai*
M. *kwei, sk'wei*
Y. *kwa, sk'wei*
K. *kiu*
J. *ki*
A. *kwa, k'kwe*
Rising Very Irregular.

A stride equal to half a 步 pace; to step.

跬步不能行 I am unable to take a step,—I am so busy.

Read *hsieh*[4]*. Weary; exhausted.

敝跬 utterly worn out.

khwai
奎
6504

Same as No. 6502. [To be distinguished from 奎 No. 10,384.]

khwai
逵[2] 6505
R. 支
W. *gü, dü*
See 荑 Even Lower.

Cross-roads; a thoroughfare.

雲逵 the cloud thoroughfares,—the sky.
施于中逵 placed where many roads meet,—of snares.

khwai
頍[2] 6506
R. 支
W. *gü*
See 荑 Even Lower.

The cheek-bones; the cheeks. High.

鍾頍 an imaginary being, depicted as an old man in ragged clothes, attended by a bat, the symbol of happiness. He is able to exorcise demons. *See* No. 6491.
大門口掛鍾頍 to hang up Chung K'uei at the front door,—to keep away evil spirits.
中頍 a species of mushroom.

khwai
蘷[2] 6507
R. 支
W. *djü*
See 荑 Even Lower.

A one-legged creature; a walrus. Grave; reverential.

蘷謂蚿曰吾以一足跿踔而行 the walrus said to the centipede, "I hop about on one leg".
蘷龍 one of the varieties of dragon.
蘷蘷齊慄 looking grave and awe-struck.
蘷州府 a Prefecture on the Yang-tsze in Ssŭch'uan.

khwai'
簣 6508

Same as No. 6510.

khwai'
櫰[4] 6509
R. 寘
See 簣 Sinking Lower.

A small knotty tree, called 椵櫰.

khwai'
簣[4] 6510
R. 寘
See 櫃 Sinking Lower.

A basket.

爲山九仞，功虧一簣 to raise a mound nine fathoms high and to fall short of completion by one basket (of earth),—to sink a ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.
未成一簣止 to stop when only one basketful is wanting to completion.

khwai'
繢[4] 6511
R. 泰隊
C. *k'ui*
H. *fui*
F. *hwoui*
N. *wei*
Y. *k'wei*
K. *hwe*, v. *kwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Sinking Lower.

Red threads used for hats. To sketch; used with No. 5185.

繢畫文采 to draw and paint with various colours.
彫繢 embroidery; ornate, as composition.

khwai'
蕢[4] 6512
R. 寘
N. *gwei*
P. M. Y. *k'wei*
See 櫃 Sinking Lower.

A straw basket. A plant, *Amarantus sp.*

荷蕢 to carry a straw basket on the shoulder.
我知其不爲蕢也 I know that he will not make them as big as baskets,—of sandals made without measurement.

khwai'
憒[4] 6513
R. 寘 (aspirated)
See 簣 (It will be seen that the theoretical pronunciations of this class are ignored in practice.) Sinking Upper.

The loop for fastening a coat or robe.

Digitized by Google

kʰwai⁴ 饋 6514
R. 寅
N. gwei
P. M. Y. k'wei
See 櫃 Sinking Lower.

Provisions; food; to make a present. Used with No. 6500.

陳饋八簋 I have arranged my viands, with eight vases of grain.
食饋 food; victuals; to make a present of food; to offer food.
饋送 to make a farewell present; to give provisions to a person starting on a journey.
饋禮 to make presents.
饋藥 to hand medicine to.
饋中無人 he had no wife.
饋人 a steward.

Read *t'ui*². A dumpling of rice and honey.

kʰwai⁴ 鬢 6515
R. 寅
See 喟 Sinking Upper.

A ribbon for tying the hair in a knot.

鬢帶 a band for the hair.

wai⁴ 喟 6516
R. 寅
C. 'wai
H. 'wei
F. oui²
W. k'wai²
N. hwei²
P. M. k'wei²
Y. wei²
Sz. k'wei²
K. kwi, wi
J. ki
A. vi²
Sinking Irregular.

To breathe heavily.

喟然而嘆 to heave a deep sigh.
能不爲之喟然 is it not enough to make one sigh?
是可喟也 it is very sad.

KUN.

kʰwən 昆 6517
kʰwən 崑 6518
kʰwən⁴ 惃 6519
R. 元阮
See 昆 Even and Rising Upper.

See No. 6536.

See No. 6537.

Confused; disturbed.

惃亂心事 you disturb my thoughts; you put me out.

kʰwən⁴ 棍 6520
R. 願
C. kwên
H. kwun
F. koung
W. kwang
N. kwêng
P. M. Y. kun
Sz. kun
K. kon
J. kon, gon
A. koun
Sinking Upper.

A stick; a staff; a quarter-staff.

棍子 a stick; a staff.
棍棒 a club.
水火棍 the bamboo staves used by *yamên* runners.
舞棍 an acrobat's pole.
折頭棍 a quarter-staff.
打花棍 to play quarter-staff or single-stick.
五花棍 the staff used to smash the clay ox at the spring festival.
鐵棍 an iron bar; a fighting-iron.
棍香 joss-sticks.
光棍 or 棍匪 or 棍徒 or 棍脚 rowdies; bullies; swell-mobsmen, etc.
光棍兒 a bachelor; an unmarried man.
地棍 local rowdies.
闖棍 rowdies who force their way into establishments and demand money or other indulgences.
訟棍 one who privately works up lawsuits, advises suitors on the course to pursue, etc.
棍騙 to cheat; to defraud.
棍成 natural; spontaneous.
習然棍成 by practice, a thing becomes natural,—habit is a second nature.
棍靠棍 stick leaning on stick,—the mutual reliance of those who have nothing, like the sticks in an oilman's shop-sign.

kʰwən¹ 琨 6521
R. 元
See 昆 Even Upper.

A precious stone, resembling a pearl.

kʰwən³ 緄 6522
R. 阮
See 滾 Rising Upper.

An embroidered sash. To sew; to stitch.

緄帶 an embroidered sash.
竹閉緄縢 bound with strings to their bamboo frames,—of bows, thus bound when unstrung, to keep them from warping.

kʰwən³ 輥 6523
R. 阮
See 滾 Rising Upper.

To turn round; to revolve.

輥轉之速 the rapid revolution of a wheel.
輥動 a rotatory motion.
輥子 a stone roller, used to roll in seed.

kʰwən¹ 錕 6524
R. 元
See 昆 Even Upper.

A kind of red steel, called 錕鋙 from 昆吾 the name of an ancient principality where the ore was found.

kʰwən¹ 鯤 6525
R. 元
See 昆 Even Upper.

The young of fishes. A sea-monster; a leviathan.

魚禁鯤魴 when fishing, don't take the little ones.
兒鯤 small fry.
鯤之大不知其幾千里也 I know not how many thousand *li* in size is the leviathan.
鯤化而爲鵬 the leviathan changes into a rukh.

kʰwən¹ 鵾 6526
R. 元
See 昆 Even Upper.

A jungle fowl with a plaintive cry.

kʰwən¹ 褌 6527
R. 元
See 滾 Even Upper.

Drawers; loose trousers.

褌襠 breeches; drawers.
犢鼻褌 calf-nose drawers,—the short loose drawers worn by labourers in the south.
褌貫 shirt and trousers in one; a "combination".

kʰwən³ 丨 6528
R. 阮
See 衮 Rising Upper.

To pass through. Vertical. Radical No 2.

kʰwən³ 衮 6529
R. 阮
See 滾 Rising Upper.

The Imperial robes as used under the Chou dynasty, embroidered with two dragons, one ascending and the other descending. Also, the robes of feudal princes with differences according to rank. *See* No. 3252.

衮衣繡裳 with his grand-ducal robe and embroidered skirt.
衮冕 robe and state cape,—full dress.
衮龍袍 an Imperial robe.

Digitized by Google

kwan³ 堇 6530 R. 阮 See 滾 Rising Upper.

To splash; to make muddy.

堇污衣服 to splash and dirty the clothes.

kwan³ 蓘 6531 R. 阮 See 滾 Rising Upper.

To bank up the roots of plants. To whiten roots by banking them high with earth.

kwan³ 衮 6532

Same as No. 6529.

kwan³ 滾 6533 R. 阮 C. *kwên* H. *kun* F. *kung* W. N. *kwêng* P. M. *kun* Y. *kwêng* Sz. *kun* K. *kon* J. *kon* A. *koun* Rising Upper.

Water rushing along; to roll. To seethe; to boil.

滾來 to come rolling along.
滾盤 to roll about.
滾罷 or 滾蛋罷 begone! be off with you!,—abusive.
滾滾東流 rolling along eastwards,—as the rivers of China.
珠淚滾滾 tear-drops rolled down his cheeks.
財源滾滾 may the spring of wealth bubble continually up! —a phrase seen in shops.
語語從血性中滾出 every word comes from his inmost self,—is sincere.
滾濁 to stir up and make muddy.
滾亂 to disarrange; to turn topsy-turvy.
打一滾 to roll, as an animal; to turn a somersault.
滾開 to boil; be off!
滾起來 to boil or bubble up.
滾水 boiling water.
滾熱 boiling hot.
滾燙 burning hot,—as in fever.
滾油煎心 boiling oil scalding the heart,—of great mental pain.
滾木 to whirl the wood,—to resort to force.
滾圓 perfectly round.
滾刀筋 or 滾刀肉 a callous or indifferent person.
滾邊 a puffed border,—in dress.
滾存項 a current account.
歸于滾存項下 to carry over (as a balance) to next account.

kwan³ 鯀 6534 R. 阮 See 滾 Rising Upper.

A large fish. Name of the father of the Great Yü.

於鯀哉 there is Kun,—who might do the work required.

kwan⁴ 謾 6535 R. 願 See 棍 Sinking Upper.

To play a trick upon; to hoax.

K'UN.

khwan¹ 昆 6536 R. 元 C. *kwên* H. *k'wên* F. *k'oung* W. *kwang* N. *kwêng* P. M. *kun* Y. *k'wêng* Sz. *k'un* K. *kon* J. *kon, kun* A. *koun* Even Upper.

Together. Afterwards; futurity. An elder brother. Used for No. 6537.

昆後 before and after.
昆命于元龜 he afterwards (*i.e.* after having made up his mind) has recourse to divination.
垂裕後昆 to transmit a grand example to posterity.
謂他人昆 I call a stranger "elder brother".
昆弟 or 昆仲 or 昆季 elder and younger brothers.
你幾位昆仲 how many brothers have you?
訂爲昆季 became sworn brothers.

khwan¹ 崑 6537 R. 元 See 昆 Even Upper.

Name of a famous mountain, known as 崑崙, in Tibet. Also applied to the range of Koulkun Mts., lying between the desert of Gobi and Tibet.

玉出崑崗 jade comes from K'un-kang.
崑崙洲 Pulo Condore or Condor Island, in the China Sea.
崑腔 name of a class of tunes.

khwan¹ 蜫 6538 R. 元 See 昆 Even Upper.

Insects.

蜫蟲 insects,—including a variety of other creatures, such as crabs, lizards, newts, etc.

khwan¹ 蜫 6539

Same as No. 6538.

khwan¹ 坤 6540 R. 元 F. *k'oung* See 細 Even Upper.

Subordinate; inferior; Earth, as opposed to Heaven (*see* 乾 No. 5809 *ch'ien²*); female; feminine. The 8th Diagram.

壽極乾坤 may your age exceed that of Heaven and Earth!
有何乾坤 what is your business?
坤母 mother Earth; a mother.
坤道 the action of the earthly principle; of or belonging to women; female.
坤門 women's.
坤造 a girl's horoscope.
坤鞾 a woman's shoe.

khwan¹ 堃 6541

Same as No. 6540.

khwan⁴ 困 6542 R. 願 C. H. *k'wên* F. *k'aung* W. *k'wang* N. *k'wêng* P. M. Y. Sz. *k'wên* K. *kon* J. *kon, kun* A. *k'oun* Sinking Upper.

Distress; to be in distress; difficulty; anxiety; poverty. To be overcome by; surrounded by; enslaved by; wrapped up in. The 47th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 困 No. 3307 and 因 No. 13,215.]

終以困窮 in the end there will be distress.
不廢困窮 do not neglect the poor and distressed.
公無困哉 do not, O duke, occasion me this difficulty.
心之攸困 anxieties of mind.
困於心, 衡於慮, 而後作 after being distressed in mind and perplexed in thought, men arise to vigorous reformation.
圍困 or 被困 or 困守 surrounded; hemmed in; besieged.
困獸猶鬬 fighting like pent-up beasts.
困住 to surround; to restrain.
困急 or 困極 at extremities.
不爲酒困 not to be a slave to wine.

Digitized by Google

困 4 6542

英雄多困于酒色 many heroes have been enslaved by wine and women.
困愁城 a city in distress,—a mind full of anxieties.
困倦 or 困乏 wearied; exhausted.
行李困乏 without any baggage.
困而學之 to be stupid and yet manage to learn.
困眼 sleepy; tired.
困苦 in great poverty.
事前定則不困 if affairs be previously determined, there will be no difficulty with them.

khwan **悃** 3 6543
R. 阮
See 綑
Rising Upper.

Sincere; loyal; simple; genuine.

悃愊 sincere and earnest.
悃實 simple; unaffected; genuine.
謹抒忱悃 to respectfully state one's sincere feelings.
容申謝悃 allow me to express my sincere thanks.
悃悃款款朴以忠乎 shall I steadily pursue the path of truth and loyalty?

khwan' **捆** 3 6544
R. 阮
See 綑
Rising Upper.

To plait; to bind; to tie up. Used with No. 6548.

捆屨 to bind shoes.
捆上 or 捆起來 or 捆紮 to tie up; to bind.
捆押 to put under restraint.
捆兒 a limit.

kwan' **梱** 3 6545
R. 阮
See 閫
Rising Upper.

A movable door-sill.

梱外之事 affairs beyond the threshold,—matters which do not concern one. *See* No. 6550.
梱梱 finished; completed.

fun **睏** 4 6546
R. vulgar.
C. *fên*
H. *fun*
F. *k'aung*
W. *k'wang*, v. *k'üe*
N. *k'wêng*
P. { *k'un*
M. {
Y. *k'wêng*
Sz. *k'un*
K. *kon*
J. *kon, kun*
A. *k'oun*
Sinking Upper.

To nod; to doze; to take a nap.

睏了 sleepy.
睏着了 fast asleep.
一半睏着了 he is half asleep.
稍睏一會 to take a short nap.

khwan **稛** 3 6547
R. 軫
C. *k'wên*
F. *k'ung*
W. *djung*
P. { *k'wên*
M. {
K. *kiun*
J. *kon, kun*
A. *k'oun*
Rising Upper.

To bind, as a sheaf or faggot.

稛載而歸 to return home laden with bundles,—of grain, etc.

khwan' **綑** 3 6548
R. 阮
C. *k'wên*
H. *k'un*
F. *k'ung*
W. *k'wang*
N. *k'wêng*
P. { *k'un*
M. {
Y. *k'wêng*
Sz. *k'un*
K. *kon*
J. *kon, kun*
A. *k'oun*
Rising Upper.

To edge; to bind; to plait; to tie up; to cord; used with No. 6544. A coil; a bale; a bundle.

鑲綑 to put on an edging; to bind.
綑織 to weave.
綑綁 or 綑上 or 綑起來 to tie up; to bind round; to cord.
綑綁手 the man who binds prisoners.
綑倒 to throw down and bind.
綑作一塊 tie them all up together.
綑在身 to strap or fasten on to the body.
綑籐 to bind with rattans,—as a tea-chest.
一綑繩 a coil of rope.
一綑洋布 a bale of foreign piece-goods.

khwan' **裍** 3 6549
R. 阮
See 綑
Rising Upper.

A border or hem of a garment.

裍身 a tightly buttoned jacket, much worn by Bannermen.

khwan' **閫** 3 6550
R. 阮願
F. *k'ung*
See 綑
Rising and Sinking Upper.

A threshold. A door leading to the women's apartments.

閫外 and 閫內 outside and inside the gate of the women's apartments, respectively.
外言不入于閫 men may not discuss women's affairs.
內言不出于閫 women may not discuss men's affairs.
勿談閨閫 do not discuss the ladies.
尊閫 your wife.
閫範 a pattern to women.
天閫决兮 heaven's gate is open.

khwan' **壼** 3 6551
R. 阮
See 綑
Rising Upper.

A corridor in a palace; a passage. [To be distinguished from 壺 No. 4954.]

室家之壼 the passages of a palace.
閨壼 the women's apartments; women. *See* No. 6550.

khwan, **髡** 1 6552
R. 元
See 坤
Even Upper.

To shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration. Leafless; bare.

KUNG.

kun, **工** 1 6553
R. 東
F. v. *köng*
See 公
Even Upper.

Work; skilled labour; a job; service; duty. A workman; an officer of government. Radical No. 48.

開工 or 動工 to begin work.
收工 to stop work,—as at night.
竣工 or 完工 to finish a job.
工竣 the work is completed.
長工 regular employment,—as by the month, for an indefinite period.
短工 or 散工 or 碎工 odd jobs.
包工 to contract for a job; to undertake to do a given job for a given sum.
論工 to pay according to what is done; piece-work.
工錢 or 工銀 or 工值 wages.
工匠 or 工丁 an artisan; a mechanic.
工人 or 工伙 a labourer; a workman.
工期 the time allowed for a job.
工料 labour and materials.
工費 commission (money) and expenses of labour.
工伴 employés in a shop.
工食 labour and maintenance; rations for labourers.
工程 workmanship (of builders, etc.); labour.
工作 to work; work done.
工課 or 工夫 work; labour. *See below.*

Digitized by Google

工[1] 6553

磨工夫 to dawdle over work.
皮匠人慢工夫 the slow work of shoemakers.
工夫 time; leisure. *See above.*
不大的工夫 in a short time.
沒有工夫 I have no leisure,—to do anything proposed.
今日不得工夫 I have no leisure for it to-day.
粗工 or 拙工 rough or ill-executed work.
巧工 or 精工 or 工藝 fine work; skilled labour.
大工 skilled labour,—of masons.
大工子 a master mason.
工詩 to be a skilful poet.
工整 skilful at.....
工妍 a practised or skilled beauty.
工楷 well done; well executed.
人巧奪天工 man's skill beats the work of God,—art beats nature.
兼充苦工 with hard labour,—a Shanghai municipal term.
百工 all kinds of skilled labour or artisan work. Also used for "the various officers of State".
工房 a workshop.
工部 the Board of Works,—at Peking.
工部局 the Municipal Council,—at Shanghai.
花工 a maker of paper flowers.
女工 woman's work,—needle-work, generally written 女紅.
適工次乏船 just then there was no vessel available for duty.
宗工 honoured officers; distinguished scholars; heads of clans; masters of music.
化工育物 the development and nourishment of living things,—as seen in nature.
工者巧于所能 the artisan is one who is skilful in what he does,—his is not mere manual labour.
東工客食 wages to be paid by the landlord, food to be supplied by the contractor,—a clause seen in contracts for repairs.
工雀 the tailor-bird.
工字不出頭,只能養一口 the word *labour*, without putting its head out (*i.e.* [1] becoming 土 earth, which feeds mankind, [2] leaving home), can feed a man.
工字殿 the hall of services for the dead.

工[1] 6553

工欲善其事,必先利其器 the workman who would do his work well, must first sharpen his tools.
四工大衣 the four 工 great clothes,—a name for the Carolus dollar, the four 工's being IIII for IV.

kung, 功[1] 6554
R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.

Work done; achievements; meritorious services; merit; good results; the virtue of a drug. [To be distinguished from 攻 No. 6555].

自以爲功 made it his own work.
恤功于民 to labour compassionately for the people.
辜功 deeds of guilt.
加功 to take part as an active accessory in a crime.
九功 the Nine Services,—to be rendered by the government to the people. These consist in the management of water, fire, metal, wood, earth, and grain, in the diffusion of virtue, of the conveniences of life, and of food.
武功 military exercises; military services or merit.
功勞 or 功勳 merit; meritorious services.
功烈 enterprising; dashing; vigorous in action.
勞而無功 toil without reward.
功臣 a meritorious official.
歸功王 he gave all the credit to Wang.
功德 the virtue of merit; desert; merit. Also, excellencies; good qualities. Sanskrit: *guna.*
有功而不德 to have merit and not make it a virtue.
功德已滿 his virtuous works are completed,—his period of probation is over.
作功德 to make merit,—to say Buddhist prayers, repeat liturgies, etc.
有何功德 what merit have I?—for all I have done.
功行 or 功業 merit; a successful achievement.
汝功行圓滿 your practice of good works is completed,—your period of probation is over.
功績大 his stored-up merit is great.

功[1] 6554

誇功 to boast one's merit.
功牌 a badge of merit given to soldiers.
功賜 to bestow on account of merit.
紀功 to record the merit of an official,—such entries being allowed as a set-off against subsequent delinquencies.
將功贖罪 to redeem errors by subsequent merit.
功難掩過 his merit is not enough to redeem his offence.
功夫 ability; learning.
功高位大 great and exalted.
功用 activity; power in action.
大功 the longer period of mourning,—for nine months.
小功 the shorter period of mourning,—for five months.
功同再造 you have as it were restored me to life.
時功令嚴 the administration was just then very strict.
功分 or 功用之定分 the functions of anything.
藥力功效 the medicine is very efficacious.
謀道不計功 do not take into consideration the reward for doing right.
功名 honour; rank; reward. *See* No. 7940.
明試以功 this was clearly proved by their works.

kung, 攻[1] 6555
R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.

To attack; to assault; to besiege. To work at; to apply oneself to. To treat, as a disease. [To be distinguished from 功 No. 6554.]

攻打 or 攻擊 or 攻撲 to attack.
鳴鼓而攻之 beat the drum and proceed to attack.
攻城 to assault a town.
攻破城池 to carry a town by assault.
攻城爲下,攻心爲上 capturing the city is of secondary importance, capturing the hearts (of the people so as to make them submit readily) is of primary importance.
攻心者上畧 the important point is to win the heart.
攻劫 or 攻拔 or 攻殺 to carry by storm; to capture by assault.

Digitized by Google

攻[1] 6555

守者常逸，攻者常勞 the besieged have an easy time, the besiegers a hard one.
攻取 to capture; to occupy.
攻訐 to make an attack on; to bring a charge against.
攻圍 to besiege; to surround.
攻佔 to seize upon; to take.
攻剿 to rout,—as rebels.
攻風 to expel bad humours,—by drugs.
攻其惡，無攻人之惡 to attack one's own faults, and not to attack those of others,—is the proper course.
攻人之過 to attack the faults of others.
愛攻人者非君子 he who loves to find fault with others, is not a superior man.
一心攻之者衆 the assailants of the heart, which is only one, are many,—viz. the various passions.
以藥攻瘡 to treat an ulcer by means of medicines.
謁醫而攻之弗已 he was treated by a physician, but without success. *See* 石 No. 9964.
攻乎異端 to study heretical doctrines.
庶民攻之，不日成之 the people set to work on it, and in no time completed it.
可以攻玉 it may be used to polish jade.
我車既攻 our chariots were strong.
攻書 to apply oneself to books; to study.

kun
疘[1] 6556
R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.

Prolapsus of the rectum.

脫疘 bleeding piles.
疘門 the anus.

fun
紅 6557

See No. 5270.

fun
狅[2] 6558
R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

To fly to; to reach.

狅天門 to reach the gates of heaven.

kun
魟[1] 6559
R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.

A name for several large species of skate.

kun *kwun*
貢[4] 6560
R. 送
C. H. *kung*
F. *koung*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kong*
J. *ko*
A. *koung*
Sinking Upper.

To present as tribute; articles of tribute. Hence, superior; best. To levy a tax; revenue. To advance.

進貢 or 朝貢 to bring tribute,—in recognition of China's suzerainty.
英人進貢 like the English bringing tribute,—白來了 come for nothing; alluding to the failure of Lord Amherst's embassy.
貢品 articles of tribute.
貢使 the envoy in charge of the tribute.
貢上 to offer to a superior.
貢賜 to bestow; to present.
貢紬 tribute silk,—fine silk.
貢茶 tribute tea,—choice tea.
貢獅 tribute lions,—from Siam.
貢燭 best quality candles.
貢舉 the manning of the public service.
貢賦 or 貢稅 taxes; revenue.
夏后氏五十而貢 under the Hsia dynasty, each man received 50 *mou* of land and paid the produce of 5 *mou* as tax to the State.
治地莫不善於貢 there is no land system which is not better than the tax system,—as above.
納貢 to pay taxes.
作貢 to assess the land-tax.
貢院 the provincial examination-hall.
貢生 a Senior Licentiate,—an honorary position accorded to meritorious 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* who fail to obtain the second degree.
附貢生 an accessory Senior Licentiate.
恩貢生 Senior Licentiates appointed by a special act of grace.
拔貢生 a position reached by 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* successful at an examination held once every twelve years. It gives the right to compete at the capital for the 3rd degree, missing over the second.

貢[4] 6560

副貢生 or 歲貢生 honorary grades given to *hsiu-ts'ai* for simple seniority.
優貢生 a grade conferred once in six years upon deserving *hsiu-ts'ai*.
貢士 graduates who are successful at the preliminary examination for the 3rd degree. Also, a title bestowed on *yamên* clerks and others for long services.
西貢 Saigon.

kwun
蠢[3] 6561
Used by WILLIAMS for '*kung* "to root up with the nose" a very old word in several dialects.
Rising Upper.

To wriggle. To work through or into.

蠢孔 to go into a hole,—as a snake.
蠢來蠢去 dodging in and out,—as when passing through a crowd.
猪蠢地 the hog roots up the ground.

kwun
贛 6562

See No. 5848.

kyun
囷[3] 6563
R. 匸
See 拱
Rising Upper.

To embrace; to carry in the arms. To push; to press.

kyun
孳 6564

Same as No. 6563.

kyun
鞏[3] 6565
R. 匸
H. *kiung*
W. *chüeh, c'iung*
M. *k'ung, kung*
See 拱
Rising Upper.

To strengthen; to guard.

無不克鞏 there is nothing which (God) cannot strengthen.
鞏固 to guard; to make secure.
鞏乾 to dry at a fire.
鞏縣 a District in Honan.
鞏昌府 a Prefecture in Kansuh.
闕鞏之甲 the coat of mail of Chüeh-kung,—worn by 武王 Wu Wang when he destroyed the Shang dynasty.

kyun
弓[1] 6566
R. 東
C. *kung*
H. *kiung*
F. *küng*
W. *ciung, kung*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kung*
J. *kio, ku*
A. *kung*
Even Upper.

A bow. Curved; crescent. A land measure of five feet. A *dhanu* or 4000th part of a 由延 *yôjana*. Radical No. 57.

弓箭 or 弓矢 bow and arrows; archery.
弓背 the back of a bow; an arch.
走弓背兒 to go round,—when going between two points.

Digitized by Google

弓[1] 6566

弓弦 the bow-string; a chord.
走弓弦兒 to go straight across; to go direct.
弓上弦 to put a string on a bow.
虛拽弓弦 to draw the bow-string in vain,—to miss one's mark; to fail.
弓刀石 bow, sword, and stone,—the three things with which soldiers exercise.
五力弓 a five-strength bow,—having a pull equal to 50 Chinese pounds.
拉弓 or 開弓 or 張弓 or 控弓 to draw a bow.
拉滿弓 to draw a bow to the full.
開弓不放箭 to draw the bow but not discharge the arrow,—empty threats; *brutum fulmen.*
開硬弓 to draw a stiff bow,—to be an awkward customer; to be a hard nut to crack, etc.
天之道猶張弓乎 the TAO of God is like the drawing of a bow,—which brings down the high (end) and exalts the low (end).
弓影去而疑病愈 when the reflection of the bow (in the wine-cup) was removed, he was cured of his fancied disease,—viz. that he had swallowed a snake.
杯弓蛇影 the bow in the cup had the appearance of a snake,—another allusion to the above story.
弓人 a bow-maker.
弓兵 or 弓手 an archer. The latter also means the underlings in a Magistrate's *yamên* who measure land; also, the runners in the office of a 巡撿.
彈弓 a cross-bow.
彈棉弓 a bow for flocking cotton.
弓馬 archery and horsemanship.
弓步 or 弓丈 a wooden fork, measuring 5 Chinese feet between the two prongs, used for measuring land.
響弓 a kind of small Æolian harp, fixed upon kites to make them sound in the air.
虎弓 a springe to catch tigers and other animals.
弓杈 a rest for an archer's arm.
弓足 or 弓脚 bow-feet,—cramped feet of Chinese women.
弓鞋 a woman's shoe.

kyuin,
躬[1] 6567

R. 東
See 弓
Even Upper.

The body; oneself; personally.

我躬不閱 my person is rejected by you.
躬自悼矣 I bemoan myself.
聖躬 the sacred person,—of the Emperor.
曲躬 to bend the body.
朕躬 I the Emperor; We.
王躬 the royal person.
躬親其事 to attend to the matter personally.
躬身下拜 to bend the body and make obeisance.
反躬自問 turn and ask yourself,—ask your own conscience.
躬行 to do a thing personally.
躬詣 to go personally.
抒敝躬管窺之見 to set forth the through-a-tube (narrow) views of my humble self.

hwuń,
公[1] 6568

R. 東
F. v. *kŏng*
C. H. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kong*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *koung*
Even Upper.

Public; common to all, as opposed to 私 No. 10,308. Just; equitable. The highest order of nobility; a "duke". A gentleman; sir; Mr.; "esquire". Male.

公事 or 公務 or 公冗 or 公幹 public business; public affairs.
公費 public expenditure.
公項 or 公欵 public moneys.
公用之物 things for public or general use.
公署 a public office; a *yamên.*
公局 an office; a bureau; a Board.
公議 to hold a general consultation; to debate upon.
公會 a public meeting; a general assembly.
公立 to join in drawing up,—as a general protest.
公同 conjointly; all together; impartial.
公同擬定 or 公同商定 carried *nem. con.*
公差 official messengers.
公服 official clothing.
公心 public spirit.
公然 publicly; openly; justly.

公[1] 6568

公館 a public office; a place of temporary residence for officials, as when arriving to take up a post; a term for the private houses of officials and others.
公所 a public place; an office.
公使 a public servant; a term formerly applied to Envoys from foreign States but now officially abandoned.
公退 (or 餘) 之暇 in the intervals of public duties.
以公報私 to use one's official power to repay private,—favours or grudges.
以公滅私 let your public spirit extinguish your selfish instincts.
公堂 the public hall in a *yamên* where all cases are supposed to be tried.
公人 an arbitrator,—formally appointed to decide a question. He is responsible to both parties for the due fulfilment of his award. Also, an official servant.
公親 the friends and relatives of two litigants, who come forward as mediators.
公田 public land.
公斷 to give judgment.
公文 public papers.
公摺 or 公牘 public documents; State papers.
公位 the bench; the Magistrate's seat.
公產 public property,—as of a society.
公官 one's post; public office.
公法 the laws of a nation. *See* Nos. 3366 and 6609.
公路 public roads.
公稟 a general petition.
公庭 a meeting-hall; a court.
公義 common proprietor.
公請 a collective invitation.
公出 to go or be absent on public business.
公回 to have returned from an absence on official business.
公誼 the *entente cordiale.*
公忿 general indignation.
公論 public discussion; the full ventilation of any question, in the sense of hearing both sides.
是非公論 to bring out the rights and wrongs of a case by public discussion.

Digitized by Google

公[1] 6568

可見事有公論 it is clear that there is something to be said on both sides.
想各國當必有公論也 I think that the various nations would have something to say on both sides,—of the question at issue between us.
公司 a company. Formerly, *the* Company,—the East India Company.
公司局 a Municipal Council.
公班衙 (or 牙) the East India Company.
公烟 East India Company's opium,—now used in the sense of "first-class opium". Also, Patna opium.
公膏 or 公洋藥 or 公土 or 公班土 Patna opium.
公司輪船 a mail steamer.
有限公司 a limited company. [A specimen of dog-Chinese.]
公估 an assay office. Also, to appraise.
公估店 a silver appraiser's shop.
公丁香 cloves.
公正 just and upright; impartial.
公正人 an arbitrator.
公道 or 公允 or 公平 just; equitable.
公明 just and intelligent.
公便 just and expedient.
公行 to act equitably.
公理 to manage justly.
公利 for general or public benefit or use.
公積 a fund formed by general contribution; a reserve fund.
公辦 to transact business with justice.
一秉至公 most equitably.
不公不法 disreputable.
公侯伯子男 the five ranks of hereditary nobles, generally rendered by duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.
公爵 a duke.
貴公爵 or 公爺 my lord duke; your Grace.
宗公 the dukes of the ancestral temple.
鎮國公 Imperial duke of the 1st and 3rd degrees.
輔國公 Imperial duke of the 2nd and 4th degrees.
辟公 the feudal princes.
公侯 high nobility; a prince; a ruler.

公[1] 6568

公侯萬世 may your rank endure for endless generations!
公子 the son of a prince; an officer; a gentleman.
公孫 or 公姓 the grandson of a prince.
公族 the kindred of a prince.
公尸 the person who, at sacrifices to the dead, impersonated the corpse, so that the spirit might find a resting-place and present a visible image to the worshippers.
公家 the Imperial family.
公主 the daughter of an Emperor; an Imperial princess. So called because the Emperor could not 主 conduct the marriage of a princess, but was obliged to do so through a feudal lord of the same surname.
相公 a young gentleman; the "young master" of a household; a catamite.
公郎 a young gentleman; your son.
諸公 all the gentlemen; the gentlemen.
某公 Mr. So-and-so.
羅公 Mr. Lo, — used when speaking of people.
明公 your Honour.
公中佐領 captains in the Manchu army of a class in which the appointment is not hereditary.
三公 the three chief Ministers of State under the 周 dynasty, viz. 太師, 太傅, 太保, the Grand Tutor, Assistant, and Guardian, respectively.
公母 male and female.
公婆 husband's father and mother.
公公 or 家公 a husband's father.
外公 a mother's father.
你外公來了 your (maternal) grandfather has come.
太公 or 老太公 a term of respect used to a stranger.
線公 an informer.
公領孫 the white oval grape.
公 (or 江) 臣 Cantonese corruption of "Consul".

kwan,
蚣[1] 6569
R. 東
See 公 Even Upper.

An insect.

蜈蚣 a centipede.

Read *sung*[1]. A grasshopper.

蚣蝑 the *Truxalis* or green grasshopper.

kwan,
鮫 6570

Same as No. 6559.

kyun, khyun
共[4] 6571
R. 宋冬
C. *kung*
H. *kung*
F. *köüng, küng, küng, v. 'küng*
W. *djüna, cüna*
N. *gung, kung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kong*
J. *kiō, ku*
A. *kong, kung*
Sinking and Even Lower and Upper.

All; all together; collectively. To share.

共合 or 共計 or 共算 in all; reckoning up all; making a total of.
共有 or 共同 or 一共 or 共總 in all; all together.
總數一數共有一千個差不多 counting them up, he had as near as possible one thousand in all.
不肯共浪飲 did not wish to drink it all up at once,—as a valuable wine.
共學 to study together.
共敦 cordially united.
共夥 accomplices; companions.
共曉 all know.
共井 neighbours,—those who in feudal times worked on the same 井 central plot of ground for the sovereign.
共宿 to sleep at the same place.
不共一室 not to live in the same house.
不共戴天 not to live under the same sky,—with the murderer of a parent, *sc.* to kill him.
我共你飲 I will drink with you.
同心共意 in entire sympathy and accord.
孰與共之 who will be his companion?
未共事 not to have transacted business together.
沒共過事 we have had no business transactions; I do not know him.
願與郎共之 I will gladly share it with you.
共政 to share in the government.
共工 a legendary being who spent his life in rebelling on a grand scale against all constituted authority, until he was finally slain by 女媧 Nü Kua. Also, the title of the Minister of Works under the Emperor Yao.

Digitized by Google

共[1] 6571

Read *kung*[1]. To contribute to; to discharge one's duties. Used with Nos. 6572, 6575.

靖共爾位 quietly fulfil the duties of your offices.

匪其止共 they do not discharge their duties.

念彼共人 when I think of those in office.

Read *kung*[3]. To hold fast. Used with No. 6575.

克共明刑 to hold fast by wise laws.

居其所而衆星共之 it keeps its place, and all other stars do homage to it,—of the pole-star.

kyun, kyun'
供[1] 6572
R. **冬宋**
F. *küng, köüng*
See **恭** Even and Sinking Upper.

To present to; to contribute; to supply. To state in evidence; to make a deposition.

惟正之供 only the proper contribution,—no illegal exactions.

無敢不供 do not dare not to be supplied,—with requisites.

敢不供給 can I dare not to furnish you?

供口不上 not enough to eat.

供支 or **應供** to furnish; to supply.

供役 to furnish feudal service.

供給所 the commissariat and supply department of the Grand Examiner during his incarceration in the examination-hall.

沒好床鋪供給 I have no decent bed to offer you.

供職 to resume one's official duties.

禮拜一到衙供差 on Monday I will return to duty at the *yamén*.

天庾正供 the regular contribution of grain sent to the Imperial granaries.

供奉 or **供獻** to offer up; to present to.

供養 to make presents to superiors or to temples; to nourish, as one's parents in old age. *See below.*

供[1] 6572

口供 a verbal deposition; *viva voce* evidence.

供詞 depositions; the evidence in a case; to depose.

供稱 stated in his evidence that.....

供認 admitted in his evidence that.....

畫供 to sign one's deposition,—usually by dipping the thumb in ink and making an impression of it on the paper.

反供 to go back on one's evidence; to retract statements.

傳供 to interpret evidence,—from the local dialect into "Mandarin".

取具親供 to draw upon a man's own evidence,—as a means of convicting him.

吐出實供 to come out with the truth,—as a recalcitrant witness after the application of the bamboo.

供出他人 to implicate others by one's evidence.

供攀 to implicate by one's evidence.

供指 to indicate in evidence; to incriminate.

招供 to acknowledge the truth of the various depositions,—as is necessary before a prisoner can be legally punished.

供送 to send the evidence.

供開 to state in evidence.

供情 the particulars of the evidence.

供據 evidence,—oral and documentary.

Read *kung*[4]. To offer in worship to gods or spirits; offerings.

神前擺供 to arrange the offerings before the god.

供具 implements of worship.

上供 to offer up.

供筵 or **供飯** to offer up food; to offer a sacrifice.

設供 to set out the offerings.

供養 (*yang*[4]) to offer in sacrifice,—to spirits or gods. *See above.*

供酒 to set out wine.

供神 to worship the gods.

供祖 to worship one's ancestors.

供客 to present to a guest or stranger.

供[4] 6572

供桌 the table on which is set out the food offered to gods or spirits.

供佛 to offer up to Buddha.

供月兒 to make offerings to the moon.

供事 writers in certain *yaméns* in the capital, having a low-grade button. Also a title of (foreign) clerks in the Customs' indoor staff.

kyun'
恐[3] 6573
R. **匪**
See **拱** Rising Upper.

To be afraid; alarmed.

心恐而不安 my heart is alarmed and unquiet.

kyun
恭[1] 6574
R. **冬**
C. *kung*
H. *kiung*
F. *küng*, v. *'küng*
W. *chüoa, kung*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kong*
J. *kiō, ku*
A. *kung*
Even Upper.

Respectful; reverent.

恭而有禮 respectful and polite.

恭敬 to respect; to venerate; reverential.

自古恭敬不如從命 from of old, respect has never been as good as obedience.

恭順 complaisant; submissive.

恭叩 to respectfully pray,—as in a petition.

恭請 to respectfully request.

恭錄 to respectfully copy out,—as the orders of a superior.

恭摺 to respectfully memorialise.

恭謁 or **恭踐** to pay one's respects.

恭覆 a respectful reply.

恭呈 to reverently present.

恭奉 to reverently receive.

恭謝 to respectfully thank.

恭喜 or **恭賀** I beg to congratulate you.

恭喜在那兒 where do you live? where is your post?

恭祀 or **恭襄** to respectfully congratulate.

恭候 to respectfully await,—as orders from a superior, the arrival of a guest, etc.

恭迓 or **恭迎** to welcome; to await (a guest).

恭逢 to respectfully meet,—used of the occurrence of an Imperial birthday.

恭備 to respectfully prepare.

恭人 title of the wife of an official of the 4th grade.

Digitized by Google

拱[3] 6575
R. 匸
C. *kung*
H. *kiung*
F. *küng*
W. *chüoa*, v. *kung*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kong*
J. *kiō, ku*
A. *kung*
Rising Upper.

To fold the hands on the breast, as when making a bow; to bow; to salute. To encircle; to span; an arch.

拱手 to fold the hands,—and bow.
拱別 to salute and take leave.
拱立 to stand with the hands folded.
福星拱照 may the star of happiness shine on you!
北拱辰樞 to look north and salute the pole-star,—as the various constellations are supposed to do. Applied figuratively to the Emperor.
又拱衆人至先前喫酒去處 he then invited the party to the same spot where they had previously taken wine.
五十三拱橋 a bridge with fifty-three arches,—at Soochow.
拱瓦 curved tiles.
拱頂 a dome.
拱璧 a circular pattern representing two dragons.
拱衛 to surround.
爾墓之木拱矣 the trees at your grave would take two hands to span them,—you ought to have died long ago.

kyun!
拳[3] 6576
R. 匸
See 拱
Rising Upper.

To put wooden handcuffs on a prisoner.

kyun!
栱[3] 6577
R. 匸
See 拱
Rising Upper.

A post; a pillar; the short posts in a roof which connect the beams.

kyun!
珙[3] 6578
R. 匸
See 拱
Rising Upper.

A precious stone. A jade token or badge of office.

珙璧 *see* No. 6575.
珙縣 a District in Ssŭch'uan.

kyun,
龔[1] 6579
R. 冬
F. *küng* and surname *'küng*
See 恭
Even Upper.

To give; to present to. Decorous; reverential. An old name for the south-east part of the province of Kuangsi.

龔敬啓者 this is respectfully to inform you.

kyun,
宮[1] 6580
R. 東
See 弓
Even Upper.

A palace. A dwelling. A temple. A college. The ancient name for the first note on the gamut; tonic.

皇宮 or 宮庭 or 宮院 the Imperial palace.
宮殿 a hall; a palace.
宮妃 or 宮女 or 宮娥 or 宮娥彩女 ladies of the palace; maids-of-honour; concubines.
中宮 or 正宮 the Empress. The first phrase also means the source of the first note on the gamut, *sc.* the chest.
東宮 the eastern palace,—the Empress.
西宮 the western palace,—the Imperial concubine who stands next to the Empress.
宮禁 the private apartments of the Emperor.
宮闈 the Empress' apartments.
宮闕 the gate of the palace.
宮門抄 the Court Circular.
宮綢 palace silks,—a special quality of silk piece goods.
宮絹 palace (plain) silks.
宮袍 Court robes,—used only on the stage.
宮保 Guardian of the Heir-Apparent.
貴宮保 your Excellency the Guardian.
宮詹 the literary designation of a Chief Supervisor of Instruction,—of the Heir-Apparent.
宮庶 a deputy Supervisor, as above.
宮允 Secretary of the Supervisorate of Instruction, as above.
宮贊 Assistant Secretary, as above.
宮室 a house; a dwelling; a mansion.

宮[1] 6580

公侯之宮 the ancestral temples of feudal princes.
天后宮 the temple of the Queen of Heaven. *See* No. 4027.
月宮 the palace of the moon.
宮縧 a girdle.
宮花 flowers in the hair.
宮粉手巾 light-red handkerchiefs.
宮樹 a name for Peking.
宮毗羅 a sea-monster. Sanskrit: *kumbhila*.
宮刑 or 宮辟 the punishment of castration.
被宮 to be castrated.
老宮 a eunuch.
泮宮 or 學宮 a college.
行宮 a temporary palace or pavilion at which the Emperor stops when on a journey. Also applied to the stopping-places of "gods" when on their rounds.
貶在冷宮 to banish to the cold palace,—a kind of "arrest" to which the Empress is subjected when she has displeased the Emperor.
春宮 the vagina.
子宮 the womb.
南宮 an old name for the Board of Rites, under which are the 進士 graduates of the 3rd degree.
高掇南宮 passed high as a 進士.

kyun,
肱 6581
kwen,
厷 6582
kwen,
肱[1] 6583
R. 庚
C. *kwêng*
H. *'kwen*
F. *keing*
W. *kwae, kae*
N. *kwañg*
P. M. *kung, shung*
Y. Sz. *kung*
K. *kweng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *kwăng*
Even Upper.

Same as No. 6567.

Same as No. 6583.

The upper part of the arm.

股肱惟人, 良臣惟聖 as legs and arms make the man, so do good ministers make a wise king.
臣作朕股肱耳目 Our ministers are Our legs and arms and ears and eyes.
麾之以肱 he waves his arm.
肱臂 the arm.

Digitized by Google

kwen, kwan'

扃[1] 6584

R. 青梗
C. kwing
H. 'kwen
F. king, king
W. 'ciung, ciung
N. ciung
P. 'kung, 'chiung
M. 'chün, 'hsün
Y. ging
K. kiông
J. kei, kiō
A. kwing
Even Upper and Rising Irregular.

A bar; a bolt; to bar; to close. Also read *chiung*[1,3].

扃門 to bar a door.
窃謂僧失扃 he said to himself that the priest had forgotten to bolt the door.
扃試 to close the gates of an examination-hall.
終年扃閉 the doors are always closed.
叩玉扃 (*chiung*[1]) to knock at the gate of Paradise.

kwen'

駉[1] 6585

R. 青
F. keing, king
P. kung
M. 'kun, 'hsün
See 坰
Even Upper.

In good condition, as a horse.

駉駉牡馬 fat and large are the stallions.

kwen'

烱 6586

Same as No. 2377.

khoa'

獷[3] 6587

R. 梗養
C. k'wong'
See 曠礦
K. kweng
J. kō, kiō
A. 'kwang, kwang'
Rising Irregular.

Fierce; rude; uncivilised.

獷悍 fierce; ferocious.
獷獷難近 he is a dangerous man to approach.
政移獷俗 governments have altered their savage customs.

kwan'

礦[3] 6588

R. 梗
C. kwong', k'wang
H. 'kwang
F. 'kwoung, v. k'woung
W. k'oa
N. k'wong
P. 'kung
M. 'kung, k'wang'
Y. k'wang'
Sz. 'kung, k'wang'
K. kweng
J. kō, kiō
A. k'wang
Rising Irregular.

The ore of metals. A mine.

礦鐵 iron ore.
鐵礦 an iron mine.
礦銅 copper ore.
銅礦 a copper mine.
礦朴 (or 砂) metallic ores.
礦灰 lime.
煤礦 a coal mine.
挖礦 to work a mine.
開礦 to open a mine.
礦民 or 礦丁 miners.
礦井 the shaft of a mine.
礦脈皆絕 the lodes of the mine are exhausted.
紫礦 red kino made from the sap of *Butea frondosa*.

kwan'

穬[3] 6589

R. 梗
See 礦
Rising Irregular.

The awn of grain in the ear, of grasses, etc.

穬麥 a kind of wheat with a long awn.

kwan'

鑛[3] 6590

Same as No. 6588.

kin'

憬[3] 6591

R. 梗
C. king
F. king, keing
W. ciang
N. cing
P. kung, ching
M. chin
Y. ching
K. kiông
J. kei, kiō
A. kwing'
Rising Upper.

To rouse; to stir up; to awaken to a sense of right. Also read *ching*[3].

憬覺 to rouse one's senses; to perceive; to appreciate.

kin'

璟 6592

See No. 2142.

kyun'

廾[3] 6593

R. 腫
See 拱
Rising Upper.

The hands folded. Radical No. 55.

kwen'

熲[3] 6594

R. 梗迥
C. kêng, kwêng
F. keing
W. kae
N. kêng
K. kiông
J. kei, kiō
A. wing
Rising Upper.

The blaze of fire.

無思百憂,不出于熲 do not think of all your anxieties: you will not emerge from imperfect views. [The last half has also been interpreted "you will not come forth into light".]

khung,

空[1] 6595

R. 東宋
C. hung
H. k'ung
F. k'ung, k'ông, k'oung, k'aông
W. k'ung
N. k'ung
P. }
M. }
Y. } k'ung
Sz. }
K. kong
J. kō, kū
A. k'oung
Even and Sinking Upper.

K'UNG.

Empty; void; vacuous.

太空 the great void; the ether; the sky; a state of nothingness after death.
空中 in emptiness; space; the sky; a humming-top.
空中樓閣 castles in the air.
空屋子 an empty room.
空閉 vacant,—as a house.
空瓶 an empty bottle.
空地 vacant ground.

空[1] 6595

空船 an empty ship; a vessel in ballast.
空虛 empty; void; in a state of abstraction; cleaned out.
空曠 waste; void.
空閒 unoccupied; at leisure.
用手抓空 to clutch the air,—as a delirious patient.
手空 empty-handed; poor.
空過 to return empty-handed.
空身 nothing about the person; to stand to "attention".
空背 to stand to attention.
空口 empty mouthed,—without having any proof of what one says.
空言 mere words,—without proof.
空說 or 空談 empty talk.
空想 to vainly wish for.
空有那田宅,沒一個承領 his estate profits him nothing, there being no heir to carry it on.
用空 (or *k'ung*[4]) defalcations.
空間年 the intervening years.
空門 the gate of mental indifference through which Nirvâna is reached; Buddhism.
入空門 to become a Buddhist priest.
一心直空 the whole heart in a state of complete vacuity,—alluding to the state of mind, aimed at by the Buddhist, in which all phenomena become unreal.
空心 nothing in the mind; vacuous; hollow, as a tube; empty, as a cartridge.
空心字 characters written in outline, for purposes of ornament, etc. *See* 雙 No. 10,118.
空心大老官 a pretentious humbug.
空谷 a deserted valley.
空放着 empty; useless; worthless.
空拳 an empty-fist; poor.
空勞無益 I have toiled in vain.
一塲空 everything gone; all lost.
視空一切 to regard everything as nothingness,—*i.e.* all phenomena as unreal.
平空起事 to make trouble out of nothing.

Digitized by Google

空[1] 6595

搶家財一空 made a clean sweep of the property,—as thieves.
空飯 ordinary fare; pot-luck.
空喜 to rejoice without foundation.
空靈 clever,—referring to the "holes" in a wise man's heart. *See* No. 4562.
空架子 a hollow frame,—a humbug; a hollow pretence; a mere remnant of former greatness.
空寂 abstraction and seclusion.
歸到空空 gone back to nothingness.
空首拜伏 (to fold the hands) and bow until the head touched the ground,—as is done at the third of the nine prostrations.
司空 a Minister of Works.
空竹 a toy which spins in the air by playing a cord held in each hand.

Read *k'ung*[4]. Leisure; time. To leave a space; to leave blank.

空子 occasion; opportunity given. Also, a blank space in a book.
乘空兒 to avail oneself of leisure,—to do anything.
沒有空兒 I have no leisure.
抽空兒 to find time for,—as when busy.
是甚麼空兒作的 when did you manage to get it done?—*i.e.* in what interval of leisure.
空開寫 leave a space and then write.
空乏 wanting; deficient.
空白 blank; not filled up.
空白式樣 blank forms.
預印空白 blank forms previously stamped,—as in anticipation of the New Year, when the seals are put away for a month.
不宜空我師 it is not right that he should reduce us all to such misery.
一所空 (or *k'ung*[1]) 房 an empty house.
房子空着呢 the house is vacant.
空餘 unoccupied; vacant.
虧空 deficit; bankruptcy; default.

khwui
倥[4] 6596
R. 送東董
See 空
Sinking Even and Rising Upper.

khwui
崆[1] 6597
R. 東
See 空
Even Upper.

khwui
悾[1] 6598
R. 東董
C. *hung*
H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *k'ung*
K. *kong*
J. *kō, kū*
A. *houng, k'oung*
Even and Rising Upper.

khwui
控[4] 6599
R. 送
See 空
Sinking Upper.

Rude; clownish. Urgent.

倥侗 ignorant; loutish.
賤務倥傯 my affairs are pressing.

A mountain, named 崆峒, in Kansuh.

Ignorant; simple; guileless.

悾誠 simple and trustworthy.
悾悾而不信 simple and yet not sincere.
悾慷 depressed, as by want of success.

To draw a bow. To rein in a horse; to control. To accuse. To beat.

控弦引矢 to draw the bow and take arrows from the quiver.
控弦四十萬騎 four hundred thousand mounted archers.
控馬而問 he reined in his horse and asked.
風影不可控 you cannot control wind and shadow.
控于大邦 to refer a case to the leading State,—as in feudal times.
控告 or 控案 or 控理 to charge; to accuse.
上控 to appeal to the court above.
越控 to skip over (the intermediate courts) and appeal,—direct to the Board, etc.
揑控 to trump up a charge; to accuse falsely.
控官 to inform the authorities.
控詞 a plaint; a charge.
控追 to proceed against for the recovery of.....
控瀆 to importunately demand justice.

khwui
硿[1] 6600
R. 東
See 空
Even Upper.

khwui
箜[1] 6601
R. 東
See 空
Even Upper.

khwui
鞚[4] 6602
R. 送
See 空
Sinking Upper.

khyuin
恐[3] 6603
R. 腫
C. *hung*
H. *k'iung, k'ung, ç'ong*
F. *k'üng, hung*
W. *c'üoa*
N. *c'üong k'ung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *k'ung*
K. *kong*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *k'ung*
Rising Upper.

khyuin
恐[3] 6604
khuin
孔[3] 6605
R. 董
C. *hung*
H. F. W. P. M. Y. Sz. *k'ung*
N. v. *k'öñ*
K. *kong*
J. *kō*
A. *k'oung*
Rising Upper.

A mineral, called 硿青, found in Chehkiang and used as a medicine.

A kind of lute, called 箜篌, used at ancient religious ceremonies.

A bridle; reins; to rein in a horse.

抽韁緊鞚 he seized the bridle and held the horse tightly in.

To fear; to be afraid.

恐怕 or 恐懼 or 恐怖 to fear; to be afraid.
恐怕他不來 I fear he will not come,—*i.e.* I fancy he will not come.
恐有未合 I fear that (my request) is not in order.
恐惶 frightened; alarmed.
莫恐 do not imagine that.....

Same as No. 6603.

A hole. Great; very. The surname of Confucius.

空孔 or 孔穴 a hole; a hollow; a cave.
無孔可鑽 not a hole to escape into.
孔竅 openings; pores; ducts.
毛孔 the pores of the skin.
孔道 a thoroughfare; a drain.
孔方 square hole,—the common copper *cash* is so called.
面孔 facial expression; the face. *See* No. 7886.
裝面孔 to put on a facial expression,—to order.
孔鉛 "hole chop" lead.
孔壬 great artfulness.

Digitized by Google

孔 [3]
6605

嘉言孔彰 admirable words forcibly displayed.
父母孔邇 your parents are very near.
兄弟孔懷 brothers greatly sympathise with each other.
孔亟 or 孔棘 very urgent; pressing.
孔急之際 a serious crisis.
孔目 a clerk of the Han-lin Academy.
孔雀 the peacock; the Malayan peacock (*Pavo muticus*).
孔雀翎 the peacock feather,—a decoration granted for merit in the public service, and also to be obtained by purchase. These feathers have either three, two, or a single "eye", according to the grade conferred, the latter being the lowest.
孔雀扇 peacock-feather fans.
孔雀屏 a peacock-feather screen.
孔夫子 or 孔子 K'ung the Master,—latinised by the Jesuits into Confucius.
孔聖人 Confucius the holy man or Prophet.
孔門 Confucianism.
孔廟 a Confucian temple.

KUO.

戈
6606

See No. 6061.

馘
6607

Same as No. 6608.

馘 [4*]
6608
R. 首
C. *kwik*
H. *fet*,
F. *kaik*
W. *kwa*
N. *kwah*
P. *ʂkwo*
M. *wo*
Y. *yüik, yüeh*
K. *kwek*
J. *kwaku, kiaku*
A. *kwăk, kwak*
Entering Upper.

To cut off the left ears of prisoners or of the slain.

攸馘安安 the left ears (of the slain) were leisurely cut off.
獻馘 to present the left ears of the slain,—in token of victory.
斬馘甚多 he killed and cut off the ears of a vast number.
以訊馘告 presenting the living and the ears of the slain,—at the religious ceremony after victory.
馘首級 to behead.

國 [2*]
6609
R. 口
C. *kwok*
H. *kwet, kok*
F. *kwok*
W. *kwai*
N. *koh*
P. *ʂkwo*
M. *kwê*
Y. *kouk*
Sz. *kwe*
K. *kuk*
J. *koku*
A. *kwêk, kwouk, kwêk*
Entering Upper.

A nation; a kingdom; a State; a country; a dynasty.

國家 the reigning dynasty; the State.
國家之交 relations between governments.
國家以科目取士 the State chooses its officers by competition.
國都 the capital; the metropolis.
國政 or 國度 the administration of government.
國計 politics.
國朝 the dynasty.
國法 laws of the country.
國號 the name of a ruling House or dynasty.
國風 the customs of a country; name of the first section of the *Odes*, translated as "Lessons from the States".
國課 the national revenue.
國旗 the national flag.
國書 a communication from one State to another; credentials.
國帑 the public exchequer.
國用 the national expenditure.
國票 government debentures.
國運 the national fortunes.
國體 the prestige of a country.
大失國體 great loss of national prestige.
其虧國體爲已甚 this interferes seriously with our national prestige. *See* 體 No. 11,025.
何以爲國 how can it be a nation?—when anarchy prevails.
國富兵强 a rich and powerful State.
國主 or 國王 the lord or prince of a State,—owning allegiance to China, understood.
外國 outside nations,—a disrespectful term applied by Chinese to all foreign nations.
萬國公法 International Law,—the title under which WHEATLEY'S work has been translated into Chinese.
儲聯與國之道 the *entente cordiale* existing between nations.
與國 friendly States.
國變 a revolution.

國 [2*]
6609

開國 to found a State.
故國 the old country; the fatherland.
本國 my country.
貴國 your country.
山國 a hilly country.
土國 a flat country.
國會 a national assembly; a Parliament.
國母 mother of the State,—the Empress.
國子 the heir-apparent of a 王 prince.
國子監 the Imperial Academy of Learning.
國學 educational officers of the above.
國史館 the State Historiographer's Office,—at Peking.
鎮國公 or 輔國公 an Imperial duke; hereditary nobles of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ranks.
國公酒 a wine said to have been first made by an Imperial duke in Peking.
天國 the divine dynasty, a term adopted by the 太平 T'ai-p'ing rebels; also used by missionaries for the "kingdom of heaven".
清國 the Manchu dynasty; China.
三國 the Three States,—蜀 Shu, 魏 Wei, and 吳 Wu, which divided the empire for some forty years after the fall of the Han dynasty, A.D. 221.
六國 the Six States,—which combined to resist the 秦 Ch'in State, B.C. 240. These were 燕 Yen, 趙 Chao, 韓 Han, 魏 Wei, 齊 Ch'i and 楚 Ch'u.
國器 a vessel of the State,—a worthy subject; a term applied by 高孝基 Kao Hsiao-chi to 房玄齡 Fang Hsüan-ling of the 隋 Sui dynasty.
國姓阿 (or 公) Koxinga. *See* No. 3767.

嘓 [4*]
6610
R. 口
P. *kwo*
M. *kwê*
See 嘓
Entering Upper.

To chatter.

嘴嘓嘓 her tongue is always clacking.

Digitized by Google

kwek
幗 1*
6611
R. 陌
H. *kwet, kok*
P. *kwo, ɕkwo*
M. *kwo*
See 蟈
Entering Upper.

A cap worn by women; feminine.

巾幗之辱 the disgrace of the kerchief and cap,—of a woman. Used of eunuchs.

幗匪 insurgents who wore red turbans.

kwek
摑 1*
6612
R. 陌
C. *kwak₀*
F. *kwok*
N. *kwah*
K. *kwik, kwek*
J. *kwaku*
A. *kwăk*
Entering Upper.

To slap; to strike.

摑一把 to hit a slap.

摑醒 to rouse with a slap.

kwek
膕 1*
6613
R. 陌
See 蟈
Entering Upper.

The hollow under the knee; the calf of the leg.

脚囊膕 the calf of the leg.

kwek
蟈 1*
6614
R. 陌
H. *kwet, kok*
P. *kwo*
M. *kwo, kwo,*
See 國
K. *kwek*
J. *kwaku, kiaku*
A. *kwăk*
Entering Upper.

A small green frog, called 蠻蟈.

蟈蟈 a large kind of cicada, with short greenish-black wings.

kok
嶱 4*
6615
R. 藥
See 槨
Entering Upper.

A mountain in Shansi, which gives its name to 嶱縣 the District of Kuo.

kok
椁
6616

Same as No. 6618.

kok
郭 1*
6617
R. 藥
W. *ko*
P. *kwo, ɕkwo*
See 槨
Entering Upper.

An outer wall of fortification; an edge; a rim. Suburbs.

三里之城,七里之郭 an inner wall of three *li*, and an outer wall of seven *li*, in circumference.

郭外 beyond the outer wall,—the open country outside a city.

依山築郭 build the wall so that its ends lean on the mountains,—which thus form one side of the city.

郭 1*
6617

東郭 the eastern suburbs.

輪郭 the felloe of a wheel; the rim of a cash.

郭什哈 servants to military officials,—a Manchu word.

郭公 the cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

kok
槨 3*
6618
R. 藥
C. *kwok₀*
H. *kok*
F. *kwoh*
W. *ko, k'o*
N. *koh*
P. *kwo*
M. *kwo, ko*
Y. *kwak*
Sz. *kwo*
K. *kwak*
J. *kwaku*
A. *kwak*
Entering Upper.

An outer coffin; a brick vault. *See* No. 6347.

石槨 a stone sarcophagus.

槨周于棺 the *kuo* encloses the *kuan*.

天子棺槨七重 (*ch'ung*²) the Emperor had seven coffins, one inside the other.

ko, wok
堝 1
6619
R. 歌
See 鍋
Even Upper.

A crucible.

銀堝 a crucible for melting silver.

Read *t'o*¹. A spot; a patch.

一堝之地 a small plot of ground.

wok, ko
渦
6620

Same as No. 6635.

wok
鍋 1
6621
R. 歌
C. *wo*
H. v. *wok*
F. *kwo, wo*
W. *ku*
N. *ou, kou*
P. *kwo*
M. *kwo*
Y. *kou*
Sz. *kwo*
K. *kwa*
J. *kwa*
A. *wa, kwa*
Even Upper.

A pot; a saucepan.

鐵鍋 iron pans.

煖鍋 a pot with hot water, in which wine-kettles are placed to heat the wine.

鍋蓋兒 the cover of a pot.

鍋把兒 the handle of a pot.

鍋疙子 or 鍋疤 the fur or crust on a pot.

鍋臺 or 鍋竈 the brick-work into which a large cooking-pan is fixed.

抱沙鍋 to carry the earthen pot,—to be a beggar.

水鍋 the boiler,—of an engine.

ko, ko
過 4
6622
R. 箇歌
C. *kwo*
H. *ko*
F. *kwo*
W. *ku*
N. *kou*
P. } *kwo*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *kou*
K. } *kwa*
J. }
A. }
Sinking and Even Upper.

To pass; to go by; past; done; finished; to pass through, hence to experience; to pass over, hence to exceed; to go into excess; to commit a fault; to transgress. *See* 看 No. 5852, 文 No. 12,633 *wên*⁴.

過去 to pass; to go past; to exceed.

過去未來的 past and future.

過 4
6622

過不去 not to be passed; you cannot pass.

心裏過不去 uncomfortable in one's mind.

不知怎麼奉承他,纔過得去 did not know how to flatter her so as to pass over,—could not make enough of her.

我這個年過不去 I cannot pass over this year,—I have not enough money to pay my debts before the New Year.

過不去今年 he will not live long; (the matter) will soon be finished.

河太深,走不過去 the river is too deep to pass through on foot.

不過意 not to like; to feel uncomfortable.

過意不去 I am very much obliged to you. Also, I am sorry that it happened.

把這個水過過淋 pass this water through the filter.

總得 *tei*³ 路過北京 you will have to pass through Peking on your way.

那個銀子都經過我的手 that money all passed through my hands.

他經過好些個險處 he has passed through a great many dangers.

他那兒有事,過不來 he is too busy to come.

過關 or 過卡 to pass a Customs' station.

過期 or 過限期 to pass the limit of time.

過了時候 the time has past; it is past the time.

過往 to pass by; to pass along.

過年 to pass from the old year into the new.

過了事兒 after the event.

過節 to pass a festival; to spend the time of a festival; to overstep the bounds of decorum.

在家裏過節 to spend the festival at home.

過日子 to pass the days,—to have enough to live upon. *See below.*

過夜 to pass the night.

難過 hard to tide over.

不要過家 don't go gossiping about.

酒過三杯 when the wine had been three times round.

Digitized by Google

過 6622

過過目 to glance over.
將一包，過一過目 choose a package and examine it.
交首而過 to pass in opposite directions,—as steamers, etc.
過江 or 過河 to cross a river.
過橋 to cross a bridge.
過世 to pass the world,—to die.
過了 they are dead,—*e.g.* my parents.
過仙 to pass to the Immortals,—to die.
過門 to be married,—of girls.
過聘 to send the betrothal presents.
過活 to get one's living.
因他養活不過 because he is unable to support,—his parents.
又被王老央不過 and besides, he could not help acceding to Mr. Wang's request.
再去過 he has gone again.
去過來 to have been and come back.
沒見過面 I have never met him.
試過 to have tried.
過客 a passing stranger.
過戶 a transferee.
過秤 to pass the scales; to weigh.
過載 to tranship.
過載輪船 to tranship into a steamer.
過船之准單 a permit to tranship.
過不得手 not to pass into (or through) the hands of any one,—for fear of theft, etc.
此事我也是過來人 I too have experienced this.
過不得眼 not worth looking at; not to be seen,—by some one else, for fear of certain consequences.
這個好過那個 this is better than that.
無過於是 not better than this.
不過是 it is merely.....; was only.....; the only thing is that.....
不過如此 nothing more than this; merely thus.
不過三個 not more than three.
自以爲過 to recognise one's own error; to regard as being in excess.
過猶不及 to exceed is the same as not to come up,—to the point required.

過 6622

廉讓有過於兄 in probity and unselfishness superior to the elder brother.
過讓 to be very pressing.
過於秘密 too secret; too retiring.
過路財神 one who has had and lost a fortune.
過勞 to have put to a great deal of trouble.
過不多的日子 not many days after. *See above.*
過後 afterwards.
過貪 to be too fond of.
過境 to cross the border.
過從 to be or keep in company with.
過子 or 過繼 or 過嗣 to be adopted,—of agnates.
過錢 to pass money; to be paid.
過誇 to "chaff".
過問 to interfere; to take any part in a question.
過光 to take a glance at; to have "second sight".
過兒 something which passes between two persons; a "consideration".
得 *tei*³ 有個過兒 there must be a tip given.
過遲 unnecessary delay.
過一會兒 in a minute.
過禮 sending the presents,—a preliminary to a wedding.
過山禮 black-mail.
太過 or 過逾 or 過品 too much; beyond measure.
過多 too many; too much.
過分 (*fên*⁴) beyond one's duty; officious; too much; excessive.
過當 exceeding what is proper.
過衆 too numerous.
過長 too long.
過寬 too lenient.
過慮 too anxious.
無所過責 do not punish excessively.
有過必改 if you have faults, you must reform.
過失 or 過處 or 過錯 a fault; an error.
過犯 a crime.
大過 and 小過 great and small faults; the 28th and 62nd Diagrams, respectively.
過失殺 accidentally killed,—as by a shot intended for a bird.

Read *kuo*¹. Name of a State.

過鄉 a village in Somtung.

ko,
噶¹ 6623
R. 歌
See 過
Even Upper.

The prattle of children.

噶唆 to keep up a constant chatter, as children do.

kuah,
聒 6624

See No. 6292.

kuh,
摑 6625

Same as No. 6612.

kuh,
虢²* 6626
R. 陌
C. *kwik*
H. *ngut, met*
F. *kaik*
W. *kwa*
N. *kwah*
P. *kwo, ˏkwo*
M. *wo, kwo*
Y. *kwêh*
K. *kwek*
J. *kwaku*
A. *kwăt, kwăk*
Entering Upper.

Name of an ancient feudal State in Honan.

東虢 an old name for 開封府 in Honan.

ko,
果³ 6627
R. 苟
C. *kwo*
H. *ko*
F. *kwo, kwi*
W. *ku*
N. *kou*
P. *kwo*
M. *ko, kwo*
Y. *kou*
Sz. *kwo*
K. *kwa*
J. *kwa, ka*
A. *kwa*
Rising Upper.

Fruit, especially tree-fruit; *see* No. 6644. Used with No. 6633 (*q.v.* for further entries). Really; truly; indeed; actually. Effects; consequences.

果品 fruits of various kinds.
百果 all kinds of fruit.
果木 or 果樹 a fruit-tree.
果木園子 an orchard.
結果 to form fruit, as a fruit-tree after flowering. Also, to enjoy or suffer the results of past conduct.
結果其命 to put an end to his life,—to kill him.
不好的結果 to turn out badly.
修果 to cultivate fruit,—to act now with a view to future good results.
美果 the pleasant fruit,—the Madhaka or *Bassia latifolia.*
青果 fresh Chinese olives (*Canarium*). *See* No. 5842.
苦果子 *Strychnos Ignatii*, Bergius,—St. Ignatius' beans.
果實 a kernel.
這老賊果係有妖法的 then this old rascal has really got supernatural power!
如果 or 若果 if indeed; if really.

Digitized by Google

果[3] 6627

如果屬實 if it be really so.
果然 actually; truly; so it has turned out.
果然如此 it has actually turned out so,—as foretold.
腹猶果然 his stomach much as it was before.
果作此行 in the event of this being done.
果眞 really and truly.
果否 whether really or not.....
其事不果 the matter did not come out as expected, or did not eventuate.
果敢 daring; courageous. *See* No. 6629.
果斷 decisive.
撏果之心 to flirt; to make advances,—referring to 潘岳 P'an Yo, who was so good-looking that when he went out all the ladies used to throw fruit at him and fill his carriage.
因果 cause and effect,—conduct in a previous life inevitably producing corresponding results in this life.
因果不昧 the consequences of your acts will not be hidden,—a judgment will come upon you.
果苗 the result of actions (*karma*) in a previous state operating upon the present.
果報 the consequences of actions in a previous state.
陰果 a secret or hidden consequence,—something, either as reward or punishment, which comes to a man in consequence of good or bad deeds, without his being able to connect the effect with the cause.
正果 the fit and proper consequence of this life, *sc.* spiritual beatitude in a future state.
歸依正果 to get back into the proper condition,—to exchange hell for heaven. Used in the sense of reforming one's life and conduct.
那怪道我願皈正果 the devil said, I am willing to go back to my proper condition,—to become a good angel instead of an evil demon.
果子狸 the racoon dog (*Canis procyonides*).

倮[3] 6628
R. 裸
See 攞果 Rising Upper.

Mean; sordid; ignoble.

鼠倮 base; ignoble.

惸[3] 6629
R. 裸
See 果 Rising Upper.

Courageous; brave.

惸毅先身 he courageously put himself in the front.
惸决 or 惸敢 brave; daring.

猓[3] 6630
R. 裸
See 果 Rising Upper.

The long-nosed or proboscis monkey (*Semnopithecus larvatus*), found in Annam.

猓玀 a term of contempt applied by the Chinese to certain tribes of 苗子 Miao-tzŭ.

糉[3] 6631
R. 裸
See 果 Rising Upper.

Rice boiled or steamed for making cakes.

糖糉 rice-cakes sweetened with sugar.

裸[3] 6632
R. 裸
See 果 Rising Upper.

To bind; to bandage.

裸脚 to bind the feet,—as Chinese women do. *See* No. 6638.

菓[3] 6633
R. 裸
See 果 Rising Upper.

Fruit; *see* No. 6644. [Now regarded as an unauthorised form of 果 No. 6627, *q.v.* for further entries.]

菓子 fruit.
生菓 to bear fruit; unripe or uncooked fruit.
乾菓子 dried fruit.
鮮菓子 fresh fruit.
菓園子 an orchard.
菓攤 a fruit-stall.
青菓 fresh Chinese olives. *See* Nos. 5842 and 6737.
樣菓 imitation fruit,—as seen on the altar of a temple.
時菓 fruits in season.
糖菓 preserved or sugared fruits.
五菓 the five fruits,—peach, apricot, plum, chestnut, and Chinese date (jujube).
善惡菓 the fruit of good and evil,—the "Adam's apple" in the throat. *See* No. 6737.
菓酒 or 菓餅 refreshments.
菓席 meals in which dried and fresh fruits and cold meats form the principal part.
菓綠 apple-green.

蜾[3] 6634
R. 裸
Y. *k'ou*
See 果 Rising Upper.

The solitary wasp or *Sphex.*

蜾蠃 the wasp (*Pelopæus*) which imprisons caterpillars in its cell, for feeding its young.
蜾蛤有子，蜾蠃負之 the caterpillar has young ones, and the wasp carries them off,—as above, which has given rise to the belief that caterpillars are changed into wasps.
二豪侍側焉，如蜾蠃之與蜾蛤 the two philosophers at his side looked like two wasps trying to convert a caterpillar.

輁[3] 6635
R. 裸
See 和
A. *hwa* Rising Lower.

A grease-pot, hung at the axles of carts.

炙輁 grease-pot,—a nick-name given to 淳于髡 Ch'un Yü-k'un of the 齊 Ch'i State, in reference to his oily tongue.

餜[3] 6636
R. 裸
See 果 Rising Upper.

Cakes; pastry; biscuits.

茶餜店 a restaurant.
喜餜 cakes sent after betrothal.

稞 6637

Same as No. 6636.

裹[3] 6638
R. 裸
F. *kwo, kwi, lio, lwo*
See 果
A. *kwa, k'wa* Rising Upper.

To wrap up; to bind; to bandage. [To be distinguished from 裹 No. 6881.]

裹脚 to bind the feet,—as Chinese women do. *See* No. 6632.
裹足不前 foot-bound and unable to advance.
包裹 or 裹載 to wrap up.
裹肚 a band worn round the loins.
裝裹 to dress and wrap up,—as a corpse.
裹而又纏 to roll up and bind tight.
裹瞞 to insert with the object of the thing so inserted escaping notice.
裹腿 boatmen's gaiters.
裹糧 provisions for travelling.
裹來的鴿子 a decoy-pigeon.

Digitized by Google

攫 6639 — R. 藥 — C. *fok*, H. *k'iok*, F. *k'iok*, W. *c'üo, c'ia*, N. *cüoh, hüoh*, P. *ch'io², ch'üe²*, M. *ch'üo, ts'o*, Y. *hwak*, Sz. *ch'io*, K. *hwak, kwak*, J. *kaku, kiaku*, A. *kŏk* — Entering Upper.

To seize, as a bird of prey or wild beast. Also read *huo*[4*] and *ch'üeh*[4*].

攫捕 to seize; to grasp.
攫取 to seize and carry off.
鷹攫兎 the falcon seizes the hare.

钁 6640 — R. 藥 — See 攫 — Entering Upper.

A hoe; a chopper; a billhook. To cut down.

負钁者 carrying a hoe over his shoulder.
鑿钁爬城器具 climbing-irons for scaling city walls.

彏 6641 — R. 藥 — See 椰 廓 — Entering Upper.

To draw a bow.

彏騎 the night body-guard of the Emperor, under the T'ang dynasty.
駕塵彏風，與電爭光 riding on the dust, swift as the wind, and rivalling the lightning in brightness.

矌 6642 — R. 漾 — See 曠 廓 — A. *k'wak* — Sinking and Entering Upper.

The beading or rim of the ear.

昏 6643 — R. 曷 — See 刮 括 — Entering Upper.

To stop up the mute.

蘐 6644

See No. 7333.

闊 6645 — R. 曷 — C. *fut*, H. *fat, fat*, F. *k'o*, W. *k'wak*, N. *k'wah*, P. *k'wo²*, M. *k'wo*, Y. *k'ouh*, Sz. *k'wo*, K. *kwal, hwal*, J. *kwatsz, kwachi*, A. *kwat* — Entering Upper.

K'UO.

Broad; wide. Liberal; indulgent; rich; well off. Distant; separated.

深闊 length and breadth,—of land measurement.
横闊 the width across; the breadth.
闊大 or 遼闊 broad; ample; spacious.
高談闊論 to talk high and discuss broad,—to be an eloquent talker.
胸襟闊 magnanimous; liberal-minded.
寬闊 wide; spacious; liberal; generous.
闊得狠 very well off.
闊門口兒 or 闊家主 a well-to-do family.
闊租賦 to remit taxes.
疏闊 or 間闊 parted; separated, as friends.
久闊 long separated.
久闊不復來 had not been there for a long time.
死生契闊 dead, or alive, or separated,—we have pledged ourselves.
迂闊 foolish; muddled.
門書活字，嫌太闊 he wrote the character 活 inside the 門 gate (of a palace he was building), meaning that he thought the gate too large,—a play upon words attributed to 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao.

濶 6646

Same as No. 6645.

劚 6647 — R. 藥 養 — See 廓 廣 — Entering and Rising Upper.

To cut off; to trim. To unfold; to explain. Also read *kuang*[3].

擴 6648 — R. 藥 漾 — C. *fok, k'wok*, H. *k'ong²*, F. *kwoh*, W. *k'wo*, N. *k'oh*, P. *k'wo²*, M. *k'wo*, Y. *k'wak, k'wang*, Sz. *k'wo*, K. *kwak*, v. *hwak*, J. *kwaku*, A. *k'wak* — Entering and Sinking Upper.

To stretch; to expand.

擴充 to extend; to enlarge; to increase. Also read *kuang*[4].
擴而充之 to develop and complete.
推擴其理 to further extend a principle.
擴眼界 to enlarge one's experience.

鞹 6649 — R. 藥 — See 廓 — Entering Upper.

Leather.

朱鞹 red leather,—anciently used for chariots.
虎豹之鞹 the hides of tigers and leopards,—with the hair taken off.

郭 6650 — R. 藥 — See 廓 — A. *k'wak* — Entering Upper.

A ravine; a gorge.

蓼郭 misty; vague; indistinct.

廓 6651 — R. 藥 — C. *kwok, k'wok, fok*, W. *ko*, N. *k'oh*, P. *kwo², k'wo²*, M. *kwo, k'wo*, Y. *k'wak* — See 椰 — A. *kwak, k'wak* — Entering Upper.

To cut off; to trim. Great; to enlarge.

廓革者也，廓之大則大矣，裂之道也 like tearing off a skin: if you tear large, the piece will be large: it's the trick of tearing it.
憎其式廓 hating all the great (States).
廓然獨居 unsupported and alone.
開廓 to enlarge.
廓然大公 open and above board; perfectly fair.
性度恢廓 of large views; liberal-minded.

霩 6652 — R. 藥 — See 廓 — Entering Upper.

The clouds dispersing; snow melting.

雨止雲霩 the rain has stopped and the clouds have dispersed.
道始于虛霩 TAO began with the great void,—before the existence of matter.

Digitized by Google

L A.

刺 2* 6653
R. 曷
P. ʿla
Entering Lower.

To cut; to slash. [To be distinguished from 刺 No. 12,412.]

刺下 or 刺去 to cut off.
刺開 to cut open.
刺肉 to cut meat.
刺手 to cut one's hand.
我把大拇指頭刺破了 I have cut my thumb.
刺屍 to mutilate a corpse.
乖刺 cross-grained; peevish.
刺戾 bad; wicked.

喇 3* 6654
R. 曷
C. v. ʿla
H. v. ʿla, ʿla
F. v. ʿla
P. ʿla
M. la,, ʿla
See 辣 Entering Lower.

To chatter. A final particle.

喇喇不休 chattering without ceasing.
喇嘴 to boast; to brag.
喇口子 to suborn; to offer bribes.
喇叭 a horn or trumpet,—from the Mongol *rapal* 拉巴哩
喇叭花 white stramony (*Datura alba*, Nees.).
歪嘴吹喇叭 to blow a trumpet with one's mouth aslant,—*i.e.* 氣不順. Said of an irritable man.
你纔曉得喇叭是銅鑄的 you have just found out that a trumpet is made of brass,—that I am in earnest.
喇嘛 Lama,—a priest of the Tibetan form of Buddhism. The word is said to mean (1) unsurpassed, or (2) a spiritual teacher.

揧 1* 6655
R. 泰曷
P. v. ʿla
M. la,
See 賴辣 Sinking and Entering Lower.

To clutch; to pull; to rub; to scrape.

揧過來 pull it over here.
揧去 to pull off,—as a finger-ring.
撥揧 to turn over; to sift, as a dust-bin.
揧子 an opportunity given; a slip; an opening; (read *la*² *tzŭ*) a glass bottle.

Read *lai*⁴. To tear.

擸 2* 6656
R. 曷
See 辣 Entering Lower.

To rub to powder; to grind, as paint.

癩 4* 6657
R. 曷
See 辣 Entering Lower.

Poisonous; severe; dangerous. Used for 癩 No. 6701.

痛癩 painful,—externally or internally, as a poison.
癩痢 bald from skin-disease.

瞌 1* 6658
R. 曷
See 辣 Entering Lower.

A squint; a cast in the eye.

辣 1* 6659
R. 曷
C. H. lat
F. lak
W. la
N. lah
P. la²
M. la
Y. laah
Sz. la
K. nal
J. natsz, nachi
A. lat
Entering Lower.

Hot; biting; acrid; pungent; *see* 味 No. 12,607. [Correctly written 辢.]

辣椒 pepper; the chili (*Capsicum annuum*, L., or *C. frutescens*, Willd.).
苦辣備嘗 I have gone through many bitters and hots,—troubles.
冷的辣實 bitterly cold.
辣手 or 辣實 dangerous; cruel.
苦家辣子 a ruffian; a rowdy.
羊辣子 a poisonous caterpillar.
辣子 *Evodia rutæcarpa*, Benth.
拋辣子 *Evodia Danielli*, Hemsl.
辣根 horseradish (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, L.
辣蓼 general name for *Polygonum*.
旱辣蓼 *Polygonum chinense*, L.
水辣蓼 *Polygonum orientale*, L.
辣嘴子 a species of grey finch, which eats Cayenne pepper.

擸 6660
Lai,

Same as No. 6655.

糲 6661

See No. 6971.

拉 1* 6662
R. 合
C. ʿlái, ʿla
H. ʿlai, lap,
F. ʿla, lak,
W. ʿla
N. lah,, ʿla
P. M. Y. Sz. ʿla
K. nap
J. rō
A. lap
Entering Irregular.

To pull; to drag; to draw a bow.

拉車 to draw a cart.
拉縴 to haul the tow-line; to tow.
把他拉過來 pull him over here.
把他拉出來了 implicated him,—as in a crime.
把他拉住了 hold it fast.
拉不動 cannot move it,—as an overloaded cart.
拉開 to pull apart or open.
把抽屜拉開 pull open the drawer.
這個弓我拉不開 I can't draw this bow.
把席子拉起來 pull up the matting.
拉拽 to drag.
拉手 to seize the hand; to shake hands.
拉手的事情 an affair of mutual benefit.
拉絲 to draw out silk,—to dilly-dally.
拉屎 to stool. *See* No. 9900.
拉近 to draw a thing nearer.
拉屁股坐 to sit upon with a jump.
拉躺下 to drag down; to involve in ruin.
拉買賣 to ply for hire,—as carts.
拉短兒 to ply for short fares.
拉亂 to pull about.
拉大篇 to pull the strings,—of a peep-show.
拉壞 to spoil by pulling about.
拉主顧 to attract customers.
拉替身兒 to find or get hold of a substitute,—as the drowned are supposed to try to do.
拉扯 to pull; to drag into; to implicate; to bring influence to bear.
拉的拉扯的扯 pulling and pushing,—of a struggle to get first.

Digitized by Google

拉 1* 6662

他會拉扯 he is able to get assistance from friends.
拉鋸 to work a two-handed saw.
拉個平過 the account is squared off.
拉倒了 the matter is at an end; there is nothing more to be said.
拉煤 to work coal.
拉司 an imitation of the English "last", a measure of capacity.

祉 lip, 6663

Same as No. 6669.

靈 lap, 4* 6664
R. 合
See 獵 Entering Lower.

The sound of pattering rain.

攦 lyap, 4* 6665
R. 合葉
C. *lap*, *lap*, N. *lah* P. *la*, *la*'
See 獵獵 Entering Lower.

To take hold of. To break.

攦持 to grasp; to maintain.
攦破 to break.
攦攦 noise of branches breaking in the wind.
攦搽 mixed; odds and ends.
攦搽灣 the Pootung bend in the Shanghai river.
攦下 to omit; to leave behind, as in a race. [Used with 落 No. 7329.]

皺 lyap, 4* 6666
R. 合
See 獵 Entering Lower.

Chapped skin.

手上有皺皴 my hands are chapped.

臘 lyap, 4* 6667
R. 合
See 獵 Entering Lower.

The winter sacrifice, held three days after the solstice; a year. Dried and salted meats.

臘月 the sacrificial moon,—the 12th moon.
天臘 a Taoist sacrifice to Heaven at the New Year.
地臘 a Taoist sacrifice to Earth on the 5th of the 5th moon.
自歲時伏臘，一刺之外 besides sending in a card at the summer and winter festivals,—I do nothing.

臘 4* 6667

臘先祖 to sacrifice to ancestors.
惟老母臘高 only that his mother's winter sacrifices were high,—in number, *sc.* that she was very old.
僧臘五十 he had been a priest for fifty years.
夏臘 the Buddhist period of retreat in summer. Also, the age of a priest.
夏宜食乾臘 in summer, we should eat dried and preserved foods.
臘肉 salt meat.
臘鴨 dried salt ducks.
喫臘八粥 to eat congee on the 8th of the 12th moon.
眞臘國 Cambodia.

蠟 lap, 4* 6668
R. 合
See 獵 Entering Lower.

Wax. A candle.

蜜蠟 or 黃蠟 or 蜂蠟 bees'-wax.
水蠟樹 or 蠟樹 the wax tree (*Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.).
白蠟樹 *Fraxinus chinensis*, Roxb.
白蠟 insect wax,—deposited by the *Coccus pe-la* on the above trees.
白蠟虫 *Coccus pe-la.*
油蠟樹 *Photinia serrulata*, Lindl.
白蠟竿子 ashen sticks used for spears.
蠟紙 or 蠟箋 glazed paper.
蠟石 yellow quartz.
蠟肉 smoked meat.
蠟燭 a candle.
蠟臺 or 蠟扦 a tall candlestick,—as seen on altars, etc.
蠟燈 a candlestick.
蠟油 the dripping of a candle.
蠟夾子 snuffers.
點蠟 to light a candle.
蠟餅 a wax taper in a flat coil.
蠟嘴 the wax-bill (*Eophona personata*).
蠟嘴禾鵲 *Coccothraustes melanura* of Canton.
蠟梅花 *Chimonanthus fragrans*, Lindl.
蠟魚 the sturgeon.

襼 lyap, 4* 6669
R. 合
H. *lap*, F. *lak*,
See 獵 Entering Lower.

Old or badly-fitting clothes.

襼襫 dowdy; slovenly.

邋 lyap, 4* 6670
R. 合
H. *lap*, P. *sla*
See 獵 A. *lap*, *liep* Entering Lower.

To exceed; to pass by.

邋雜 mixed; in confusion.
邋遢 or 邋裡邋遢的 dirty; slovenly. *See* No. 10,521.

鑞 lyap, 4* 6671
R. vulgar.
P. *la*'
See 獵 Entering Lower.

Hard and white tin.

白鑞 white copper; pewter.
錫鑞 *see* Nos. 3791 and 4157.

落 lok, 6672

See No. 7329.

磖 lap, 3 6673
R. 馬
See 拉 A. *la* Rising Upper.

Uneven; rocky.

磖磋 useless; worthless.
磖苴 not worked smooth,—as clay should be when used for making bricks.
磖漾分蘋 the roughened waves scatter the duckweed.

歃 lap, lyap, 4* 6674
R. 合
See 獵 Entering Lower.

Dissatisfied.

歃歃 unsatisfied,—as when still hungry.

磖 lyap, 1* 6675
R. vulgar
See 獵 Entering Lower.

Stony.

磖磔 the sound of things breaking.

臈 lap, 6676

Same as No. 6667.

腊 lap, 6677

Same as No. 6667. *See* No. 4108.

蜡 lap, 6678

Same as Nos. 177 and 6668.

Digitized by Google

LAI.

來[2] 6679

R. 灰隊
C. *loi*, v. *glai*
H. *loi*
F. *lai*, v. *gli*
W. *le*, v. *li*
N. *le*, v. *ñei*
P. } *lai*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *lae*
K. *re*, *ne*
J. *rai*
A. *lai*
Even and Sinking, both Lower.

To come, as opposed to 去 No. 3068, and 往 No. 12,500. In the future; coming. Used as a complement to verbs; *see* especially 起 No. 1070 and 出 No. 2620. Used with 着 to give an imperfect or pluperfect tense-value to the leading verb; *see* No. 2394. Barley; *see* No. 8044.

來去 or 來往 to go and come; backwards and forwards.
來往銀欵 a current account.
來而不往非禮也 come and not go, is a breach of etiquette,—it is a breach of etiquette not to return a call.
禮尙往來 etiquette demands a return of visits received.
我們沒有來往 we are not on visiting terms.
來來往往的 passing to and fro.
往來 to come towards.
來不及 cannot arrive in time; cannot bring myself to do.
來到了 arrived.
來得早 arrived early.
來雀 to come to the provincial capital.
子來前 come forward, my son.
回來 or 轉來 or 返來 to come back.
來歸 to give in one's allegiance.
前來 *see* No. 1737.
來文 despatches received; an incoming despatch.
來信 letters received; an incoming letter.
來書 or 來函 your letter.
知爲尋事來者 knew that they had come to kick up a row.
原來 or 本來 in the beginning; at the origin; going back to the source.
原來無此理 there has never been such a principle.
原來是來過的所在 now this was a place he had been to before.

來[2] 6679

來使 or 來人 or 來手 a messenger.
交於來手 hand it to the bearer.
一來 and 二來 and 三來 firstly, secondly, and thirdly.
二來來 common; second-rate.
來不來的 at every chance; on all occasions; at the slightest provocation.
來源 the source of; the base of supply.
來福洋鎗 rifles.
來路 place of origin; imported.
來由 or 來頭 or 來因 cause; source; origin.
問其來由 asked how it all began.
來歷 antecedents; basis; origin; foundation.
聽了這些話頭沒個來歷 having heard all this talk, for which there was no foundation.
來歷不明 antecedents not clear,—as a man of whom one knows nothing.
來孫 a grandson's grandson.
來年 next year.
來日 in days to come; to-morrow.
來日天明 to-morrow at dawn.
來早便行 and proceed to-morrow morning.
來生 or 來世 in the world to come.
上無古人,下無來者 no ancients in the past, no posterity to come.
客人十來個 ten or a dozen visitors.
二十來歲 twenty and odd years old.
長五尺以來 just on five feet in length.
自古以來 from of old until now.
做不來 cannot do it, as a piece of work; it is not to be done; it is impossible.
辦不來 cannot manage it,—of a business transaction.
生出病來 to get ill.
我等不來 I cannot wait.
他應不下來 he will not undertake it.
他託我來着 he asked me to,—*e.g.* that is why I am doing so.

來[2] 6679

他去上海來着 he has been to Shanghai,—and is now back again.
今天誰來着 who has been here to-day?
夜裏下雨來着 it rained in the night.
這是誰的筆來着 whose pen is this?
必是個老來着 it must be the character *lao*[3] "old",—and not 考.

Read *lai*[4] or *li*[4*]. To encourage.

職勞不來 summoned to service without reward.

俫[4] 6680

R. 灰隊
See 來
Even and Sinking Lower.

To encourage; to induce to come.

招俫百姓 to invite the people,—*e.g.* to emigrate.
俫獃臭 to be laughed at; to be a butt.
俫獃先生 a poor scholar.

勑 6681

Same as No. 6680. *See* No. 1010.

唻[2] 6682

R. 佳灰
See 賴來
A. *lai*, *le*
Even Lower.

A sound in singing.

囉唻 the refrain of a song.

崍[2] 6683

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

A peak in the province of Ssŭch'uan.

徠 6684

Same as No. 6680.

棶[2] 6685

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

A tree (*Cornus macrophylla*, Wall.) found in Kiangsi, bearing a plum-shaped fruit called 冬青菓 winter green fruit, with prickly bark, and leaves like those of the persimmon.

Digitized by Google

淶 lai² 6686 R. 水 See 來 Even Lower.

A river in Shantung, tributary to the Yellow River. Also a small river in Chihli which gives its name to 淶水縣 Lai-shui Hsien.

痰 lai² 6687

Same as No. 6701.

睞 lai⁴ 6688 R. 目 See 來 K. *ne* Sinking Lower.

To squint.

睨睞 to look sidelong at.
明眸善睞 clear and sharp of eye.
多蒙盼睞 I am greatly indebted to you for favours received.

稆 lai² 6689 R. 禾 See 來 Even Lower.

An old name for wheat.

箂 lai² 6690 R. vulgar. F. *lai* See 來 Even Lower.

A variety of bamboo.

萊 lai² 6691 R. 艸 See 來 Even Lower.

Goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*, L.).

北山有萊 in the north there is the goosefoot.
田卒汙萊 our fields are a waste of weeds.
蒿萊迷徑 southernwood and goosefoot obliterate the path.
萊菔 *Raphanus sativus*, L.
萊州府 a Prefecture in the Shantung Promontory, said to be named after the 萊夷 aborigines.

賚 lai⁴ 6692 R. 貝 See 來 K. *nwe* Sinking Lower.

To give; to bestow; to reward. [To be distinguished from 賞 No. 823.]

予其大賚汝 I will greatly reward you.
夢帝賚予良弼 I dreamt that God gave me a good assistant.
賚我思成 there is granted to us the realisation of our thoughts.
勞賚 to reward for services.

郲 lai² 6693 R. 邑 See 來 Even Lower.

Name of an ancient city in the 鄭 Chêng State.

邛郲山 a peak in Ssŭch'uan.

騋 lai² 6694 R. 馬 See 來 Even Lower.

A mare seven feet in height.

騋牝三千 three thousand fine mares.
宛騋 a breed of horses brought from Bactria under the T'ang dynasty.

鰊 lai² 6695 R. 魚 See 來 Even Lower.

A kind of eel.

賴 lai⁴ 6696 R. 貝 C. H. F. *lâi* W. *la* N. *le, la* P. M. *lai* Y. *lae* Sz. *lai* K. *nwe* J. *rai* A. *lai* Sinking Lower.

To rely upon; to trust to. To throw the burden upon; to accuse. To repudiate.

倚賴 or 仰賴 or 賴仗 to rely upon; to trust to.
賴有此耳 I have this to depend on.
無聊無賴 nothing to depend on,—*e.g.* as a means of subsistence.
無賴之徒 or 無賴子 a vagabond; a loafer; a rowdy.
賴別人 to throw the blame upon another.
瞎賴 to recklessly accuse.
恃强賴債 to rely upon one's power and repudiate a debt.
賴債不如賴人情 repudiation of a debt is not so safe as repudiation of favours conferred.
起個賴皮心 began to entertain the idea of repudiating,—the debt.
這等話要賴我的了 then you mean to repudiate liability to me!
賴不去 can't get out of it.
便自賴道 she then began to prevaricate, saying....
賴詞 prevarication; lying.
放賴 or 撒賴 to show temper; to get into a tantrum, as a child.
賴厚朋友 an intimate friend.

瀨 lai⁴ 6697 R. 旱泰 See 賴懶 Rising and Sinking Lower.

To destroy.

祓瀨 to curse.

Read *lan*³. Remiss in sacrificing.

鱳 lai⁴ 6698 R. 泰 See 賴 Sinking Lower.

A small fish (*Trypauchen vagina*), called 紅鱳, found at Macao.

賴 lai⁴ 6699

Same as No. 6696.

瀨 lai⁴ 6700 R. 泰 F. *lai* See 賴 Sinking Lower.

Water flowing over stones; a shallow brook. Name of a branch of the 桂江 Cassia River.

巨瀨 a large stream.
投金瀨 to throw gold into a brook,—as was done by 伍子胥 Wu Tzŭ-hsü.

癩 lai⁴ 6701 R. 泰 See 賴 Sinking Lower.

Skin-disease; itch; impetigo, and other varieties.

乾癩 the itch.
生癩 to get the itch.
過癩 to give the itch to another.
癩瘡 sores arising from skin-disease.
癩癬 ringworm.
癩頭 scabby-headed.
癩狗 a mangy hound.
癩蛤 (or 蝦) 蟆 or 癩團 or 癩大蟲 the toad (*Bufo vulgaris*).
癩仙 a scabby fellow.
麻癩 rough-skinned.

籟 lai⁴ 6702 R. 泰 F. *lai* See 賴 Sinking Lower.

A musical instrument consisting of three reeds; music.

人籟則比竹是已 the music of man consists of pipes and flutes.
地籟則衆竅是已 the music of earth consists of holes,—as in trees, etc., which sound when the wind blows.
敢問天籟 may I ask what is the music of heaven?
天籟無形而生 the music of heaven is produced without the medium of form,—*i.e.* by nothing out of nothing, as the harmony of the universe. *Cf.* the music of the spheres.
萬籟俱寂 all sounds are hushed.
竹籟 the creaking of bamboos beneath the wind.

Digitized by Google

lai⁴ 賴 6703
R. 泰
See 賴 Sinking Lower.

A fragrant labiate plant, burnt in worship.

藾蕭 or 藾蒿 *Anaphalis margaritacea*, Benth. & Hk.

三藾 or 三奈 or 三柰 or 番柰 capoor cutchery,—a root found in Fuhkien and Ssŭch'uan, and powdered for making plasters. The Indian name means "root of camphor".

蔭藾 shady; umbrageous.

li³ 糲 6704
lai⁴

See No. 6971.

lai⁴ 厲 6705
R. 泰
See 賴 Sinking Lower.

Insects and small reptiles with stings.

其知憯於厲螫之尾 that wisdom of yours is more hurtful than a hornet's tail.

lai² 癘 6706
R. 疒
C. *lái*
H. *lai, lai²*
F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. not used. K'ANG-HI gives the initial as *n*.
A. *nai*
Even Upper.

The young child of an old man. Also read *nai²*.

lai² 膘 6707
R. 支紙
See 累 Even and Rising Lower.

Fat; stout; gross.

膘膧 overgrown; unwieldy.

li³ 鱳 6708
R. 貝
See 㐱 Rising Lower.

Read *lei³*. A pimple.

loi⁴ 酹 6709
R. 隊泰
C. *lái, löü*
F. *loui*
W. *lai*
P. *lei*
M. *lai*
K. *nwe*
J. *rai*
A. *lwâi*
Sinking Lower.

li³

To tie a cord to a hook; to fish.

To pour out a libation. To sprinkle.

酹奠 or 沃酹 to pour out libations.

酹花 to water flowers.

淋酹 to sprinkle.

LAN.

lan² 闌 6710
R. 寒
See 蘭 Even Lower.

A door-screen; to cut off; won, as a game of *wei-ch'i*. Late. Decayed; exhausted; finished. Few; little. Reckless; abrupt.

有河山以闌之 rivers and mountains intercept the way.

歲闌 late in the year.

月闌 the waning moon.

日闌主雨，月闌主風 a halo round the sun means rain, a halo round the moon means wind.

更深夜闌 when the night is far spent.

酒闌 half the drinkers gone and half remaining.

酒闌人散 when the wine is finished and the guests dispersed.

興未闌 before the fun is over.

廚人夜語闌 when scullions cease to chatter,—late in the night.

闌入 to enter unauthorisedly,—without a pass.

法人餘興未闌 the French had not worked off their superabundant energy.

闌干 the socket of the eye; railings of a balcony. *See* No. 6715.

闌門 the mouth of the larger intestine.

lan² 囒 6711
R. 寒
C. v. *lan*
See 蘭 Even Lower.

Confused talk.

囉咔傜拏 gibberish.

囉囉 *loy-lang*,—an auction; a term in use at Swatow.

lan² 幱 6712

Same as No. 6722.

lan² 攔 6713
R. 寒
N. v. *lak*
See 蘭 Even Lower.

To hinder; to obstruct; to cut off.

攔阻 or 攔擋 or 攔住 to obstruct; to stop.

攔輿 to stop a mandarin's chair,—to present a petition.

攔街 to stop the passage of a street.

攔頭 or 攔截 to cut off; to intercept.

攔開 to keep apart; to separate.

攔搶 to commit highway robbery.

攔路搶劫 to obstruct the thoroughfare for purposes of robbery.

無關攔 nothing to obstruct; no impediment.

攔衝 to divide off; to separate.

攔擱 to prevent from passing.

攔途 to bar the road.

攔舉 to obstruct, or stand in the way of, a scheme.

攔勸 to remonstrate with.

攔櫃 the counter of a shop.

攔江沙 the bar at the mouth of a river. *See* No. 9624.

攔腰 to gird the loins.

lan² 斕 6714
R. 寒
See 蘭 Even Lower.

Particoloured.

斒斕 striped; brindled.

lan² 欄 6715
R. 寒
C. H. v. *lan*
F. v. *lak*
N. v. *lak*
See 蘭 Even Lower.

A railing; a pen for animals.

欄杆 a railing to a balcony, etc.; the socket of the eye; silk ribbon. *See* No. 6710.

欄杆罩 panelling.

欄杆縧子 a strip of flowered edging sewn on a hem.

欄架 *chevaux-de-frise* of wood, used to bar entrances.

馬欄 an enclosure for horses.

下欄錢 fees to servants.

昆欄樹 a tree found in Japan (*Trochodendron aralioides*), so called from the whorls of leaves growing like a balustrade.

lan² 瀾 6716
R. 寒
See 蘭 Even Lower.

Swelling water; waves; billows.

波瀾 great waves; billows; (of style) spirited; lively.

不應又生波瀾 you should not re-open a question which has been settled.

瀾漫 overflowing; an inundation.

安瀾 to quiet the waves.

Digitized by Google

lan
爛[4]
6717
R. 翰
See 蘭
Sinking Lower.

Bright; glittering. Soft; rotten. Broken; smashed; torn.

爛然 bright; brilliant.
明星有爛 the bright stars are glittering.
爛門 or 爛其盈門 a doorway illuminated, as for the reception of a bride.
魚爛 the phosphorescence of fishes.
煮爛 to boil very soft.
爛肉 meat cooked very soft.
爛芝蘇 spoilt sesamum,—rotten; useless.
爛爛的 thoroughly softened.
爛紙 waste paper.
菓子爛了 the fruit is rotten.
靡爛其民 he reduced his people to a pulp,—by oppression.
路上爛來不堪 the road is insufferably muddy.
打爛 to beat to a jelly.
爛醉 dead drunk.
爛眼邊 blear-eyed.
爛漫 retired,—as a hermit.
爛賒惡討 to be lax in giving credit and severe in recovering payment.
爛命 an evil fate; a hard lot in life.
撕爛 or 破爛 to tear.
破破爛爛 in rags and tatters.
蛀爛 worm-eaten.
爛嘴 or 爛口 may your mouth be blistered!—if you speak ill of me.
爛多 very many.

lan
瓓[4]
6718
R. 翰
See 蘭
Sinking Lower.

The lustre of a gem.

lan
籣[2]
6719
R. 寒
See 蘭
Even Lower.

A quiver; a bow-case.

抱弩負籣 grasp your bow and put your quiver on your back.

lan
糷[4]
6720
R. 翰
See 蘭
Sinking Lower.

Thick rice-gruel.

lan
蘭[2]
6721
R. 寒
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. A. lan
Even Lower.

A general term for orchidaceous plants. Used figuratively in the sense of scented, elegant, refined, feminine, numerous (as progeny), etc.

蘭花 *Cymbidium ensifolium*, Sw.
蘭花米 dried flowers of *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.
馬蘭 *Aster indicus*, L.
鷄爪蘭 or 金粟蘭 or 眞珠蘭 *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, Sw.
吊蘭 and 風蘭 terms used in drawing, and referring to the position and appearance of the depicted flower.
米碎蘭 or 三葉蘭 *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.
玉蘭 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.
草蘭花 *Liriope graminifolia*, Baker.
芄蘭 or 蘿芄蘭 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. & Sch.
芝蘭氣味 the scent of the epidendrum,—a phrase used of the sweets of friendship.
入芝蘭之室 like going into a room full of epidendrums,—is acquaintance with good men. *See* No. 8706.
蘭當爲 *wei*[1] 王者香 the epidendrum should be the perfume for a king,—and here I find it in a wild valley among common flowers. Said by Confucius in reference to his own ill success among the princes of his day.
蘭形棘心 an epidendrum without, a thorn within,—of a hypocrite.
蘭心 a refined nature.
蘭膏 an odorous unguent.
蘭麝 a delicious aroma; fascinations, as of beauty.
芳氣勝蘭 her breath is sweeter than the epidendrum.
蘭閨 the women's apartments; women; girls.
涕泣流兮霍蘭 tears rolled out of his eye-sockets.
蘭質蕙心 beautiful in body and mind.
蘭秋 the seventh moon.
蘭兄 a sworn brother.
蘭姐 a sworn sister.

蘭[2]
6721

金蘭會 the Golden Orchid Society,—a secret society of women, who bind themselves not to marry.
結拜金蘭 to join the Golden Orchid Society; to swear eternal friendship.
金蘭友 a bosom friend.
蘭孫 numerous grandchildren.
蘭桂騰芳 the springing perfumes of orchid and cassia,—sons and grandsons rising in the world.
同心之言，其臭如蘭 words from sympathetic hearts smell sweet as the epidendrum.
蘭臺清話 a name for Peking.
蘭臺 the left nostril.
蘭若 (*jo*[3]) a privately-built temple.
蘭台 President of the Censorate.
屋蘭縣 an old name for 張掖縣 Chang-yeh Hsien in Kansuh.

lan
襴[2]
6722
R. 寒
See 蘭
Even Lower.

A graduate's gown, called 襴衫.

lan
讕[2]
6723
R. 寒
See 蘭
Even Lower.

To accuse falsely.

讕誣 to bring a false charge.
讕辭曰凶等畏死見誣耳 *lan* is the evidence of criminals who, fearing death, falsely accuse others.

lan
躝[2]
6724
R. 寒
C. v. *lan*
See 蘭
Even Lower.

To step over; to pass.

躝踰 to pass over.
躝蔾 creeping plants.
躝地 to run over the ground,—as melons, etc.

lan
鑭[4]
6725
R. 翰
See 蘭
Sinking Lower.

The lustre of burnished metal.

光鑭 brilliant.

lan
憐[4]
6726
R. 覃勘
See 藍
Even and Sinking Lower.

Greedy; covetous.

貪憐 greedy; grasping.

Digitized by Google

lam'
擥 6727

Same as No. 6736.

lam⁴
濫 6728
R. 勘
See 攬 Sinking Lower.

To overflow. To go to excess.

濫溢 or 濫出來 to overflow.
急流泛濫 a rush of water overflowing the banks.
不僭不濫 no partiality (in rewarding), no excess (in punishing).
濫取 to take too much.
濫用 to use extravagantly.
濫費 or 濫支 extravagant expenditure.
濫錢 reckless waste of money.
濫開數目 to put down a larger number than actually supplied.
濫保 to go security recklessly; to improperly recommend.
濫奏 to recklessly memorialise the Throne.
冒濫軍功 to lay a false claim to rewards for military services.
濫淫 debauchery.
濫疎 inexact.
濫委 fond of transferring,—one's duties to others.
濫刑 excessive punishment,—as giving more than the prescribed number of blows, etc.
濫寫 to write at random; to scribble.
濫交 to make friends at random,—without regard to their desirability as such.
以免枉濫 in order to avoid vainly straying from the path.
處 *ch'u*³ 士濫竽 the scholar who pretended to play on the *yü* (No. 13,544),—alluding to a scholar who joined the band of a prince of the 齊 Ch'i State, his inability to play escaping notice, until the prince's son, who only cared for *sòlos*, came to the throne, when the scholar precipitately fled.
濫竽赴考 to enter at the public examination without being properly qualified.
濫竽充數 to act as a stop-gap,—from the above.

lam, kan
爁³ 6729
R. 覃勘
See 藍 Even and Sinking Lower.

To heat; to scorch; to singe.

爁熱 to heat,—over a fire.
爁去茸毛 to singe off the down.

lam, lam
籃² 6730
R. 覃勘
See 藍 Even and Sinking Lower.

Irregular; full of holes.

慾壑籃豗 the seat of the passions is a deep cave.

lam,
籃² 6731
R. 覃
See 攬 Even Lower.

A basket.

籃筐 baskets of all kinds.
花籃 baskets made of artificial flowers threaded upon wire.
食隔籃 a picnic basket,—divided into trays.
塲籃 the basket used to take in to the great competitive examinations.
籃帽 the cage-top to a beacon.
籃心 the middle of a cage or basket.

lam,
藍² 6732
R. 覃
See 攬 Even Lower.

Indigo. Blue.

藍靛 or 藍澱 indigo. *See below.*
馬藍 or 藍草 or 大藍 the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*, L. and *I. anil*, L.); dark blue.
終朝采藍 all the morning I gather the indigo plant.
洋藍 foreign indigo.
藍菜 or 甘藍 *Brassica campestris*, L.
小藍 or 蓼藍 *Polygonum tinctorium*, Lour.; light blue.
野藍枝子 *Indigofera Bungeana*, Walp., and *I. tinctoria*, L.
二月藍 *Moricandia sonchifolia*, Hook. f.
藍色 blue colour.
藍蔚 the azure of sea and sky.
老藍 blue-black; invisible blue.
二藍 dark blue.
藍青 indigo blue.
青出于藍而勝于藍 azure springs from blue, but is bluer still. *See* 冰 No. 9277.
槐藍 the greenish blue produced by locust (*Sophora*) flowers.

藍² 6732

翠藍 kingfisher blue.
藍翎 the Blue Plume,—a Crow Feather conferred as a reward for services upon officials below the 6th degree of rank.
藍翎侍衛 a subaltern of the Imperial Guard, wearing the plain blue feather.
藍光 a blue light.
藍白色旗 the rendez-vous flag (Marryat's Code).
藍花 coarse Kiukiang china-ware.
藍花萱 broad beans.
藍花手巾 blue figured handkerchiefs.
藍衫 blue shirt,—a 秀才 *hsiu ts'ai*.
藍不藍，綠不綠 half green half blue,—blue green.
景泰藍 or 藍貨 *cloisonné* enamel ware.
藍寶石 the sapphire.
藍田種玉結親 marriage from gems sown in the grassy field,—referring to a traveller who in return for a draught gave some stones, which when sown would produce a crop of gems, enabling their owner to procure a wife.
藍本 a book taken as model for one's own style.
出藍 to excel one's model.
僧伽藍 a Buddhist monastery or nunnery. Sanskrit: *samghârâma*.
藍田縣 a District in Shensi.
藍點頦 the red-spot blue-throat (*Cyanecula cœrulecula*).
藍青魟兒 *Cyanoptila cyanomelœna*.

lam,
襤² 6733
R. 覃
H. v. *lang*
See 攬 Even Lower.

Mean or ragged clothes.

襤褸 shabby; dowdy.

lam,
鬑² 6734
R. 覃勘
See 藍 Even and Sinking Lower.

Long, unkempt hair.

鬑鬌 slovenly; unkempt; careless.

Digitized by Google

覽[3] *lam*
6735
R. 見
H. *lam*
See 攬
Rising Lower.

To look at; to inspect.

覽視 or 覽觀 to look at; to witness.
覽觀今古 to view modern times and antiquity,—used of wide reading.
博覽 a wide view,—of literature; used of a great scholar.
一覽盡知 to understand the whole at a glance.
覽悉 to look at and become acquainted with,—as the details of a letter.
恭呈御覽 to reverently submit for the inspection of the Emperor,—as a Memorial.
台覽 for your Excellency's inspection,—a phrase used at the end of petitions, etc.
週覽 to make a round of inspection.

攬[3] *lam*
6736
R. 手
C. H. *lam*
F. *lang*
W. *la*
N. *laañ*
P. M. *lan*
Y. *laa*
Sz. *lan*
K. *nam*
J. *ran*
A. *lam*
Rising Lower.

To grasp; to seize; to monopolise.

攬取 or 攬采 or 攬撲 to grasp; to grab.
承攬 to undertake.
包攬 to arrange or contract for the entire management; to monopolise; to farm, as a tax.
攬貨 to buy up merchandise; to engross.
批攬 to stipulate for the purchase of; to purchase, as by signing in an order book.
一攬 an armful.
攬得過 able to pick up in, or surround with, the arms.
攬稻 to reap grain.
小船攬風 the little boat keeps close to the wind.
攬契 a cargo receipt, given by the junk owner to the shipper and ensuring him against loss.

橄[3] *lam*
6737
R. 木
See 攬
Rising Lower.

The Chinese olive.

橄欖子 the olive.
白欖 the large olive (*Canarium album*, Räusch.). *See* No. 6627.
烏欖 the sweet olive (*Canarium pimela*, Koenig.).
鹹欖 salted olives.
欖糖 a resinous exudation from the olive tree.
喉欖 "Adam's apple". *See* No. 6633.
彫欖核 a carved olive-stone.
欖仁 olive seeds.

爦 *lam*
6738

Same as No. 6729.

纜[4] *lam*
6739
R. 糸
W. *lang*
See 攬
Sinking Lower.

A rope; a cable; a hawser.

大纜 a hawser.
篾纜 a bamboo cable.
鐵纜 wire rope.
解纜 to let go.
鬆纜 to slack off; also, to let go.
帶纜 to run a line out.
纜索 cordage; rigging.
纜船 to make a boat fast.
纜路 a tow-path.

啉[2] *lam*
6740
R. 口
See 婪
Even Lower.

Greedy.

惏[2] *lam*
6741
R. 心
See 婪
Even Lower.

Greedy; covetous.

Read *lin*[2]. Cold.

惏慄 chilly.

婪 *lam*
6742
R. 女
W. *lü*
See 攬
Even Lower.

Covetous; avaricious.

貪婪 or 賊婪 greedy; grasping.
婪索 to squeeze money out of the people.

潹[3] *lam*
6743
R. 水
See 攬
Rising Lower.

To pickle fruits. To divine by dropping water through a tortoiseshell.

霖[3] *lam*
6744
R. 雨
See 婪
Even Lower.

Rain falling.

雨水霖漓 the rain poured incessantly.

鑒 *lam*
6745

See No. 7456.

鸞 *lam*
6746

See No. 7457.

乩 *lan*
6747

Same as No. 7461.

亂 *lan*
6748

See No. 7461.

嵐[2] *lam*
6749
R. 山
W. *la, lü*
See 攬
Even Lower.

Vapour; mist. Name of a mountain in Shansi.

山嵐 mountain mist.
烟嵐 or 嵐氣 mist; vapour.
嵐縣 name of a District in Shansi, so called from the 嵐 river, a tributary of the 汾河.

躝[2] *lam*
6750
R. 足
C. v. *nam*
See 攬
Even Lower.

To stride; to step across.

懶[3] *lan, nan*
6751
R. 忄
C. H. *lan*
F. *lang*
W. *la*
N. *laañ*
P. M. *lan*
Y. *laa*
Sz. *lan*
K. *nan*
J. *ran*
A. *lai*
Rising Lower.

Lazy; wanting in energy; disinclined or reluctant to. [Now used for 嬾.]

懶惰 or 慵懶 lazy; idle.
懶散 or 懶怠 careless; remiss.
懶怠動彈 too lazy to move a finger.
好*hao*[4]喫懶作，不是東西 ready to eat but not to work, the good-for-nothing fellow!
偷懶 or 躲懶 to idle.
一身懶骨 a mass of idle bones,—hopelessly idle.
大食懶 a lazy glutton.
懶懶的 leisurely.
懶喫懶喝 without appetite to eat or drink.
伸懶腰 to stretch one's limbs.
花叢懶回頭 once among the flowers (of dissipation) one is disinclined to leave them.
懶走 disinclined to walk.

壈[3] *lam*
6752
R. 土
See 攬
A. *lêm*
Rising Lower.

Disappointed; repulsed.

坎壈 to fail; to miss one's aim.
二十多年坎壈未歷 you have not gone through over twenty years of misfortune.

燖[3] *lam*
6753
R. 火
See 攬
K. *nam*
J. *ran*
A. *lêm*
Rising Lower.

To toast; to roast.

燖黃 to brown.
燖焦 to toast black; to burn.
燖脆 to toast crisp.

Digitized by Google

lan²
罱³
6754
R. 感
See 攬
Rising Lower.

A spring net for fishing.

腩¹ʸ²
6755
R. 支
See 丽
Even Lower.

Over-cooked. [Correctly read *êrh*²; wrongly used for 爛 No. 6717.]

宰夫腩熊蹯不熟殺之 because his cook had not done some bears' paws thoroughly, he put him to death.

lon
喨¹
6756
R. 漾陽
C. v. *long*
H. v. *long* (rarely used elsewhere)
See 亮郎
Sinking and Even Lower.

LANG.

The inarticulate crying of infants. Also read *lang*² and *liang*⁴.

lon
垠⁴ lon
6757
R. 漾
F. *laung*
See 郎
Sinking Lower.

A wild; waste land.

壙垠 a desert; a steppe.

墳垠 a burying-ground.

lon
崀² lon
6758
R. 陽養
See 郎凉
Even and Rising Lower.

The framework of a house.

Read *lang*³·⁴. Empty, as a deserted house. *See* No. 5909.

lon
嵣² lon
6759
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

Name of a hill, the 峻嵣, behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

lon
暕⁴ lon
6760
R. 養
See 朗
Rising Lower.

To expose to the air to dry. Clear; bright.

lon
桹² lon
6761
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

A species of palm, the pith of which furnishes a sago flour.

桄桹 *Caryota ochlandra*, Hance, —a palm which furnishes the coir of south China. *See* No. 7522.

枸桹 a tree found in Kuang-tung.

鳴桹 a rattle used to drive fish into nets.

桑桹 the dragon-fly.

lon
浪⁴
6762
R. 漾
F. *laung*
See 郎
Sinking Lower.

Waves; billows. Unrestrained; extravagant.

波浪 or 風浪 waves; breakers.

狂浪既到 when the wild wave has once arrived (*i.e.* broken), —it can never be restored to its former shape; irretrievable.

麥浪 corn waves,—the undulations of growing grain caused by the wind.

浪頭 a wave; the crest of a wave.

浪浪 flowing along.

浪蕩 unrestrained; dissipated; profligate.

浪費 wasteful expenditure; extravagant.

浪用 to use extravagantly.

浪子 a spendthrift.

猛浪 rude; unmannerly.

lon
烺³
6763
R. 養
See 朗
Rising Lower.

Fire; blaze; light.

lon
狼² lon
6764
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

The wolf. Fierce; cruel; poisonous. *See* 豺 No. 265 and 狽 No. 8796.

狼跋其胡 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap,—of futile efforts to escape.

養狼當犬，看*k'an*¹家難 if you rear a wolf to take the place of the dog, you will hardly get your house guarded.

白眼狼，坑人的賊 a white-eyed wolf, a scoundrel who sets pitfalls for others.

正離狼窩，反逢虎口 just out of the wolf's den when into the tiger's mouth,—out of the frying-pan into the fire.

前門拒虎，後門進狼 while you keep a tiger from the front door, a wolf runs in at the back.

狼心 or 狼毒 cruel; truculent; merciless.

狼人 to swindle a person.

過樹狼 a venomous snake found in Kuangtung.

黃鼠狼 the weasel.

狼藉 or 狼戾 profusion; disorder; the appearance of a table after a meal. *See* No. 1557 *chi*⁴*.

粒米狼戾 grain in profusion.

狼狽數步 went reluctantly a few paces.

天狼 Sirius.

狼烟 wolf-smoke,—from wolf-dung burnt in the beacons scattered all over China, and used to give warning of any popular rising, etc.

lon
琅²
6765
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

A kind of white cornelian.

琅璫 pendent ornaments; jingles which are hung up to swing and tinkle in the wind.

琅玕 some kind of precious stone.

玕琅樹 a coral tree, said to grow on the K'un-lun peak, *sc.* in fairy-land.

琅琊郡 the old name of the eastern part of Shantung, now 青州府 Ch'ing-chou Fu.

琅琊王 an old title for the Heir Apparent, like "Prince of Wales".

lon
硠²
6766
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

The rumbling of stones; the roll of a drum.

硠硠磕磕 the crashing of rocks.

磅硠 the roll of drums.

lon
稂²
6767
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

Grass; weeds; panic grass.

稂莠不除，必害嘉禾 if you do not root out the weeds, they will injure the good grain, —used of bad characters.

不稂不莠 no grass, no weeds, —to injure the growing corn.

馬餼不過稂莠 a horse's reward is but grass and weeds, —worthless.

浸彼苞稂 overflowing the bushy grass,—as a stream.

lon
篣²
6768
R. 陽
See 郎
Even Lower.

Young bamboos. A basket. A screen for carriages.

蒼篣竹 green bamboo-shoots.

筍篣山 a range of mountains in Ssŭch'uan.

lyon
蒗²
6769
R. 陽
See 郎凉
Even Lower.

A species of reed or marsh grass. A kind of dye-stuff.

藏蒗 a plant used as fodder for cattle.

薯蒗 a dye-stuff, the "false gambier" of Annam, made from the juice of a plant and used at Canton to dye silk brown.

Read *lang*⁴.

蒗若 henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*, L.)

Digitized by Google

lòn³ 諓 6770 R. 養 See 朗 Rising Lower.

To quibble; to play upon words.

lòn² 踉 6771

See No. 7020.

lòn² 朖² 6772 R. 陽 See 郎 Even Lower.

Tall.

朖朗 of fine stature.

lòn² 鋃² 6773 R. 陽 See 郎 Even Lower.

A gem; an ornament.

金鋃鐺 a golden collar. *See* No. 6765.

lòn⁴ 閬⁴ 6774 R. 陽濛 F. *loung, laung* See 郎 Even and Sinking Lower.

A high door. Vacant; desert.

高閬 a lofty portal.
土閬 a desert; a wild.
閬閬 boundless wastes.
閬苑 a park, generally with a collection of wild animals; a name for Peking.
閬苑奇才 very wonderful talents,—said of a Han-lin.
登閬風而繫馬 to tether one's horse on Lang-fêng,—a peak in the K'un-lun range; to travel far and wide.
閬中縣 name of a District in Ssŭch'uan.
胸有重閬，心有天遊 man has for himself a spacious domain: his mind may roam to heaven.

lòn³ 朗³ 6775 R. 養 See 郎 Rising Lower.

Clear, as light or sound; bright.

光朗 bright; clear; luminous.
清朗 clear; transparent; limpid.
月朗 bright moonlight.
求其朗照 to beg a person to shed his light upon one,—a phrase used in letters.
朗烈 clear; perspicuous.
朗朗晴天 a beautifully fine day; perfectly clear weather.
朗聲 a clear loud voice.
朗誦一遍 read it out in a clear voice.
朗朗誦經 to recite the liturgy in a clear voice.
朗鑒 a conventional phrase for the clear intelligence of a superior or friend.

lòn³ 塅³ 6776 R. vulgar. C. *lang* (a place) See 郎 Rising Lower.

A raised bank or mud wall.

lòn² 郎² 6777 R. 陽 C. H. *long* F. *loung* W. *loa* N. *loŋ* P. M. Y. Sz. *lang* K. *nang* J. *rō* A. *lang* Even Lower.

A term of respect; a gentleman.

郎君 or 才郎 a husband.
令郎 your son.
小郎 my husband's uncle.
新郎 a bridegroom.
男郎 a gentleman.
郎子 a young gentleman.
無如此郎者 there is none equal to this gentleman.
花郎 a beggar.
硬郎 hale; vigorous.
郎中 senior secretary to one of the Six Boards. Also (in Shanghai and Soochow), a doctor.
正郎 literary designation of the above.
員外郎 second-class secretary to a Board.
副郎 or 計郎 literary designation of the above.
司文郎 secretary to a Board under the T'ang dynasty.
白頭郎 *Pycnonotus occipitalis.*

lòn² 廊² 6778 R. 陽 See 郎 Even Lower.

A verandah; a corridor.

廊子 or 廊房 or 廊廡 verandahs; corridors; passages.
暗廊 a covered way.
明廊 an open verandah.
遊廊 passages; corridors.
廊廟 the palace; the Court.

lòn² 榔² 6779 R. 陽 C. H. *long* F. *loung* W. *loa* N. *loŋ* P. M. Y. Sz. *lang* K. *nang* J. *rō* A. *lang* Even Lower.

The name of various species of trees, among others *Ulmus parvifolia*, Jacq.

檳榔 betel-nut,—an imitation of the Malay *pinang*.
檳榔膏 pale catechu or gambier,—so called because generally eaten with betel-nut.
檳榔嶼 the island of Penang.
蝨榔 and 蚊榔樹 two kinds of trees, found in Honan, which produce great numbers of flies from galls.

lòn² 瑯 6780

Same as No. 6765.

lòn² 螂² 6781 R. 陽 See 郎 Even Lower.

A dung-beetle; *see* 蜣 No. 1267. A mantis; *see* 螳 No. 10,762.

鬬螂點水 the dragon-fly sips up the water.

lyoń 嘹 6782

Same as No. 6756.

LAO.

lau³ 老³ 6783 R. 皓 C. *lou* H. *lau* F. *loa, lan²* W. *loe* N. *loa* P. M. Sz. *lau* Y. *loa* K. *ro, no* J. *rō* A. *lau* Rising Lower.

Aged; old, of things and of people. For a long time. Accustomed to; skilled in. Radical No. 125.

老少 (*shao⁴*) or 老幼 old and young.
老頭子 or 老人家 or 老翁 an old person.
老先生 venerable sir,—a polite form of address.
老邁了 old; aged.
半老年紀 middle-aged.
告老 to resign on account of old age.
老來也得所靠 so as to have a support in old age.
老家 the old home.
老家兒 the elders of a family.
老家子 the sparrow.
鄉老 village elders.
老夫 I; me.
老拙 old and worthless,—a self-depreciatory phrase.

Digitized by Google

老[3] 6783

天老兒 an albino.
老宮 a eunuch.
老公 an old man; a husband. Also, the Chinese carrion crow.
老公祖 the title given to a Prefect by those under his control.
老老 to behave to the old as the old should be behaved to; a maternal grandmother.
劉老老 old Mrs. Liu; Goody Liu.
老爺 old gentleman,—an official title, as of the District Magistrate. Also, the master of a house; a father; *see* No. 4334. [The *yeh*[2] is here enclitic; read *lao*[3] *yeh*.]
我們老爺出去了 the master has gone out.
老爺兒 the sun.
老爺廟 a temple to Kuan Ti. *See* No. 6368.
老天爺 God.
老子 a father. *See below*, and 娘 No. 8241.
老媽 an old woman; a nurse.
老娘 a mother; an old lady; a midwife.
老娘婆 old ladies in general.
老婆 an old woman; a wife.
老伯 or 老伯父 a term of respect used to a friend's father or to a father's friend.
老太太 a term of respect applied to old ladies. When used to friends = your mother.
老旦 the "old woman" in theatricals.
老姑娘 an old maid; the youngest daughter.
老生子 the youngest son; to have a son in one's old age.
小老 a concubine.
老忌多思 the old should avoid anxieties.
不知老之將至 he did not know that old age was at hand,—of Confucius.
老鈍無準 worn out and inaccurate,—as an old weighing-machine.
老手 an old hand; experienced.
老於行旅 accustomed to travelling.
老江湖 an old traveller.
老行 *hang*[2] 長 *chang*[3] an old customer.

老[3] 6783

老練 practised in; skilled in.
老早的 very early.
老沒見過 have not seen him for a long time.
他老不聽 he won't hear me.
我老是不要 for a long time I would not have it.
他老不來 he seems to be never coming.
老實 genuine; honest; (satirically) stupid; (of animals) good-tempered.
只得下老實，扯個大謊 so he was obliged to sink the truth and bring out a big lie.
老成 or 老到 honest; respectable.
幾個老成婦女 several respectable women.
老虎 a tiger.
老虎花 *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *sinense*, Sw.
老鴰 or 老鴉 a crow; a rook.
老鼠 the common brown rat.
老鼠刺 holly (*Ilex cornuta*, Lindl.). Also, *Itea ilicifolia*, Oliver.
老色 deep in colour.
老斗 sodomites.
國老 men of rank and virtue,—in olden times.
老君 or 老子 (*see above*) the philosopher known as Lao Tzŭ, who flourished in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C., and on whom has been fathered the authorship of the 道德經 *Tao-Tê-Ching*.
老道廟 a Taoist temple.
老部台 my dear Mr. Minister!
老大 a *lowdah* or skipper; my dear old fellow!
家有老是個寶 a family that has an old person in it, has a jewel.
樹老半心空 old trees are half empty.
人老事事通 old men see all things clearly.
薑桂之性，愈老愈辣 the older ginger and cinnamon are, the more pungent they are.
老兎 the horned owl.
老鸛鶉 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).
公道老 *Sambucus racemosa*, L.

lau[2]
佬[2] 6784
R. 蕭
C. v. *lou*
H. v. *lau*
F. v. *lau*[2], *la*[2]
N. *gliwa*
J. *rio*
A. *lieu*
Even Lower.

Large; great. Used at Canton in the sense of "a person."

番鬼佬 a foreign devil.
剃頭佬 a barber.

lau[3]
哰[3] 6785
R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

A sound; a noise.

lau[3]
姥 6786

Same as No. 8068.

lau[3]
恅[3] 6787
R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

Confused; disturbed.

悼恅 perturbed in mind.

lau[3]
栳[3] 6788
R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

A basket; a hamper. *See* No. 5968.

lau[3]
猱[3] 6789
R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

The name of certain savage tribes, known as Laos, still found in Kuei-chou.

lau[3]
痟[3] 6790
R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

The itch.

生癩痟 to have the itch.

lau[3]
筆 6791

Same as No 6788.

lau[3]
荖[3] 6792
R. 灰皓
C. v. *lou*
H. v. *leu*
F. *leu*, v. *leu*
W. *glau*
See 蒟
J. *hai*, *bai*
A. *klau*
Even and Ri-ing Lower Irregular.

The *sirih* (*Piper betle*, L.) leaf, eaten with betel-nut. Used for 薇 No. 10,244.

Digitized by Google

lau, lau
勞[2] 6793
R. 豪號
See 牢
Even and Sinking Lower.

To toil; to labour. To give trouble to. *See* 功 No. 6554.

勞神 to weary oneself; to wear out one's energy.
勞苦 severe toil; toil and misery; fatigue.
勞困 or 勞乏 worn out; wearied.
勞力 or 勞碌 bodily labour; fatigue.
勞勞碌碌 wearied; fatigued.
勞心 or 憂勞 anxious; harassed.
勞心過度 to overwork oneself.
勞心者治人 those who work with the brain govern others.
勞力者治於人 those who work with the hands are governed by others. *Cf.* Those who think must govern those who toil.
勤勞 very diligent.
徒勞 labour in vain.
勞金 or 酬勞 wages; recompense; fee.
勞者弗息 there is no rest for those who toil.
賺得手皮勞 I have gained some hand-skin trouble,—I have only had my trouble for my pains.
勞逸不均 unequal division of labour.
勞駕 I have troubled your chariot,—I have put you to the trouble of coming to see me, or of going somewhere on my behalf, etc., etc.
勞駕得狠 or 有勞有勞 many thanks for your trouble!
勞你明日去回他一聲 I'll trouble you to go to-morrow and tell him.
勞你心 or 勞動你 I am troubling you on my behalf.
勞乏了 or 多勞了 much obliged for the trouble you have taken.
勞脣乏舌 to waste one's words.
重勞 to trouble one to.....

Read *lao*[4]. To reward; to encourage.

賞勞 to reward for services.
勞賚 to encourage by rewards.
勞兵 (or 軍) to reward soldiers.
君勞則拜 when the king praised him, he made obeisance.
君先敬勞 let the prince be the first to respect and encourage the people.

勞[4] 6793

lau
憥[4] 6794
R. 號
See 牢
Sinking Lower.

To be sorry for; to regret.

lau
撈[2] 6795
R. 豪
C. v. *lou, láu*
H. *lau*
F. *loa*
W. *löe*, v. *lau*
N. *lwe*
P.
M. *lau*,
Sz. *slau*
Y. *sloa*
K. *ro*
J. *rō*
A. *lau*
Even Irregular.

To fish up; to drag out of water.

撈起 or 打撈起來 or 撈上來 to pull out of water.
撈取 to salve.
撈屍 to recover a corpse from water.
撈獲 to recover,—as drowned bodies.
撈回來 to get back; to recover.
撈摸 to feel about in water; to drag.
撈魚 to scoop up fish,—as with a landing-net.
水底 (or 中) 撈月 to fish the moon out of the water,—used of any vain attempt.
海底撈針 to fish up a needle from the bottom of the sea,—to look for a needle in a bundle of hay.
心癢難撈 the itches of the heart are difficult to scratch.

lau
澇[4] 6796
R. 號
See 牢
Sinking Lower.

A torrent; a flood; waves. *See* No. 6803.

lau
癆[2] 6797
R. 豪
See 牢
Even Lower.

Wasting away from toil or anxiety. Injurious.

癆病 or 癆瘵 or 癆症 consumption; phthisis.
癆傷 to injure oneself by overexertion.
癆人之物 injurious things,—such as wine, women, etc.

lau
蓪[4] 6798
R. 豪號
See 牢
Even and Sinking Lower.

To weed.

Read *lao*[2]. Name of a plant.

蓪荳 *Rhynchosia volubilis*, Lour.

lau
蟧[2] 6799
R. 豪
See 牢
Even Lower.

A univalve shell-fish.

蜱蟧 a small whitish cicada.
蟢蟧 a spotted spider.

lau
嫪[4] 6800
R. 號
See 牢
Sinking Lower.

To dote on; lustful; lecherous.

嫪戀 love-sick.
姻嫪 a paramour.
嫪毐 the supposed eunuch who was the paramour of the mother of the First Emperor, and by whom she had two children.

kau, lau
醪[2] 6801
R. 豪
See 牢
A. *lau, giau*
Even Lower.

The lees of wine or spirits; wine.

浮醪 floating lees,—as when wine is shaken.
醇醪 generous wine.
香醪 fragrant wine; wine with a bouquet.
濁醪 muddy wine,—my wine.

lyau
橑[3] 6802
R. 皓蕭
See 老遼
Rising and Even Lower.

Short rafters, as of a verandah.

橑椽 short rafters.
雕橑以爨 to have one's firewood carved before burning it,—of extravagant luxury.

lau
潦[4] 6803
R. 皓號
C. *lou, lou*
H. *glau*
F. *loa*
W. *löe*
N. *glwa*
P. *lau*
M. *glau*
Y. *loa*
Sz. *lau*
K. *ro, no*
J. *rō*
A. *glau*
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

A flood; to overflow; to sink in water.

旱潦 drought and flood.
潦漫 flood; inundation.
水潦 puddles; pools.
于彼行潦 in those pools left by the floods.
潦壞了 ruined by an inundation.
潦死了 drowned.
潦倒半生 unlucky in life; never getting a chance.

Digitized by Google

lyau⁴ 潦 6803

潦倒場屋 to fail at the examination.

Read *liao*². Negligent. Name of a river in Honan.

潦草了事 to transact business in a careless manner.

湖面潦闊 the lake is very broad. Used for No. 7058.

lyau² 獠 6804

See No. 7049.

lyau² 豂 6805

See No. 7057.

lau² 牢 6806

R. 豕
C. *lou*
H. *lau*
F. *loa*
W. *lüe*
N. *loa*
P. }
M. } *lau*
Sz. }
Y. *lou*
K. *ro*
J. *rō*
A. *lau*
Even Lower.

A pen; a fold. A gaol. Firm; secure. Sacrificial animals.

亡羊補牢 when the sheep has gone, to mend the fold,—to shut the stable-door, etc.

執豕于牢 he took a pig out of the sty.

獄牢 or 監牢 or 牢籠 a prison.

牢頭 a turnkey.

牢頭犯 a long-sentence man, or one who has been long in prison.

天牢 quarters in the Board of Punishments for official prisoners.

坐牢 to be in prison.

劫牢 to rescue prisoners.

牢固 strong; secure.

牢不可破 strong and not to be broken into; not to be got rid of, as a bad habit; inexpugnable; unassailable.

牢作 to make a thing strong.

牢記 to have a strong recollection.

牢靠之至 most firm; most trustworthy.

繩繫未牢 the rope had not been made fast.

牢不可拔 (the knife stuck) so firmly that it could not be pulled out.

少牢 a sheep.

太牢 an ox,—sacrificed to Confucius.

如享太牢 as on the day of the great sacrificial worship.

lau² 哰 6807

R. 豪
See 牢
Even Lower.

To talk incoherently.

哰叨 to chatter; to repeat oneself.

燕哰哰 the twittering of swallows.

lok⁴* 烙 6808

R. 火
C. *lok₀*
H. *lok₂*
N. *loh, loa²*
P. *lo³, lau³*
See 駱
Entering Irregular.

To burn; to brand; to iron.

烙紅了 red-hot.

烙焦了 or 烙到焦 or 烙煳了 burnt; dried up.

烙餅 a kind of thick hard pancake.

烙印 or 打烙印 to brand; to burn a mark.

烙鐵印 a branding-iron.

烙鐵 an iron.

烙衣裳 to iron clothes.

lok⁴ 絡 6809

See No. 7323.

lok⁴ 酪 6810

See No. 7324.

lok⁴ 落 6811

See No. 7329.

lyau² 嘹 6812

R. 豕
See 牢
Even Lower.

A great noise.

嘹嘈 a hubbub; a din.

LÊ.

lik, lêk⁴* 艻 6813

R. 艸
C. *lik, lêk*
F. *leik*
N. *lah*
K. *nïk*
J. *roku*
A. *lāk*
Entering Lower.

Thorny; prickly.

蘿艻 *Ocimum basilicum*, L., sweet basil.

老鼠艻 a grass (*Spinifex squarrosus*, L.), the prickly heads of which are used to stuff rat-holes. Also applied to *Argemone mexicana*, L., and to *Acanthus ilicifolius*, L.

Read *chi*⁴*. Name of a spinous tree found in Annam.

lêk⁴ 勒 6814

See No. 7316.

lêk⁴* 泐 6815

R. 水
C. *lêk*
H. *lit*
F. *leik*
W. *le*
N. *lah*
P. *lê*
M. *lê*
Y. *lêh*
Sz. *le*
K. *ryök, nïk*
J. *roku*
A. *lāk*
Entering Lower.

To split, as rocks. To clarify. To indite; to write.

石有時而泐 rocks often split asunder.

石泐 the cleavage of rocks.

泐達 to inform by letter.

泐覆 to write in reply.

泐此奉覆 I write this in reply.

名另泐 my name is separately written,—on a card enclosed with a letter.

知名恕泐 as you know my name, excuse my writing it,—as where secrecy is desirable.

王陽敬泐 respectfully indited by Wang Yang.

素感大恩,銘泐無似 I have received many and great kindnesses from you, which I shall ever remember as quite unparalleled.

lok⁴ 洛 6816

See No. 7328.

lok⁴ 樂 6817

See No. 7331.

lut⁴* 嘇 6818

R. 月
C. v. *lut*,
J. *retsu*
A. *lout*,
Entering Upper.

A sound; a note on a musical instrument.

lok⁴ 鉨 6819

R. 肩
See 埒
Entering Lower.

An ancient weight; *see* 鎰 No. 5070.

Digitized by Google

LEI.

lui, lui`
累[3]
6820
R. 支紙寘
C. *löü*
H. *lui*
F. *lwi, lwi²*
W. *lai*
N. *lei*, v. *li*
P. M. *lei*
Y. *lui, lwei*
Sz. *lei*
K. *yu, nu*
J. *rui, ri*
A. *lui*
Even, Rising and Sinking Lower.

To tie together; to bind; to accumulate. *See* No. 11,375.

繫累 to tie together; to unite.
累日 for days together.
累月經年 months and years go by.
累次 or 累累 often; repeatedly.
累仁 to accumulate goodness,—by virtuous acts.

Read *lei*[4]. To involve; to implicate in; to embarrass.

帶累 or 連累 or 拖累 to involve; to implicate.
受累 to be involved.
累及人 to implicate others.
惟恐累及 fearing to be implicated.
累人物 something that hinders one,—a wife and family; a "hostage to fortune".
懼累窮作 fearing the encumbrance of a family.
累墮 harassing; worrying.
無掛累 no anxieties; nothing to keep one back from any course of action.
家計累 in embarrassed circumstances.
累事 troublesome matters.
累 (or *lei*²) 贅 troublesome; embarrassing; tiresome; a nuisance.
賠累 loss and trouble,—into the bargain.
累得慌 very embarrassing.
累病了 ill from over-fatigue.
累步 to put to the trouble of accompanying one.
累心 troublesome.
累了 hardworked.

lui`
櫐[3]
6821
R. 紙
See 累
Rising Lower.

A box with partitions, for fruits, etc. Iron-spiked shoes for mountain work.

lui`
縲
6822

Same as No. 6841.

lui,
纍[2]
6823
R. 支
See 累
Even Lower.

To bind with ropes. *See* No. 6843. [Read *lei*[3] in Peking.]

縲紲之中 in bonds; bound, as a prisoner.

lui,
雷[2]
6824
R. 灰
C. *löü*
H. *lui*
F. *loui*, v. *lai*
W. *lai*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *lei*
K. *nwe*
J. *rei, re*
A. *loui*
Even Lower.

Thunder. [Often to be translated by "lightning."] *See* No. 2563.

雷公 or 雷神 the God of Thunder,—who is believed to strike wicked people with his bolts. He is accompanied by a Goddess, who by means of a mirror flashes light on to the intended victims.
雷鞭 the Thunder-God's whip,—a streak of lightning.
雷電 thunder and lightning.
雷閃 flashes of lightning.
打雷 or 行雷 to thunder.
忽然打了個霹雷 suddenly there was a loud clap of thunder.
犯雷 or 雷厄 or 雷劈 or 雷擊 to be struck by lightning.
天雷打死 may thunder strike you!
保祐雷打死你 blast you!
無雲打旱雷 thunder without clouds,—anger without a cause; much ado about nothing, etc.
雷厲 terrible as thunder.
一雷破九颱 once it thunders, all danger of a typhoon is over.
打得雷大，落得雨小 great thunder and little rain,—great cry and little wool.
雷火 name of the sixth Diagram.
立春未到雷先發，四十九日不成天 thunder before the "beginning of spring" means forty-nine days of bad weather.
雷同 as like as one clap of thunder to another; to re-echo (figuratively); to plagiarise; to copy.
毋雷同 don't be a mere clap of thunder,—a mere imitator.

雷[2]
6824

雷同前人 to follow in the beaten track of one's predecessors,—in literature, etc.
姑與之爲雷同 made himself the other's echo,—agreed with all he said.
君子見青天而懼，聞雷霆而不驚 the perfect man sees the blue sky above him, and fears: he hears the roll of the thunder, but is not afraid.
請息雷霆之怒 pray abate your great wrath.
疾雷不及掩耳 the clap came so quickly there was no time to stop one's ears.
平地一聲雷 a clap of thunder from a clear sky,—a sudden surprise.
雷打天補 what lightning destroys, God makes good.
雷打眼前報 to be struck by lightning is an immediate retribution,—instead of the usual one after death.
心正不怕雷打 the upright heart does not fear the thunderbolt.
八月十五一聲雷，普天之下全是賊 if thunder is heard on the 15th of the 8th moon, every one in the empire will turn thief.
雷封 thunder domain,—a name applied to a District Magistrate, because he ruled over about the same area (100 *li*) as that over which the noise of thunder can be heard.
雷 *lei*[4] 鼓 to beat a drum; *see* No. 6825; (read *lei*²) a drum with eight sides.
水雷 a torpedo.
堵口不如埋雷 blocking up the river is not so good as laying torpedoes.
雷 *lei*[3] or *lei*[4] 石 to roll down stones on an enemy; (read *lei*²) a stinkpot, or jar charged with combustibles, used for setting fire to vessels.
雷丸 a kind of truffle (*Mylitta lapidescens*, Horan.) found in western China.
陰陽以回薄而成雷 the rushing together of the *Yin* and the *Yang* produce thunder.
雷州府 a Prefecture in Kuang-tung.

Digitized by Google

lui
擂[2]
6825
R. 灰隊
C. *löü*
H. *lui*
F. *loui, laui*
W. *lai*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *lei*
K. *nwe*
J. *rai, re*
A. *loui*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To rub; to pound. Used with No. 6834.

擂研 to rub Chinese ink on the slab.
擂顏料 to grind paints.
擂鎚 a pestle.

Read *lei*[4]. To roll down stones. Used with Nos. 6826, 6837.

擂鼓 to beat a drum.
打擂台 to arrange for a boxing-match.

lui
檑[2]
6826
R. 灰
See 雷
Even Lower.

Name of a tree.

Read *lei*[4]. To roll down stones on an enemy. *See* No. 6824.

lui
癗[3]
6827
R. 賄
See 雷
Rising Lower.

Pimples; small blisters.
痱癗 prickly heat; nettle rash.

lui
蕾[3]
6828
R. 賄
See 雷
A. *loui*
Rising Lower.

The bud of a flower.

lui
蠝[2]
6829
R. vulgar.
C. *löü*
Even Upper.

An edible salt-water clam.

lui
鐳[2]
6830
R. 灰
See 雷
Even Lower.

A pot or jar. Small copper coins.

漢鐳 a bronze jar of the Han dynasty.
鐳柚 a pumelo.

lui
畾[3]
6831
R. 灰
See 雷
Even Lower.

Fields divided by dykes.

lui'
儡[3]
6832
R. 賄
C. *lui*
F. *lwi, loui,* v. *lü*
W. *lai*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *lei*
K. *nwi, nwe*
J. *rai, re*
A. *lui*
Rising Lower.

To injure; to destroy. *See* No. 6495.

敗儡 to be routed.
兩軍對儡 the two armies fell upon one another.
自儡其身 he injured himself.

lui'
壘[3]
6833
R. 紙
See 累
Rising Lower.

A wall; a rampart. To pile up. Vigorous.

軍壘 an entrenchment.
深塹高壘 a deep ditch and a high rampart.
對壘 opposing ramparts,—to play at *wei-ch'i*.
壘卵之危 the peril of piled eggs,—used of any imminent danger.
壘肩 to pile up shoulders,—crowded together.
一壘石 a heap of stones.
壘石山 artificial rockwork.
荒墳壘壘 a wide vista of old graves.
澆壘塊 to "soak one's clay".
魁壘之士 a brave soldier; a hero.
壘壁陣 a collection of stars including parts of Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

Read *lü*[4]. *See* 累 No. 12,114.

lui
擂[4]
6834
R. 灰隊
F. *loui, lui, loui*[2]
See 擂
Even and Sinking Lower.

To beat a drum.

Read *lei*[2]. To rub. Used with No. 6825.

lui
櫑
6835

Same as No. 6838.

lui
獺
6836

Same as No. 6841.

lui'
礌[4]
6837
R. 紙隊
See 磊
K. *nwe*
A. *loui*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To roll stones down a hill; stones piled up. Used with Nos. 6824, 6825 and 6826.

Read *lei*[3].

礌硌 a boulder.

lui
罍[2]
6838
R. 灰
F. *loui*
See 雷
K. *nwe*
A. *loui*
Even Lower.

A vase; a jar; an ornamental drinking-cup, made of wood and carved to represent clouds.

絣之罄矣,維罍之恥 when the pitcher is exhausted, it is the shame of the jar,—from which latter the former is kept supplied. Used of the relation between a son and his parents.

lui
腂[3]
6839
R. 賄
See 磊
Rising Lower.

To swell; to bulge.

背有腂膇 on its back are protuberances,—of a turtle.

lui'
蘲[3]
6840
R. 紙
W. *lai*
See 累
Rising Lower.

A creeper; a species of Cissus (*Leguminosæ*).

葛蘲 or 千歲蘲 *Vitis flexuosa*, Thunbg.
葛蘲纍之 with the wild vine creepers clinging to them.
蓬蘲 a wild bramble, probably *Rubus Lambertianus*, Ser.

lui
鼺[3]
6841
R. 支紙
See 累
Even and Rising Lower.

A general term for flying squirrels, flying foxes, etc.

lui
蘲
6842

Same as No. 6840.

lui
纍[2]
6843
R. 支寘
See 累
Even and Sinking Lower.

To bind; to join. Used with No. 6823.

纍繫 to tie; to bind.
纍囚之人 a man in prison.
串珠纍纍 like a string of pearls.
甘瓠纍之 the sweet gourds cling to them.

Digitized by Google

lui⁴ 儡 6844
R. 隊
See 累
Sinking Lower.

Lazy; wearied; sickly.

儡懈 weakly; delicate.

lui³ 纍 6845
R. 糸
See 累
A. *lui, lwa*
Rising Lower.

A bramble. A basket for carrying earth.

歸反纍梩 went home and came back with their baskets and shovels.

lui² 羸 6846
R. 支
F. *lui*
See 累
K. *nwe*
J. *rui*
A. *lui*
Even Lower.

Lean; thin.

羸瘦 thin; emaciated.
老羸 old and thin.
羸其角 bound round the horns; caught by the horns, and unable to move backwards or forwards.
羸其瓶 to upset a bottle.

loi³ 耒 6847
R. 隊
C. *loi*
H. *loi*
F. *lani*
W. *le*
N. *lei*
P. *lei*
M. *lei*
Sz. *lei*
Y. *nui, nwei*
K. *nwe*
A. *loui, lwai*
Sinking Lower.

A plough. Name of one of the headwaters of the river 湘 Hsiang. Radical No. 127.

負耒耜 carrying their plough-handles and shares on their backs.

lui² 誄 6848
R. 糸
C. *loi*
H. *loi*
F. *lwi*
W. *lai*
N. *lei*
P. *lei*
M. *lei*
Sz. *lei*
Y. *nui, nwei*
K. *nwe*
J. *rui*
A. *loui, lui*
Rising Lower.

To pronounce a eulogy over the dead; to deliver a funeral oration. To confer a posthumous honorary title.

孔丘卒，公誄之曰 when Confucius died, the duke delivered his funeral oration, as follows:—
賤不誄貴，幼不誄長，禮也 that the lowly shall not eulogise the great, nor the young eulogise the old, is the rule,—of funeral orations.
誄文 eulogies on the dead, burnt at the grave.
誄功 to enumerate a man's merits.
誄述 to write a biography.
誄曰 the Book of Prayers (for the dead) says,.....

loi³ 磊 6849
R. 貝
H. *loi*
F. *lwi*
See 累
(sometimes read *lwei* and *to*)
K. *nwi*
J. *rai, re*
A. *loui*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A heap of stones.

磊落不群 superior to the general run.
磊磊落落 eminent; superior.
磊落奇才 of markedly superior talents.
磊磊堆堆的 a stupid man.

lui⁴ 彙 6850

See No. 5215.

lei, lik 肋 6851
R. 肉
C. *lêk*
H. *let*
F. *leik, lök*
W. *le*
N. *lah*
P. *lei*
M. *lê*
Y. *lêh*
Sz. *le*
K. *nik*
J. *rokn*
A. *lak*
Entering Lower.

The ribs. Also read *lê*⁴*.

脅肋 or 肋條 the ribs.
短肋 the short ribs; the false ribs.
肋傍 or 肋門 the side.
左右肋骨，男子各十二條，八條長四條短，婦人各十四條 of ribs on the right and left sides, men have twelve, eight long and four short: women have fourteen.

Read *chin*¹. Used with 筋 No. 2025.

let 勒 6852

See No. 7316.

lui⁴ 類 6853
R. 頁
F. *loui*
W. *lü, lêü*
See 累
K. *yu*
J. *rui*
A. *lwai*
Sinking Lower.

A class; a kind; a sort; a race; a category. To offer a special sacrifice. A kind of wild cat, the flesh of which is believed to be a cure for jealousy.

同類 of the same class or species. *See* No. 4956.
類同 or 類似 resembling; like in general characteristics.
不相類 not of the same species.
各從其類 each follows its own species.
方以類聚 to classify by assembling groups; to classify according to affinity,—birds of a feather flock together.
人類 human beings.

lui⁴ 類 6853
人之類滅久矣 (in that case) the race of man would have become extinct long ago.
威儀不類 not alike in their notions of dignity and ceremonial.
貪人敗類 covetous and mean.
善類 good people.
畜類 brutes.
等類 and similar kinds,—to those before enumerated.
自底不類 to make oneself unworthy.
不可比類 not to be classified together; not to be compared one with the other.
其形類鷺 in form like the egret.
人參狀類人形 ginseng is in shape like a man.
不類殺人者 not like a murderer.
類我 be one of us,—as the solitary wasp says to the caterpillar it takes for its young. *See* No. 6634.
類推 to reason by analogy.
以此類推 analogously; by parity of reasoning.
類書 books of reference arranged by division of the subjects under 類 categories, such as 天 *heaven* for astronomy, 地 *earth* for geography, 歲 *year* for the seasons, etc., etc.
類見 the son of a deceased feudal prince appearing at Court to take the oath of allegiance as his father's successor. Also used in the sense of familiar, as something one has often seen.
類于上帝 I have offered a special sacrifice to God.

lui 類 6854

Same as No. 6853.

lui⁴ 纇 6855
R. 隊
F. *loui, v. lwai*
See 累
K. *nwe*
J. *rai, re*
A. *loui, lwai*
Sinking Lower.

A knot; a flaw; imperfect.

忿纇無期 quarrelsome and perverse beyond measure.
明月之珠不能無纇 the bright disc of the moon is not without defects,—there are spots on the sun.
鉏類除荒 to get rid of imperfections and root out evil growths.

Digitized by Google

lui⁴ 淚 6856
R. 戾 F. *loui* N. *lei*, v. *li* See 累 K. *yui, yu* J. *rui* A. *lui* Sinking Lower.

Tears; drops.

眼淚 or 淚珠 tears.
流眼淚 or 泣淚 or 下淚 or 淚汪 to weep.
淚汪汪 to weep bitterly.
收淚 to stop crying; to dry one's tears.
含淚 to restrain one's tears.
拂淚 or 拭淚 or 拭淚 to wipe away tears.
揮淚而別 they brushed away their tears and parted.
以眼淚洗面 bathed her face with tears.
一字一淚 every word (of this letter) cost me a tear.
淚如雨 her tears came like rain.
淚如湧泉 her tears flowed like a fountain.
淚沾襟 tears soaked his coat.
淚痕 traces of tears.
淚盈頰 tears stream down his cheeks.
燭淚 the drip of a candle.
玉燭滴乾風裏淚 the candle has guttered away in the wind.

lui⁴ 泪 6857

Same as No. 6856.

lui⁴ 酹 6858

See No. 6709.

lui³ 絫 6859
R. 糸 See 累 Rising Lower.

A weight equal to 10 millet seeds. *See* 銖 No. 10,038.

LÊNG.

lin⁴ 倰 6860
R. 蒸 See 陵棱 Even Lower.

Tired; fatigued. Used with No. 6864.

倰僜 worn out; exhausted.

lin 凌 6861

See No. 7228.

lin² 崚 6862
R. 蒸 See 陵 Even Lower.

Hilly; uneven country.

崚嶒 mountainous.
崒崚 a lofty peak.

lin² 棱 6863
R. 蒸 P. *léng, lêng²* J. *nō* See 陵 Even Lower.

Rafters; square beams. An edge. Used with No. 6866.

瓜 (or 觚) 棱 the peaks on a Chinese roof.
剛棱 unyielding; resolute; obstinate.
棱角 edge and corner; a projection.
有棱角 (of men) to be resolute; determined; (of written characters) boldly formed.
棱棱角角的 rough; unpolished.
棱頭情 pig-headed.
棱棱 cold and haughty.
摸棱子 to vacillate; to halt between two opinions; to take either side indiscriminately.
模棱語 ambiguous language.

lin⁴ 殘 6864
R. 蒸 See 陵 Even Lower.

Exhausted; dying. Used with No. 6860.

殘瞪 exhausted by sickness.

lin⁴ 睖 6865
R. 蒸 See 稱陵 cf. 瞪 and 瞪 A. *lăng* Even Upper.

To look straight ahead,—vacantly. *See* No. 5242.

睖瞪 or 睖睜 to stare at.
睖着眼睛 gazing vacantly.
你別睖着 don't stand staring there!
睖目磕腦的神兒 with staring eyes and a blundering head,—like a blundering oaf.
睖兒 an oaf; a lout.

lin² 稜 6866
R. 蒸 C. *ling*, v. *lengˢ* W. *ling, lang* P. *lêng* M. *lin, lên* J. *rō* See 陵 Even Lower.

An edge; a corner; used with No. 6863. A numerative of fields.

雙目有紫稜 both his eyes were red at the edges.
三稜草 a three-cornered sedge (*Cyperus*), used for making rain-cloaks.
稜稜 bumpy; lumpy; protuberant.
有稜角 eccentric; peculiar.
烏稜 a kind of rice.
威稜 dignified and determined.

lin² 蔆 6867
R. 蒸 See 棱 Even Lower.

The old name for spinach 菠蔆菜, said to have been introduced from Nepaul by a priest under the T'ang dynasty.

lin² 楞 6868
R. 蒸 H. *liam²* used with 棱 J. *rō* Even Lower.

Formerly the same as No. 6863. Now chiefly used in Buddhist phraseology.

楞伽 Langkâ,—a mountain in Ceylon; Ceylon.
楞伽阿波多羅經 the Lankâvatâra *Sútra*.
楞嚴經 name of a famous *sútra*, translated A.D. 1312, and generally regarded by the literati as a masterpiece.

lăi⁴ lai, 冷 6869
R. 梗 C. *lang* H. *lang, ʿlang* F. *leing* W. *lae* N. *lêng, laŋ* P. *lêng* M. *lèn* Y. *nêng* Sz. *lêng* K. *reng* J. *rei, riō* A. *laing* Rising Lower.

Cold. *See* No. 6580.

天氣冷 the weather is cold.
冷冰冰的 cold as ice.
發冷 to be cold; to feel cold, as with ague.
冷瘡 chilblains.
冷汗 a cold sweat.
冷笑 to smile sardonically.
冷心 malicious.
冷眼 a cold eye,—one which sees for the first time; a fresh or unprejudiced eye, *e.g.* likely to detect an error. Also, to take a furtive glance.
冷眼熱心 affected indifference; disinterested motives.
心下漸漸冷了 his enthusiasm has gradually cooled.
不要冷了場 don't let the place get cold,—strike while the iron is hot.
冷子 sleet.
冷書 a rare book.
冷字 words rarely met with; unfamiliar characters.
抽冷子 to avail of an opportunity; to seize a favourable moment; all of a sudden.
冷不防的 without a word of warning.
給他一個冷不防 gave him one he did not expect,—of a blow.
冷箭 an arrow shot from an ambush.
冷清 or 冷落 quiet; lonesome.

Digitized by Google

冷[3] 6869

冷冷清清 quiet; deserted; still.
把我冷落了多時 has left me out in the cold for a long time past.
冷淡 (of friends) cool; distant; (of trade) dull.
冷孤丁的 all alone; solitary.
冷言冷語 rude, unmannerly language,—as when "talking at" people.
冷河 the cold river,—the head-waters of the Yellow River.
冷化器 or 冷水櫃 a condensing-machine.
人情冷暖 men's feelings are cold and warm,—variable.
春冷凍死牛 the cold in spring will freeze an ox.
從來胖人多耐冷 fat people have always been most able to bear cold.
冷飯頭 a piece of cold meat.
冷呵呵的 shivering with cold.
冷氣 sulkiness; moroseness.
冷痺 paralysis.
冷葷 cold meat dishes.
冷卿 a nickname given to the 宗正 Vice Presidents of the Imperial Clan Court, because they have nothing to do.

LI.

里[3] *Li' Li,* 6870

R. 紙
C. *lei*
H. F. *ʿli, ʿli*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *li*
K. J. *ri*
A. *lï*
Rising Lower.

A place of residence; a neighbourhood; a village of (1) twenty-five or (2) fifty families; a "hundred"; sometimes the group above 甲 a tithing (No. 1167), and sometimes synonymous with it; a street in a town with a gate at each end. A measure of length, reckoned at 360 步 paces or 1800 尺 feet = 1894.12 *ft.* English. To be sorrowful. Radical No. 166.

鄰里 or 宅里 a neighbourhood.
里居 to live in a village,—in retirement.
悠悠我里 distant far is my village.

里[2] 6870

鄉里 or 梓里 one's home; native place.
歸故里 to return to the old home.
里長 a village elder; a head-borough.
里中 or 里正 the beadle or *ti-pao.*
里邑人 country bumpkins.
大聲不入里耳 great truths cannot penetrate rustic ears.
里社 a village altar.
蒿里 a tomb.
平康里 a brothel.
古者步百爲畝,三百畝爲里 in ancient times 100 paces made one *mou*, 300 *mou* made a *li.*
一里路 one *li* distant. *See* No. 6881.
千里馬 a thousand-*li* horse,—one that will travel 1,000 *li* in a single day; a courier.
千里鏡 a thousand-*li* mirror,—a telescope.
千里眼 thousand-*li* eyes,—said of a long-sighted man, named 楊逸 Yang I. Used in the north for a telescope, but not in the south, as being the name of one of 媽祖 Ma Tsu's two generals, 千里眼 and 順風耳.
千里光 *Senecio scandens*, Ham.
戚里 a street or village inhabited by members of the same clan.
云如何里 why am I plunged in this great sorrow?

俚[3] *Li'* 6871

R. 紙
H. *ʿli, ʿli*
F. v. *sla*
See 里
Rising Lower.

Rude; unpolished; vulgar.

鄙俚 or 俚俗 vulgar; rude; rustic.
俚言 vulgar expressions.
俚歌 rustic ditties.
無所俚賴 nothing to depend upon; without resources; destitute.

厘 *Li,* 6872

Same as No. 6939.

哩[3] *Li, Li'* 6873

R. 寅紙
See 吏里
also vulgarly used as an expletive *ʿli*
Sinking and Rising Lower.

A final particle.

娌[3] *Li'* 6874

R. 紙
See 里
Rising Lower.

A brother's wife; a sister-in-law.

妯娌 the wives of brothers. *See* No. 2464.

帾[3] *Li, Li'* 6875

R. 紙
See 里
Rising Lower.

A mat sail.

駛盡帾 to crack on all sail.

悝[3] *Kuei* 6876

R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

To pity. Afflicted; sad.

Read *k'uei*[1]. To ridicule; to jest.

裡[2] *Li,* 6877

R. 支
See 狸
Even Lower.

A basket for carrying earth; a shovel. *See* No. 6845.

狸[2] *Li,* 6878

R. 支
F. *li*
See 離
Even Lower.

The wild cat. A general name for the various small species of *felidæ.*

野狸 a wild cat,—the Siberian wild cat (*Felis manul*) of the north; the Asiatic wild cat (*F. viverrina*) of the south.
狐狸 a fox. *See* No. 4956.
玄狸 the silver fox.
家狸 the house-fox,—the cat.
子獨不見狸狌乎 have you never seen a wild cat, sir?
香狸 or 靈狸 the civet cat.
狸子 a spotted wild cat, found in Kiangsi.
風狸 a loris (?).
菓子狸 a kind of badger.

理[3] *Li' Li,* 6879

R. 紙
See 里
Rising Lower.

Abstract right; the eternal fitness of things; principle; *rationale.* To arrange; to manage, in which senses also read *lü*[3]. *See* 成 No. 762.

天下之物莫不有理 there is not a single thing in the world which is without its *li*,—its essential principle which makes it what it is.

Digitized by Google

理[3] 6879

天卽理也 "God" means abstract right.
以爲理之當然 regarded it as quite in accordance with right.
與物理有不當然者 not in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.
理所當爲 what is fitting to be done.
有其理，不必有其事 a principle may exist without there being necessarily a fact,—in illustration of it.
有理，有理 you are right, you are right!
豈有此理 how can this be right? most unreasonable!
理較無理 would not listen to reason.
理合 or 理應 or 理當 in accordance with right; in duty bound.
理合備文 I have therefore the honour to indite this despatch.
理宜 natural; reasonable.
三個人挑不過理 three men cannot walk off with abstract right,—nothing can be said or done to interfere with the operation of the abstract principle which determines a right.
强辭奪理 to override all argument by sheer violence.
理直氣壯 my cause is good and my determination is firm.
講理 to argue the rights and wrongs of a case.
道理 *see* No. 10,780.
天理 eternal principles.
天文地理 astronomy and geography.
看地理 to inspect sites,—as a geomancer.
他的理短 (or 偏 or 虧) he is in the wrong.
我的理長 (or 正) I am in the right.
理論 to discuss.
生理 means of living; a calling; a trade.
調理 to manage; to arrange.
理屈 or 理枉 to see to a wrong.
理還 or 理償 to arrange for the payment of.....

理[3] 6879

理楚 to settle up in full.
理索 to settle with (some one) and receive what is due.
理之奇 out of the course of nature; supernatural.
理信 argument; value of an argument.
理學 philosophical enquiry.
理亂 order and anarchy.
理勸 to reason with; to arrange with.
理結 or 理妥 or 理明 or 理處 (*ch'u*[3]) or 料理 to arrange; to settle.
不恤不理 without pity or consideration for.
理頭兒 something worth noticing; of some account.
理問 Law Secretary.
理家 to manage a family.
理事 to transact business; to manage an affair. Adopted by the Chinese government as the title of Chinese Consuls, instead of 領事 as used by all foreign nations.
理事同知 the civil commissary of a Manchu garrison.
辦理 to transact. *See* No. 8610.
修理 to mend.
理髮 to dress the hair.
理會 to attend to; to notice.
必理會這一句 you should note this expression.
他總理會不來 he pays no attention whatever,—to anything I may say.
大不理於口 I by no means depend upon the mouths of men,—to speak well of me.
紋理 the streaks in stone, grain in wood, etc.
理書 to go over what one has learnt.
理船廳 a harbour-master.

Li'
裡 6880

Same as No. 6881.

Li'
裏[3] 6881

R. 紙
C. *lei*
H. F. *li*
W. N. *li*
P. M. Y. Sz. *li*
K. *ri*
J. *ri*
A. *li*
Rising Lower.

Inside, as opposed to 表 No. 9114 and 外 No. 12,442; lining; within; inner; the "near" side in driving. *See* No. 6906. [To be distinguished from 裏 No. 6638.]

裏子 lining.
裏面 or 裏頭 inside; within. The latter refers in Peking to the Palace.
衆物之表裏精粗無不到 the qualities of all things, external or internal, subtle or coarse, will all be apprehended.
裏外受敵 opposition within and without.
裏勾外連 collusion between inside and outside,—treachery.
裏九 the inner nine,—gates of the 內城 Tartar city, Peking.
在家裏 he is at home.
出外一里，不如家裏 one *li* abroad is not equal to being at home,—a play on the sound *li*.
不在心裏，卻在意裏 if not in mind, it is in my thoughts,—I can't help thinking about it.
忙裏偷閒 to steal a little leisure from the rush of business.
頭裏 before; formerly.

Li
貍 6882

Same as No. 6878.

Li[3]
鯉 6883

R. 紙
See 里
Rising Lower.

The carp (*Carpio vulgaris, Cyprinus obesus, C. chinensis*).

鯉魚 the carp; the "messenger fish", from the legend of a man who found a letter from a friend in the belly of a carp.
遺我雙鯉魚，中有尺素書 he sent me two carp, in which was a blank sheet of paper a foot long.
金鯉 the yellow carp.
火鯉 the red carp (*Cyprinus flammans*).
綠鯉 the green carp (*Cyprinus viridi-violaceus*).
塘鯉 the pond carp (*Cyprinus rubro-fuscus*).
屐鯉 the clog carp (*Cyprinus sculponeatus*).
黑鯉 the black carp (*Cyprinus atrovirens*).

Digitized by Google

鯉[3] 6883

木鯉 the wooden carp,—a hollow piece of wood used as a night rattle in Buddhist monasteries. It is shaped like a fish, and is typical of wakefulness, because a fish never closes its eyes.

鯉化龍 or 鯉魚跳龍門 the carp has changed into a dragon, *or* the carp has jumped the dragon gate,—used of success at the public examinations; referring to the belief that the carp of the Yellow River make an ascent of the stream in the third moon of each year, and that those which succeed in passing the rapids of 龍門 Lung-mên become changed into dragons.

孔鯉 the name of Confucius' son.

li'
李[3] 6884
R. 紙
C. *lei*
H. } *li*
F. }
W. } *li*
N. }
P. }
M. } *li*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ngi*
J. *ri*
A. *lï*
Rising Lower.

The plum (*Prunus communis*, Huds.). *See* 張 No. 416, 冠 No. 6373, and 桃 No. 10,807. [To be distinguished from 季 No. 944.]

李樹 a plum-tree.
李花 plum-blossoms.
李子 plums.
郁李 *Prunus japonica*, Thbg.
鼠李 *Rhamnus olavuricus*, Pall.
桃李爭春 the peach and the plum struggle over their spring,—each strives to be first out with its blossoms.
薦士如桃李 to recommend a man is like recommending a peach or a plum,—you cannot say how they will turn out.
李艷桃嬌 the loveliness of the plum-blossom and the grace of the peach.
李子樹下埋死人 many graves are found beneath plum-trees,—many people die of eating too many plums.
行李 luggage; baggage. [This term is said to be a corruption of 使理.]
司李 (for 司理) judicial officers.

li`
利[4] 6885
R. 寘
C. *lei*, v. *lai*
H. *li*
F. *lei*, v. *leï*
W. }
N. }
P. } *li*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ni*, *ngi*
J. *ri*
A. *löi*, *li*
Sinking Lower.

Sharp; cutting; clever; witty. Profit; advantage; gain; interest on money.

磨利 to grind sharp.
快利 sharp.
利器 edged tools; knives; cutlery.
利槍 arms of precision.
其利斷金 sharp enough to cut metal.
二人同心,其利斷金 if two men are of the same mind, their sharpness can divide metal,—they can accomplish anything.
利喙 a sharp snout.
利口 sharp mouth,—quick at repartee.
利嘴花牙 plausible of speech.
說話爽利 pointed or witty of speech.
利害 injurious; dangerous; severe.
那個人利害得狠 he is a very dangerous man.
冷得利害 it is terribly cold.
人爲利死,鳥爲食亡 man dies for gain as a bird for its food.
利令智昏 blinded by greed.
天下熙熙皆爲利來 of the crowds of people who come, all are for gain.
天下攘攘皆爲利往 of the myriads who go, all are for gain.
名利兩途 fame and wealth are reached by different paths.
利名心重 anxious both for profit and a good reputation.
小人以身殉利 the mean man will die for gain.
利益 advantageous; profitable.
利薄 the profit is small.
戰不利 an unsuccessful battle.
於民不利 not for the advantage of the people.
無不順利 everything prospers.
利濟往來 for the benefit of passers to and fro,—as a bridge, or a free ferry.
不乘人於利 don't take a mean advantage.
輪船鐵路之利 the facilities offered by steamers and railways.

利[4] 6885

利用 excelling in the use of; suited to a place or people.
媼利其有 the old woman was attracted by the reward.
利便 convenient; handy; tidy.
利相交者,利盡而疎 those whose bond is interest part when their interests cease.
利市 *see* Nos. 4689, 9905.
利息 or 利錢 or 利銀 interest.
利上滾利 compound interest.
放利債 to lend money at interest.
本小利窄 small capital and slender profits or interest.
連本連利 interest and principal together.
利過了本了 the interest paid has exceeded the capital.
納利 or 開利錢 to pay interest.
每月二分起利 interest at the rate of two per cent per month.
每月加一利 ten per cent per month.
官利 a guaranteed or fixed minimum rate of interest.
長(or 按)年官利一分 interest at one per cent per month, the year being reckoned at ten months, = ten per cent per annum.
餘利 extra interest,—payable if the business is prosperous; a bonus.
還利不爲欠 as long as the interest is paid there is no indebtedness.
水利 water facilities; water supply; a 同知 sub-Prefect who looks after the freedom of waterways.
木利 timber supply.

li`
俐[4] 6886
R. 寘
See 利
Sinking Lower.

Clever; sharp.

伶俐 clever; quick; active. *See* No. 7200.
畫得伶俐 very cleverly drawn.

li`
唎[4] 6887
R. 寘
See 利
A. *li*, *le*, *löi*
Sinking Lower.

Sound; noise. A final particle.

Digitized by Google

li2 梨2 6888
R. 支
C. lei
F. li, lai
See 離
J. ri
A. le
Even Lower.

The Chinese pear (*Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.).

梨菓 or 梨子 pears.
梨樹 a pear-tree.
梨下不整冠 do not straighten your cap under a pear-tree,—lest people suspect you of stealing pears. *See* No. 3039.
梨花 pear-blossoms.
融四歲能讓梨 Jung at four years old was able to leave the pears,—for his elder brothers.
年甫讓梨 just four years old.
不過橫災梨棗而已 I am merely a spoiler of pear and date wood,—of which printing-blocks are made; a depreciatory phrase used of themselves by authors.
災梨以自誇詡 to print a book for self-glorification.
凍梨 a frost-bitten pear. Used of an old man's face.
梨園子弟 youths of the pear-garden,—actors; so called from that portion of the palace of the Emperor known as 明皇 Ming Huang of the T'ang dynasty, set apart for theatrical performances.
鴨兒梨 or 雪梨 a russet pear.
白梨 the small white pear of Peking.
廣梨 a rough-skinned juicy pear.
沙梨 (at Canton) *Pyrus communis*, L.; (in the north) *Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.
棠梨 a small coarse pear (*Pyrus betulæfolia*, Bge.).
金鉤梨 the fruit of *Hovenia dulcis*, Thunbg.
胡梨 a small species of dragon-fly.
梨膏片 pear jam dried in slices.
梨籐 rattans from Bangar,—in the Straits of Malacca.
花梨木 Chinese rosewood,—from a tree not yet determined.

lai2 犁3 6889
R. 齊
C. lai
H. lai
See 黎
Even Lower.

A plough.

犁頭 or 一把犁 or 一張犁 a plough.
犁頭尖 *Viola Patrinii*, D.C., *V. variegata*, Fisch., & *V. canina*, L.
犁刀 a ploughshare.
犁杖 or 犁柄 the handle of a plough.
耕犁 or 扶犁 or 犁田 to plough.
負犁人 a ploughman.

犁2 6889

一犁春雨 with the first ploughing come the spring rains.
犁頭迎胸而過胸爲洞穿 the ploughshare hit him on the breast and went right through him.
播棄犁老 he has cast away the time-worn sires.
犁牛之子 the calf of a brindled cow.

li4 痢4 6890
R. 宣
See 利
Sinking Lower.

Catarrh of the bowels.

白痢 or 瀉痢 diarrhœa.
紅痢 or 血痢 dysentery.

li4 莉4 6891
R. 支宣
See 遲利
A. tri, li
Even and Sinking Lower.

The white jasmine (*Jasminum Sambac*, Ait.). *See* 茉 No. 8006.

li4 蜊4 6892
R. 宣
F. li
See 利
A. li
Sinking Lower.

A species of clam (*Venus*) 蛤蜊 with a thick white shell and reddish edges, pickled for food.

li4* 颲 6893
R. 宣貿
See 利慄
A. li
Sinking and Entering Lower.

Driving wind and rain.

hek4* 鬲 6894
R. 陌錫
See 隔櫪
Entering Upper.

A large iron caldron. Radical No. 193.

Read *ko*4*. An earthen pot.

li2 离2 6895
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

A bogy; uncanny. Bright; elegant. To scatter; to oppose.

li2 摛2 6896
R. 支
See 魑
Even Upper and Lower.

To stretch; to spread; to display.

摛筆 to wield a pen.
摛藻如春華 his compositions are as flowery as the spring.

li2 櫪2 6897
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

Wild pears (*Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.), as opposed to 梨 No. 6888.

li2 漓2 6898
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

Water dripping.

淋漓 dripping,—as rain.
筆勢淋漓 his pen seems to drip,—so rapidly does he compose.

li2 璃2 6899
R. 支
C. li, lai
H. li
F. lie, lae
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. li
K. ngi
J. ri
A. li
Even Lower.

A vitreous translucent substance. *See* 琉 No. 7244 and 玻 No. 9333.

li2 醨2 6900
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

Good omens; lucky auspices.

li2 篱2 6901
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

A ladle or scoop used by cooks.

笊篱 an open wire or bamboo scoop; the muzzle put on a mule.

li2 縭2 6902
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

A bride's sash.

親結其縭 their mothers have tied their sashes,—for their weddings.
結縭年餘 of an age to be married.

li2 褵 6903

Read *ch'i*1. Sharp; cutting, as a cold wind.

Same as No. 6902.

li2 謧2 6904
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

To jest; to chaff.

謧謔 to make fun of; to ridicule.

Digitized by Google

醨[2] li2
6905
R. 支
See 離 Even Lower.

Poor wine; dregs.

離[2] li2
6906
R. 支
C. *lei*
H. *li*
F. *lie*[2], *glie*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *li*
K. *ni*
J. *ri*
A. *li*
Even Lower.

To separate, as opposed to 合 No. 3947; to be dispersed; to leave. To meet with; to fall into. Drooping. The 3rd Diagram. *See* 卽 No. 878, 附 No. 3690, 流 No. 7248, and 化 No. 9044.

離合 partings and meetings.
離此不遠 not far from here.
不近(or 卽)不離 not near and not far,—about; more or less.
離開 to separate; to put apart; to go farther off.
把他們離開一點 put them a little apart.
離開坐位 to leave one's seat.
他同他父母要離開 he wants to separate from his father and mother.
離不開手 never out of one's hand.
不離手 never taking away the hand,—continually.
離別 to separate; to part.
離水 to keep out the wet,—as a rain-coat.
生離果勝死別 it is at any rate better to be separated in life than divided by death.
離散 dispersed; scattered.
亂離 disorder and dispersion.
離心離德 divided in heart and divided in practice,—as ministers who do not work together; irreconcilable.
馬不離鞍 the horse not separated from the saddle,—as cavalry prepared for emergencies, etc.
離書 a deed of separation between husband and wife.
出離輪迴 to escape from the circle of re-births,—as do those who lead eminently virtuous lives.
離逖爾土 banishing you far from your country.
離任 to leave one's post.
離門離戶 far from house and home.

離[2] li2
6906

離山窎遠 far apart.
離緒 the bond of love between absent persons.
離經 wayward; froward.
離乎理 incorrect; improper.
離恨天 the grief-less heaven,—one of the thirty-three Buddhist heavens.
離人 an absent husband; a "Ulysses". *See* 思 No. 10,271.
離家 to leave home.
離居 to leave one's home.
離席 or 離檯 to leave the table,—as after a meal.
用離間 *chien*[4] 計 to sow dissensions.
離孫 sons of a sister's sons.
陳離 to spread out.
不離于裏 did I not dwell in the womb of my mother? *See* No. 7679.
魚網之設,鴻則離之 it was a fish-net that was set, and a wild swan has fallen into it. Used in the sense of rogues escaping while good men get implicated.
故離此患 hence these misfortunes.
離騷 *see* No. 9581.
載離寒暑 I have passed through heat and cold.
其實離離 their fruit hangs down.
離坐離立 sitting and standing in pairs.

縭[2] li2
6907
R. 支
See 離 Even Lower.

A kind of white hat, the 接羅, adorned with egret feathers.

羃羅 a wrapper or yashmak, worn in ancient times by ladies of the palace when going abroad.

籬[2] li2
6908
R. 支
See 離 Even Lower.

A bamboo or wattle fence.

沒有不透風的籬笆 there is no fence which won't let the wind through,—walls have ears.
籬牢狗不入 if the fence is strong, the dogs can't enter.
籬竹 bamboos suitable for fences.
藩籬 palings and fences.
村墟籬落 villages and farmsteads.
荳籬 a trellis for peas to climb up.
東籬佳色 a name for the China aster.

罹 li2
6909

Same as No. 6907.

蘺[2] li2
6910
R. 支
See 離 Even Lower.

Grass; weeds.

江蘺 sedge.

麗[4] li4
6911
R. 支雨
C. *lei, lai*
See 勵
K. *ngi, yê, ryê ri, rei, rai*
A. *le*
Even and Sinking Lower.

Beautiful; elegant. To pass into. Number. To depend on; to be connected with.

麗人 a beauty.
美麗 beautiful.
華麗 ornamental.
秀麗 elegant,—as a fine composition.
麗辭 elegant phraseology.
艷麗 dressed up; got up,—of a lady's appearance.
麗服 well dressed.
麗都 magnificent; beautiful.
壯麗 grand; imposing,—as buildings.
麗于衣食 fastidious in food and dress.
奢麗 extravagance and display.
魚麗于罶 the fish pass into the basket.
其麗不億 in number more than hundreds of thousands,—were the descendants of the Shangs.
不克開于民之麗 he would not promote the means of the people's support.
獄之麗 the circumstances of penal cases.
麗刑 to be exposed to punishment.
麗澤 mutual assistance of friends.
麗江府 a Prefecture in Yünnan.
高麗 or 高句麗 Korea. *See* No. 478.

儷[4] li4
6912
R. 雨
See 勵 Sinking Lower.

A pair; a couple.

伉儷 a married couple. *See* No. 5918.
失儷 to lose one's wife.
束帛儷皮 a roll of silk and a couple of skins,—ancient betrothal presents.

Digitized by Google

li2 孋2 6913 R. 支 See 離 Even Lower.

Name of a daughter 孋姬 of a chieftain of the 西戎 western barbarians, who was captured by 晉獻公 Duke Hsien of Chin, B.C. 672, and became the mother of several ill-fated pretenders to the father's throne.

li3 曬2 6914 R. 紙 C. v. *lai*2 "to stare angrily." See 屣 J. *shi* A. *ti, li* Rising Upper.

To stare at; to glare at.

li2 穲2 6915 R. 支 See 離 Even Lower.

Grain growing in rows.

綠野嘉禾排穲穲 beautiful grain in the green fields spreads out in many a row.

li2 sai3 纚2 6916 R. 支紙 C. *ʻsäi, ʻsz* H. *ʻsai, li*3 F. *ʻsae, ʻsä, ʻsae* See 曬璽 K. *ngi, sŭ* J. *ri, shi* A. *lc, ti* Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

To bind; a rope. Also read *hsi*3.

紼纚維之 fastened by a rope,—as a boat.

Read *shih*3. Long; dangling.

颯纚 dangling and flapping. *See* No. 3385.

li3 邐3 6917 R. 紙 See 離 Rising Lower.

To walk along in crowds.

li2 鄦4* 6918 R. 錫支 See 離櫪 often read as 麗 Even and Entering Lower.

Name of a place in the 魯 Lu State. A marquisate, under the Han dynasty, in Honan.

li2 驪2 6919 R. 支 See 離麗 Even Lower.

A black horse.

四驪濟濟 her four black horses are beautiful.

盜驪 the name of one of 穆王 Mu Wang's eight famous horses.

驪駒 a gallant steed.

驪駕 a pair of horses.

喜驪之睡 rejoiced to find his dragon (wife) asleep,—to catch her napping.

驪城 an old name for 撫寧府 Fu-ning Fu in Chihli.

Read *ch'ih*2.

驪靬 a District in Kansuh, under the Han dynasty.

li2 鱺2 6920 R. 齊支 See 麗離 Even Lower.

The fresh-water eel, called 鰻鱺.

鱺腸 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk., the expressed juice of which is used to dye the hair black.

li2 鸝2 6921 R. 齊支 See 鱺 Even Lower.

The oriole, known as 黃鸝 or 鸝子. *See* No. 6003.

lik4* 秝 6922 R. 錫 See 歷 Entering Lower.

Rare; seldom met with.

lak4* 曆 6923 R. 錫 H. *let, lak* See 歷 Entering Lower.

The original form of 歷 No. 6924, altered to avoid the use of the personal name of the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung.

lik4* 歷 6924 R. 錫 H. *lit, let, lak* See 力 J. *reki, riaku* A. *lik* Entering Lower.

To calculate. Of or belonging to the calendar. To pass through; in order; successive. *See* No. 6923.

歷象日月星辰 to calculate and delineate the movements, etc., of the sun, moon, and stars.

歷數 to enumerate; the calendaric calculations; destiny.

天之歷數在汝躬 the divinely-ordered succession (to the throne) is vested in you.

陽歷 the calendar, inclusive of the extra half day of each lunation, as opposed to 陰歷 computation, from which the half day is excluded.

歷書 an almanac.

皇歷 the Imperial or official almanac,—issued annually by the Imperial astronomers in Peking.

歷法 astronomy.

西歷 the foreign calendar.

歷家 astronomers.

閱歷 or 經歷 to pass through; to experience.

歷閱 or 歷經 to have experienced all kinds or conditions.

歷盡淒涼境 I have been through all kinds of miseries.

不歷位而相與言 not to change places to speak to one another,—a rule at Court.

歷人 harbourers of criminals.

歷世 to pass through the world.

歷飲而退 to drink in turn and depart.

歷練 experienced.

歷安無異 has hitherto been uniformly satisfactory.

歷禁 long-standing prohibition.

歷來 hitherto.

歷年 year after year; for years past.

歷今年久 for many years past up till now.

歷久 for a long time past.

歷日 successive days; a diary.

歷朝 *ch'ao*2 or 歷代 successive dynasties.

來歷 antecedents. *See* No. 6679.

說知來歷 to inform as to one's antecedents.

歷歷可考 each detail is capable of verification.

歷情 to set forth details in order.

歷陳 to narrate in order.

歷階 progressive steps.

歷節 according to rule.

歷亂 in confusion.

歷山 name of a hill in Shansi, where Shun ploughed.

lik4* 櫪 6925 R. 錫 See 櫪 Entering Lower.

To cut open, as an animal.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google